According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sika® Primer-507

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

Product use : Pretreatment agent, Product is not intended for consumer use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited

Watchmead Welwyn Garden City

Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ

Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person : EHS@uk.sika.com

responsible for the SDS

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number +44 870 190 6777

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Skin sensitisation, Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

posure, Category 3, Central nervous

system

#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness

or cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks,

open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed. P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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

ately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin

with water.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or

alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

#### Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

methyl acetate aromatic polyisocyanate m-tolylidene diisocyanate

#### **Additional Labelling**

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

#### 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.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
methyl acetate	79-20-9 201-185-2 01-2119459211-47- XXXX	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066	>= 25 - < 40
ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 01-2119475103-46- XXXX	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 20 - < 25
butanone	78-93-3 201-159-0 01-2119457290-43- XXXX	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 20 - < 25
aromatic polyisocyanate	53317-61-6 Not Assigned	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 5 - < 10
tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophos- phate Contains: chlorobenzene <= 3,57 %	4151-51-3 223-981-9 01-2119948848-16- XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H302  Acute toxicity estimate  Acute oral toxicity: 675 mg/kg	>= 2,5 - < 5
Tris(3- (trimethoxysi- lyl)propyl)isocyanurate	26115-70-8 247-465-8 01-2120807606-55- XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H302  Acute toxicity estimate  Acute oral toxicity: 1.713 mg/kg	>= 2,5 - < 5

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m-tolylidene diisocyanate	26471-62-5 247-722-4 01-2119454791-34- XXXX	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 3; H412  specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,1 %	>= 0,025 - < 0,1
		Acute toxicity estimate  Acute inhalation toxicity (vapour): 0,107	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### **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.

mg/l

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.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Rinse mouth with water.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms** : Allergic reactions

Excessive lachrymation

Erythema Loss of balance

Vertigo

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects

and symptoms.

irritant effects Risks

sensitising effects

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures** 

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Alcohol-resistant foam

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

Water

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.

ucts

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 Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.

Remove all sources of ignition.

Deny access to unprotected persons.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible ab-

sorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local

/ national regulations (see section 13).

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

# 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see

section 8).

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. For personal protection see section 8.

Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being

used.

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

plication area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge

(which might cause ignition of organic vapours).

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking. Take precautionary

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measures against electrostatic discharges.

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

Store in cool place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store

in accordance with local regulations.

Further information on stor-

age stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any

use.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parame-	Basis *	
		of exposure)	ters *		
methyl acetate	79-20-9	TWA	200 ppm 616 mg/m3	GB EH40	
		STEL	250 ppm 770 mg/m3	GB EH40	
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	STEL	400 ppm 1.468 mg/m3	2017/164/EU	
	Further informa	ation: Indicative			
		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	2017/164/EU	
		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	GB EH40	
		STEL	400 ppm 1.468 mg/m3	GB EH40	
butanone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm 600 mg/m3	2000/39/EC	
	Further informa	ation: Indicative			
		STEL	300 ppm 900 mg/m3	2000/39/EC	
		TWA	200 ppm 600 mg/m3	GB EH40	
	Further informa	ner information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The a			
	signed substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.				
		STEL	300 ppm 899 mg/m3	GB EH40	
tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophosphate	4151-51-3	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40	

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Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyperresponsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to 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 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information. STEL 0,07 mg/m3 GB EH40 (NCO) 26471-62-5 TWA 0,02 mg/m3 GB EH40 m-tolylidene diisocyanate (NCO) Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from

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	with pre-existin include the diseclassified as as mation can be assessments of assessments of asthma., Where stances that can where this is not standards of corresponsive. For COSHH requires sonably practic centrations show ment is being of employees experiment in the consultation will degree of risk apational asthmatic assigned only the asthmation in the cobered that other pational asthmatic as a supplication of the asthmatic asthmatic asthmatic asthmatic as a supplication of the asthmatic asthmatic asthmatic as a supplication of the asthmatic asthmatic asthmatic as a supplication of the asthmatic asthmatic as a supplication of the asthmatic	ich may trigger the g airway hyper-respease themselves. To thmagens or respiration of the evidence for a ever it is reasonably in cause occupation of possible, the prinontrol to prevent wor substances that case that exposure be able. Activities giving build receive particular osed or liable to be upational asthma ath an occupational land level of surveillar and level of surveillar of those substances categories shown in a HSE's asthma we uk/asthma) provide STEL	ponsiveness, but a he latter substance ratory sensitisers. Sublication Asthmat agents implicated by practicable, expensal asthma should mary aim is to apporters from become an cause occupate reduced to as lowed and there should be be exposed to a substant there should be health professional ance., Capable of the professional ance. Capable of the professional ance of the list of WE as which may cause the pages	which do not ces are not Further infor- gen? Critical in occupational osure to sub- be prevented. bly adequate ing hyper- ional asthma, w as is rea- rm peak con- risk manage- propriate for all ostance which he appropriate al over the causing occu- els has been e occupational d be remem- y cause occu-
*The above mentioned values are in acc			(NCO)	

<sup>\*</sup>The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

## Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters *	Basis *
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
		TWA	200 ppm 266 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	250 ppm 333 mg/m3	GB EH40

<sup>\*</sup>The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parame- ters	Sampling time	Basis
butanone	78-93-3	butan-2-one: 70 micromol per litre	After shift	GB EH40 BAT

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		(Urine)		
tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophos- phate	4151-51-3	isocyanate- derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creati- nine (Urine)	At the end of the period of expo- sure	GB EH40 BAT
m-tolylidene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	isocyanate- derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creati- nine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

### **Engineering measures**

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

# Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166

Eye wash bottle with pure water

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an ap-

proved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manu-

facturer specifications.

Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes:

Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (> 0,1 mm) Contaminated gloves should be removed.

Suitable for permanent exposure:

Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.

Skin and body protection : Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345,

long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing

and stirring work.

Respiratory protection : In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe work-

ing limits of the selected respirator.

organic vapor filter (Type A)

A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficent to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

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General advice : Prevent product from entering drains.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid Colour black Odour ester-like

Melting point/range / Freezing :

No data available

Boiling point/boiling range No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) No data available

#### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Upper explosion limit / Up- : 11,5 %(V)

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1,8 %(V)

Flash point ca. -4 °C

Method: closed cup

427 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature No data available

pΗ Not applicable

substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

**Viscosity** 

ca. 10 mPa.s (20 °C) Viscosity, dynamic

Viscosity, kinematic < 20,5 mm2/s (40 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Vapour pressure 99,9915 hPa

ca. 1,02 g/cm3 (20 °C) Density

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Relative vapour density : No data available

Particle characteristics : No data available

#### 9.2 Other information

No data available

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### 10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

# 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

: methanol

products

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### **Components:**

#### ethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): ca. 1.600 mg/l

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Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

butanone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 36 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

aromatic polyisocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophosphate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 675 mg/kg

Remarks: see user defined free text

Acute toxicity estimate: 675 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 5,721 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Tris(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)isocyanurate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 1.713 mg/kg

Acute toxicity estimate: 1.713 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,107 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute toxicity estimate: 0,107 mg/l

Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

### Carcinogenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

## STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified due to lack of data.

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

No data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

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### 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 Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: There is no data available for this product.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized

wherever possible.

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe

way.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed

waste disposal contractor.

Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional

local authority requirements.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

European Waste Catalogue : 08 01 11\* waste paint and varnish containing organic sol-

vents or other dangerous substances

Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10\* packaging containing residues of or contaminated

by dangerous substances

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : UN 1866 IMDG : UN 1866 IATA : UN 1866

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : RESIN SOLUTION

IMDG : RESIN SOLUTION

IATA : Resin solution

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class Subsidiary risks

 ADR
 : 3

 IMDG
 : 3

 IATA
 : 3

### 14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 364

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II

Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen- : 353

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II

Labels : Flammable Liquids

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

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**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant no

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous no

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous no

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

## 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) Not applicable

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high Not applicable

concern (SVHC) for Authorisation

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Brit-

ain)

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior

Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

2015 (COMAH)

Volatile organic compounds Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds

(VOCV)

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



## Sika® Primer-507

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 72,2% w/w

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 72,2% w/w

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:  Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)

May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

### Other regulations:

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

### **Full text of H-Statements**

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed. H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled.

H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.

H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



## Sika® Primer-507

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Flam. Lig. Flammable liquids Resp. Sens. Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Irrit. Skin irritation Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first 2000/39/EC

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values 2006/15/EC Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a 2017/164/EU fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

GB EH40 GB EH40 BAT UK. Biological monitoring guidance values

2000/39/EC / TWA Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL Short term exposure limit Limit Value - eight hours 2006/15/EC / TWA Short term exposure limit 2017/164/EU / STEL 2017/164/EU / TWA Limit Value - eight hours

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) GB EH40 / TWA Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) GB EH40 / STEL

European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of ADR

Dangerous Goods by Road Chemical Abstracts Service

CAS Derived no-effect level DNEL

EC50 Half maximal effective concentration

**GHS** Globally Harmonized System

IATA International Air Transport Association

**IMDG** International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

LD50 Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at

once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of

test animals)

LC50 Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in

air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation

**MARPOL** International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from

Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978

Occupational Exposure Limit **OEL** 

Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic **PBT PNEC** Predicted no effect concentration

**REACH** 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

Substances of Very High Concern **SVHC** 

vPvB Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Based on product data or assessment

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Calculation method

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



# Sika® Primer-507

Skin Sens. 1 H317 Calculation method STOT SE 3 H336 Calculation method

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

Changes as compared to previous version!

GB / EN