



## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.01 Product Code	Ultrimax 2K Etch hardener for two pack etch primer.
1.02 Manufacturer/Supplier	Ultrimax Coatings Ltd
1.03 Address	Shaw Lane Industrial Estate, Ogden Road, Doncaster, DN2 4SE
1.04 Contact	www.ultrimaxstore.com
1.05 Phone Number	01302 856666
1.06 Email	sales@ultrimaxcoatings.co.uk
1.7 Emergency Phone Number	01302 856666

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture : Mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

	GHS02 Flam. Liq. 2	H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
	GHS08 Carc. 1A H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure	H350 May cause cancer
	GHS05 Eye Dam. 1	H318 Causes serious eye damage
	GHS09 Aquatic Chronic 2	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	GHS07 Acute Tox. 4	H302 Harmful if swallowed
	Skin Irrit. 2	H315 Causes skin irritation
	Skin Sens. 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
	STOT SE 3 dizziness	H335-H336 May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.2 Label elements.

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms GHS02, GHS05, GHS07, GHS08, GHS09

Signal word : DANGER

### Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Isobutanol

Zinc chromate

Methyl ethyl ketone

Xylene isomers

Hazard Statements	H225	Highly Flammable liquid and vapour.
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	H315	Causes skin irritation
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	H318	Causes serious eye damage
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H350	May cause cancer.
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Precautionary Statements	P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P261	Avoid breathing vapours.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substances

Substance name	Percentage	CAS No	EINECS	Hazard
methyl ethyl ketone	20-25%	78-93-3	201-159-0	Flam. Liq 2 H225 Eye Irrit H319. H336
xylene	20-25%	1330-20-7	215-535-7	Flam.Liq. 3 H226 Asp Tox. 1, H304. H373 Acute Tox. 4, H312 H332. Skin Irrit. 2, H315. H335
Isobutanol	20-25%	78-83-1	201-148-0	Flam.Liq. 3 H226 Eye dam 1, H318. STOT SE3, H315, H335, H336
Zinc chromate	5-10%	11103-86-9	234-329-8	H350 Carc. 1A H317 Skin sens 1 H302 Aquatic chronic 1, H410

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

#### Potential acute health effects

No data available on the mixture itself but exposure to the component solvent vapour may result in the following :

Inhalation :	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion :	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin contact :	Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact :	Causes serious eye irritation

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following :respiratory tract irritation coughing
Eye contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation / watering / redness
Skin contact :	Symptoms may include the following : irritation and/or redness
Ingestion :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

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

Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable :** In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2.  
**Not suitable :** Do not use water jet as this may spread the fire.

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

#### Hazards from the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

#### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

#### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

**Fire-fighting measures :** Self-contained breathing apparatus.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures for non-emergency personnel

#### For emergency responders :

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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 (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

**Small spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Alternatively, absorb with an inert dry material. and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. absorb with an inert dry and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.3. Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

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## 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures :

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate

Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use.

Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s) Recommendations

Not available.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs	STEL- 15 Mins
Zinc chromate	Not available	Not available	Not available
Xylene	WEL	50 ppm(Sk) 220mg/m3(Sk)	100ppm(Sk) 441mg/m3(Sk)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	WEL	200ppm; 590 mg/m3.	
Isobutanol	WEL	50 ppm 154 mg/m3	75 ppm 231 mg/m3

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Biological Limit Values

No information available

No information has been received from the manufacturers of the substance.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined workplace exposure limit (WEL) is not exceeded. When mists or sprays are produced work under fume extraction. Ventilation systems and extraction facilities should be flame-proof.

#### Respiratory equipment

Wear suitable respiratory protection if vapours or mists are generated. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Type A. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

#### Hand protection

Use protective gloves. Viton rubber (fluor rubber). Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

#### Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

#### Other Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Wear anti-static footwear. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.

#### Environmental Exposure Controls

See section 6 for details. No chemical safety report or exposure scenarios are available.

## 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### General Information

Appearance: Translucent yellow Liquid  
Odour : Characteristic.  
Solubility : Immiscible with water  
Initial boiling point and boiling range : 137 - 141C (Supplier quoted) 1013 hPa  
Boiling points of the isomers quoted as 138.4 - 144.5C.  
The product contains a mixture of isomers, quoted values for these range from -47.9C to 13.2C.  
Relative density : 1.2 approx. @ 20 c  
Lit. values range from 0.86 - 0.88 for the isomers of xylene.  
Bulk Density  
Vapour density (air=1) 3.7  
Vapour pressure 7.0 mm Hg @ 20 c  
Supplier quoted.  
Evaporation rate  
Not available.  
Evaporation Factor  
No information available.

#### Explosive properties

The mixture is not explosive in its normal state but can form explosive vapour / air mixtures.

## 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

Can react with strong acids and oxidising agents.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid Some plastics, rubber and coatings. Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5 for hazardous combustion products.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly.

See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in nonallergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Ecotoxicity

Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.

### 12.1. Toxicity

no data available

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

no data available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Partially volatile, partially absorbed into soil. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as a PBT substance by current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

no data available



## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste.

If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist disposal company. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number : 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name : Paint

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/AND	Class 3
ADR/RID/ADN	Class 3: Flammable liquids.
ADR Label	No. 3
IMDG	Class 3
ICAO	Class/Division 3

Transport Labels



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group	11
IMDG Packing group	11
ICAO Packing group	11

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant : YES

### 14.6. Special precautions for user EMS F-E, S-D

Emergency Action Code 3Y

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This Safety Data Sheet is prepared in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

**Statutory Instruments** The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

**Guidance Notes** Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of SafetyData Sheets, September 2011.

### EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission

Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**General information** This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS).

**Information Sources** Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information.

### Hazard Statements in Full

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H350 May cause cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Disclaimer** This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.