

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## STAPA IL HYDROLAN 2192 55900/G Aluminium Paste

Version 1.2

Revision Date 02.09.2014

Print Date 19.11.2018

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : STAPA IL HYDROLAN 2192 55900/G Aluminium Paste

#### 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 : ECKART GmbH  
Guntersthal 4  
91235 Hartenstein  
Telephone : +499152770  
Telefax : +499152777008  
E-mail address : msds.eckart@altana.com  
Responsible/issuing person

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

GBK Gefahrgut Büro GmbH, Ingelheim, Germany:  
From outside US: : (001) 352-323-3500  
(First call in English, response in your language is possible)  
US & Canada (toll free) : 1-800-5355-053

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Flammable solids , Category 1	H228: Flammable solid.
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.

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

Highly flammable	R11: Highly flammable.
Irritant	R36: Irritating to eyes.
	R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### 2.2 Label elements



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### 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 [%]
aluminium	7429-90-5 231-072-3 01-2119529243-45	F; R11	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 50 - <= 100
propan-2-ol	67-63-0 200-661-7 01-2119457558-25	F; R11 Xi; R36 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 25 - < 50

For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.  
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- Move the victim to fresh air.  
Do not leave the victim unattended.
- If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.  
If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : If on skin, rinse well with water.  
If on clothes, remove clothes.
- Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.
- 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.
- Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

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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**

Symptoms : No information available.

Risks : No information available.

**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 : Dry sand, Special powder against metal fire

Unsuitable extinguishing media : ABC powder, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Water, Foam

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

This information is not available.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Use personal protective equipment.

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information : Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers. 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.

Standard procedure for chemical fires. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.  
Avoid dust formation.  
Remove all sources of ignition.  
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.  
Use personal protective equipment.

**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 materials for containment and cleaning up**

Methods for cleaning up : Do not flush with water.  
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.  
  
Use mechanical handling equipment.  
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

**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 : Avoid formation of respirable particles. 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. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Avoid dust formation. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

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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. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

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.

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. Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials. Never allow product to get in contact with water during storage. Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

German storage class : 4.1B, Flammable solid hazardous materials

Other data : 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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2011-12-01	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			

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		equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2011-12-01	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2005-04-06	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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			

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aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2005-04-06	GB EH40
Further information		<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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.</p>			
Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	TWA	400 ppm 999 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2006-09-01	GB EH40
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	STEL	500 ppm 1,250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2006-09-01	GB EH40
Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Inhalable)	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2007-08-01	GB EH40
Further information		<p>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</p>			



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		<p>kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Respirable)	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2007-08-01	GB EH40
Further information		<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			

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	three times the long-term exposure should be used
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**DNEL:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects

Value: 888 mg/kg

**DNEL:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects

Value: 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**DNEL:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

End Use: Consumers

Exposure routes: Ingestion

Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects

Value: 26 mg/kg

**DNEL:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

End Use: Consumers

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects

Value: 319 mg/kg

**DNEL:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

End Use: Consumers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects

Value: 89 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**PNEC:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

:

Soil

Value: 28 mg/kg

**PNEC:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

:

Fresh water

Value: 140.9 mg/l

**PNEC:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

:

Fresh water sediment

Value: 552 mg/kg

**PNEC:**

propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

:

Marine water

Value: 140.9 mg/l

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**PNEC:**  
propan-2-ol (67-63-0) : Marine sediment  
Value: 552 mg/kg

**PNEC:**  
propan-2-ol (67-63-0) : STP  
Value: 2251 mg/l

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water  
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
- : Goggles
- Hand protection
- Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)
- Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
- : 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.

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Respiratory protection : In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

: Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration requires.

### Environmental exposure controls

General advice : 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.

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 : Pasty solid

Colour : silver

Odour : solvent-like

pH : no data available

Freezing point : no data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 82 °C

Flash point : 13 °C

  

Bulk density : no data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : no data available

Auto-flammability : no data available

Upper explosion limit : no data available

Lower explosion limit : no data available

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Vapour pressure	: no data available
Density	: 1.3 - 2.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Water solubility	: no data available
Solubility in other solvents	: no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: no data available
Thermal decomposition	: 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

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## 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.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Acids  
Bases  
Oxidizing agents

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**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Other information : no data available

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**

no data available

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Product**

May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

**Product**

May cause irreversible eye damage.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

no data available

**Carcinogenicity**

no data available

**Toxicity to reproduction/fertility**

no data available

**Reprod.Tox./Development/Teratogenicity**

no data available

**STOT - single exposure**

no data available

**STOT - repeated exposure**

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no data available

### Aspiration toxicity

no data available

### Further information

#### Product

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

no data available

### 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

no data available

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information : no data available

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

European Waste Catalogue : 12 01 04 - non-ferrous metal dust and particles

**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.

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.

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

ADR : 1325  
IMDG : 1325  
IATA : 1325

**14.2 Proper shipping name**

ADR : FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Aluminium pigment paste)

IMDG : FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Aluminium pigment paste)

IATA : FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Aluminium pigment paste)

**14.3 Transport hazard class**

ADR : 4.1  
IMDG : 4.1  
IATA : 4.1



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### 14.4 Packing group

#### ADR

Packaging group : II  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard identification No : 40  
Labels : 4.1  
Tunnel restriction code : (E)

#### IMDG

Packaging group : II  
Labels : 4.1  
EmS Number : F-G, S-G

#### IATA

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 448  
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 445  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y441  
Packaging group : II  
Labels : 4.1

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

IMDG :

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

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

no data available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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no data available

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of R-Phrases

R11	Highly flammable.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### Full text of H-Statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.