according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



MULTIEXTENDER

Version 1.3 MSDS Number: 000000001652 Revision Date: 11.07.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : MULTIEXTENDER

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

Use of the Sub-

stance/Mixture

on use

: 2K Putty

Recommended restrictions

: For use in industrial installations or professional treatment

only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Roberlo s.a.

Ctra. Nacional II, Km. 706,5 17457 Riudellots de la Selva

Spain

Telephone : +34972478060

Telefax : +34972477394

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS

: msds@roberlo.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+34 972 478060 (8:00-12:45 / 14:15-17:30 h) ROBERLO (Spain) (GMT + 1:00)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Acute toxicity, Category 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

H372: Causes damage to organs through pro-

exposure, Category 1, Auditory system longed or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)

Flammable R10: Flammable.

Harmful R20: Harmful by inhalation.

R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Toxic to Reproduction Category 3 R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Irritant R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Auditory sys-

tem) through prolonged or repeated expo-

sure.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open

flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

P260 Do not breathe vapours.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immedi-

ately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin

with water/shower.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with wa-

ter for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an ap-

proved waste disposal plant.

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Hazardous components which must be listed on the label: styrene

Additional Labelling:

EUH208 May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains: cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
styrene	100-42-5 202-851-5 01- 2119457861-32	R10 Repr.Cat.3; R63 Xn; R20-R48/20 Xi; R36/38	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372	>= 12.5 - < 20
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9 265-150-3 01- 2119474196-32	R10 Xn; R65 Xi; R38-R67 N; R51/53	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0.1 - < 1
cobalt bis(2- ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7 205-250-6 01- 2119524678-29	R43 N; R50/53 Repr.Cat.3; R62	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:

Headache Dizziness Fatigue Weakness

Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:

Redness

Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:

Abdominal pain

Nausea Vomiting Diarrhoea

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam

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Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Hazardous combustion prod- : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored sepa-

rately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water

courses.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see

section 8).

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8.



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Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

: Avoid formation of aerosol. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of

electrostatic charge.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-

ventilated place.

Storage period : 12 Months

Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : For the use of this product do not exist particular recommen-

dations apart from that already indicated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH definition kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these leposure to these contain particul of any particul body response HSE distinguis linhalable and	rborne dust which with the methods do gravimetric analysis ition of a substance is sent at a concentrate of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be sevels. Some dusts have seen at a wide range of a wide range of a reparticle after entry that it elicits, dependent of the properties of a wide factor of the transport of transport of the transport of tr	espirable dust and inhalable of the collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 General of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater to mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respubject to COSHH if people are ave been assigned specific Variety the appropriate limit., Most infinitely into the human respiratory of the on the nature and size of the for limit-setting purposes to be dust approximates to the eand mouth during breathing	g is undertaken ral methods for lust, The dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. The exposed VELs and exhaustrial dusts sition and fate system and the che particle.



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	fore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where			
	dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant			
	limits should b	be complied with., W	here no specific short-term e	exposure limit is
	listed, a figure	three times the long	g-term exposure should be u	sed
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purpo	ses of these limits, r	espirable dust and inhalable	dust are those
	fractions of ai	rborne dust which w	II be collected when samplin	g is undertaken
	in accordance	with the methods d	escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene	eral methods for
	sampling and	gravimetric analysis	of respirable and inhalable	dust, The
	COSHH defin	ition of a substance	hazardous to health includes	s dust of any
			ion in air equal to or greater	
			mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp	
	This means th	nat any dust will be s	ubject to COSHH if people a	re exposed
	above these I	evels. Some dusts h	ave been assigned specific \	NELs and ex-
	posure to the	se must comply with	the appropriate limit., Most i	ndustrial dusts
	contain partic	les of a wide range of	of sizes. The behaviour, depo	sition and fate
	of any particu	lar particle after entr	y into the human respiratory	system and the
	body respons	e that it elicits, depe	nd on the nature and size of	the particle.
	HSE distingui	shes two size fraction	ns for limit-setting purposes	termed
	'inhalable' and	d 'respirable'., Inhala	ble dust approximates to the	fraction of air-
	borne materia	al that enters the nos	e and mouth during breathin	g and is there-
	fore available	fore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approxi-		
			es to the gas exchange region	
	Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where			
	dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant			
	limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is			
			g-term exposure should be u	
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	100 ppm	GB EH40
			430 mg/m3	
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	250 ppm	GB EH40
			1,080 mg/m3	
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm	
			85 mg/m3	
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	40 ppm	
			170 mg/m3	
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		dust)		
Further information	For the purpo	ses of these limits, r	espirable dust and inhalable	dust are those
	fractions of ai	rborne dust which w	ill be collected when samplin	g is undertaken
	in accordance	with the methods d	escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene	eral methods for
	sampling and	gravimetric analysis	of respirable and inhalable	dust, The
			hazardous to health includes	
	kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3			
	8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust.			
	This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed			
	above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and ex-			
	posure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts			
			of sizes. The behaviour, depo	
	of any particu	lar particle after entr	y into the human respiratory	system and the



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	HSE distinguis 'inhalable' and borne materia fore available mates to the firm Fuller definition dusts contain limits should be	shes two size fraction in the state of the s	ons for limit-setting ble dust approximate and mouth during respiratory tract. First to the gas exchanaterial are given we their own assignater on specific shape between the specific	ates to the fraction of air- g breathing and is there- Respirable dust approxi- ange region of the lung. in MDHS14/3., Where ned WEL, all the relevant nort-term exposure limit is
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH definition kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these less to the secontain particules of any particules body response HSE distinguis 'inhalable' and borne materia fore available mates to the fiffuller definition dusts contain limits should be	ses of these limits, reborne dust which we with the methods of gravimetric analysistion of a substance sent at a concentrate inhalable dust or 4 at any dust will be sevels. Some dusts he must comply with es of a wide range of a reparticle after entrese that it elicits, dependent of the tenters of the the nost for deposition in the raction that penetrate in and explanatory components that ha	ill be collected whe escribed in MDHS of respirable and is hazardous to healt tion in air equal to common and are propriate limits ave been assigned the appropriate limits of sizes. The behave y into the human read on the nature are for limit-setting ble dust approximate and mouth during the respiratory tract. Fires to the gas exchanged their own assign there no specific shazardous tracks are sized and mouth during the sized and mouth during the sized and mouth during the sized are given their own assign there no specific shazardous to the sized and the sized are given their own assign the sized and the sized are given the sized and the sized are given the sized are sized and sized are sized are sized are sized are sized as a sized are sized are sized are sized as a sized are sized are sized are sized are sized as a sized are sized are sized as a sized are sized a	th includes dust of any or greater than 10 mg.m-3 VA of respirable dust. If people are exposed a specific WELs and exit., Most industrial dusts viour, deposition and fate espiratory system and the nd size of the particle. purposes termed ates to the fraction of airgureaction of the lung. In MDHS14/3., Where ned WEL, all the relevant nort-term exposure limit is
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH definition kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these less contain particules of any particules body response HSE distinguis 'inhalable' and borne material	borne dust which we with the methods of gravimetric analysis ition of a substance sent at a concentrate of inhalable dust or 4 at any dust will be sevels. Some dusts he must comply with es of a wide range of ar particle after entre that it elicits, dependent of the contract of the cont	ill be collected whe escribed in MDHS of respirable and in hazardous to healt tion in air equal to commend and make the appropriate limps of sizes. The behave y into the human responsible dust approximate and mouth during the end mouth during the escriber of sizes.	th includes dust of any or greater than 10 mg.m-3 WA of respirable dust. If people are exposed a specific WELs and expit., Most industrial dusts viour, deposition and fate espiratory system and the and size of the particle.



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	mates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Respirable	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	100 ppm 430 mg/m3	GB EH40
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	250 ppm 1,080 mg/m3	GB EH40
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m3	
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle.			



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	HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when present above these leposure to the contain particulation of any particulation borne material fore available mates to the fuller definition dusts contain limits should to sample and some material fore available mates to the fuller definition dusts contain limits should to sample and sa	ses of these limits, reported dust which we with the methods degravimetric analysis ition of a substance esent at a concentrate inhalable dust or 4 mat any dust will be seen ust comply with les of a wide range of lar particle after entred that it elicits, dependent of the composition in the raction that penetrate ons and explanatory components that have complied with., We	espirable dust and inhal ill be collected when sar escribed in MDHS14/3 (a of respirable and inhals hazardous to health incition in air equal to or greeng.m3 8-hour TWA of subject to COSHH if peo ave been assigned specthe appropriate limit., Mof sizes. The behaviour, y into the human respirated on the nature and sizens for limit-setting purposhe dust approximates to e and mouth during breen espiratory tract. Respires to the gas exchange material are given in ME we their own assigned Verem exposure should	mpling is undertaken General methods for able dust, The ludes dust of any eater than 10 mg.m-3 respirable dust. ple are exposed cific WELs and exlost industrial dusts deposition and fate atory system and the ze of the particle. Dises termed to the fraction of airathing and is therestable dust approximately approximately and the lung. DHS14/3., Where WEL, all the relevant term exposure limit is
cobalt bis(2- ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (Cobalt)	GB EH40
Further information	and respirator responsivener airways have sometimes every symptoms can who are expossible to ide responsive. Significant of the diseasthmagens of exposure to sexposure to sexposure to sexposure to substances the significant of the diseasthmagens of the standards of the substances the sexposure to sexpos	ry sensitisers) can in ss via an immunolog become hyper-respondent to tiny quantities in range in severity from sed to a sensitiser we entify in advance the factor of the second to a sensitiser we entify in advance that conform substances where-existing airway hy ease themselves. The prespiratory sensition ubstances that can be this is not possible control to prevent we last can cause occupilities.	ational asthma (also knowledge) attended to the consive, further exposure of may cause respiratory om a runny nose to asther the cause occupational action may trigger the symper-responsiveness, but the primary aim is to a precisional asther, the primary aim is to a precisional asther the cause occupational asther the primary aim is to a precisional asthma, COSHH onably practicable. Actionably practicable.	airway hyper- chanism. Once the to the substance, symptoms. These ma. Not all workers nsive and it is im- ome hyper- asthma should be ptoms of asthma in t which do not in- not classified sonably practicable, ma should be pre- pply adequate per-responsive. For requires that expo-



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short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH.. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used. Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

styrene : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 85 mg/m3

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term local effects

Value: 0.2351 mg/m3

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Remarks : Solvent-resistant gloves The selected protective gloves have

to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Before removing gloves

clean them with soap and water.

Skin and body protection : impervious clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and concen-

tration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an ap-

proved filter.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : paste

Colour : beige

Odour : characteristic

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : 77.1 °C

(7.6 hPa)

Flash point : 32 °C

Method: ISO 1523, closed cup

Setaflash

Upper explosion limit : 6.7 %(V)

(25 °C)

Lower explosion limit : 1.2 %(V)

(25°C)

Vapour pressure : 11.6 hPa (20 °C)

67 hPa (50 °C)

Density : 1.23 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: ISO 2811-1

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : immiscible

Auto-ignition temperature : 484 °C

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 7,250,000 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ISO 2555

9.2 Other information

No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

No decomposition if used as directed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids and oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Carbon monoxide

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 10 - 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Components:

styrene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,650 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 11.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

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Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

: LC50 (Rat): 7.6 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,129 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

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

sessment

Carcinogenicity

Product:

ment

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



MULTIEXTENDER

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STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

styrene:

: LC50 (Fish): 9 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 4.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 1.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

: EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 4.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 3.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 275 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 0.14 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Environmental fate and

pathways

: No data available

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: There is no data available for this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemi-

cal or used container.

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed dis-

posal company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : 25 g/l

Directive 2004/42/EC : Body filler/stopper (250 g/l)

Other regulations : The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC

directives or respective national laws.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Aquatic Acute
Aquatic Chronic
Asp. Tox.
Eye Irrit.
Flam. Liq.
R10
Acute aquatic toxicity
Chronic aquatic toxicity
Aspiration hazard
Eye irritation
Flammable liquids
Flammable.

R20 Harmful by inhalation.

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin. R38 Irritating to skin.

R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure

through inhalation.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in

the aquatic environment.

Full text of H-Statements

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Suspected of damaging fertility.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The 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, unless specified in the text.