according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Metalure 101005 AE

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Metalure 101005 AE

Product code : 025941FY0

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

This information is not available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company :

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS

msds.eckart@altana.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous

system

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Supplemental Hazard : EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin

Statements 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 dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/

vapours/ spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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

immediately 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:

ethyl acetate

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

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.	Classification	Concentration	
	EC-No.	REGULATION (EC)	(% w/w)	
	Index-No.	No 1272/2008		
	Registration number			
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Flam. Liq. 2; H225	>= 50 - <= 100	
	205-500-4	Eye Irrit. 2; H319		
		STOT SE 3; H336		
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 10 - < 20	
	231-072-3			
	01-2119529243-45			
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :				
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 10 - < 20	
	203-603-9	STOT SE 3; H336		
		·		

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 the victim to fresh air.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

Move out of dangerous area.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

In case of skin contact : Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.

If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.

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

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 : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : 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

This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand

ABC powder Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during

firefighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if

necessary.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored

separately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition.

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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 : Use mechanical handling equipment.

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to

local / national regulations (see section 13).

Do not flush with water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When

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

Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use explosion-proof equipment. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container

closed when not in use.

No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with

the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage conditions

Protect from humidity and water.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

Never allow product to get in contact with water during

storage.

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

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Further information on storage stability

: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

This information is not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

ethyl acetate	Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Further information Indicative Further information Indicative Further information Indicative 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative TWA 50 ppm 274 mg/m3 GB EH40 274 mg/m3 GB EH40 Further information STEL 100 ppm GB EH40 Further information STEL 100 ppm 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 100 ppm 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. Further information 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit is bould be used.	ethyl acetate	141-78-6		734 mg/m3	
Further information Indicative TWA 200 ppm 734 mg/m3 2017/164/EU Purther information 2-methoxy-1- methylethyl acetate Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative 275 mg/m3 2000/39/EC Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative STEL 100 ppm 2000/39/EC Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative 550 mg/m3 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 100 ppm 274 mg/m3 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 100 ppm 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. Aluminium powder (stabilised) Further information 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.				1,468 mg/m3	
Further information 2-methylethyl acetate Further information Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative STEL 100 ppm 2000/39/EC Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative STEL 100 ppm 2000/39/EC Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information 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 100 ppm 274 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 100 ppm 548 mg/m3 GB EH40 Further information 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used. TWA 4 mg/m3 GB EH40			STEL		2017/164/EU
Further information 2-methyz-1- methylethyl acetate Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative STEL STEL 100 ppm 2000/39/EC STEL Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative TWA 50 ppm 274 mg/m3 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 100 ppm 274 mg/m3 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 100 ppm 548 mg/m3 GB EH40 Further information 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit should be used. TWA 4 mg/m3 GB EH40	Further information	Indicative			
2-methylethyl acetate			TWA		2017/164/EU
Rethylethyl acetate 275 mg/m3	Further information	Indicative			
Further information STEL 100 ppm 550 mg/m3 2000/39/EC	,	108-65-6	TWA		2000/39/EC
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	Further information	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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
				4 mg/m3	GB EH40

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	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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., 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 MDHS14/4., 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 limit should be used.		
	TWA (Respirable dust)	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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., 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		

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
ethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1468 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1468 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	734 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	63 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	367 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	37 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	367 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	4.5 mg/kg
2-methoxy-1- methylethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	275 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	796 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	33 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	33 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	320 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	36 mg/kg
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3.72 mg/m3

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Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
ethyl acetate	Soil	0.148 mg/kg
	STP	650 mg/l
	Fresh water	0.24 mg/l
	Marine water	0.024 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1.15 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.115 mg/kg
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Fresh water	0.635 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0635 mg/l
	STP	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.29 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.329 mg/kg
	Soil	0.29 mg/kg
	periodical release	6.35 mg/l
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l
	clarification plant	20 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Goggles

Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing

problems.

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

Remarks : Take note of the information given by the producer

concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact). The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the

danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.

Recommended preventive skin protection Skin should be washed after contact. The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective

gloves.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection according to the amount and

concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration

requires.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an

approved filter.

Environmental exposure controls

Water : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : silver

Odour : solvent-like

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 76 °C

Flash point : -4 °C

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Self-ignition : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Smoldering temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

: No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

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Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Bulk density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Flow time : No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Materials to avoid : Acids

Bases

Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Contact with water or humid : This information is not available.

air

Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : (Rat): 5,620 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 56 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 18,000 mg/kg

aluminium powder (stabilised):

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Remarks: Eye irritation

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting

Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects.

Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other : (Daphnia (water flea)): 717 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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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:

Additional ecological

information

: No data available

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

chemical or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company. In accordance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

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

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. In accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : UN 1263 IMDG : UN 1263 IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT IMDG : PAINT

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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IATA : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 3

 IMDG
 : 3

 IATA
 : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 3

EmS Code : F-E, <u>S-E</u>

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Class 3 - Flammable liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction : 355

(passenger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Class 3 - Flammable liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : Not applicable

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that

deplete the ozone layer

Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic

pollutants

Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H228 : Flammable solid.

H319 : Causes serious eye irritation. H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol. : Flammable solids

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

2017/164/EU : Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 establishing a fourth list

of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

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

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

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration: NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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.

GB/EN