

## ULTRASTAR GX-2807 Silver

Version 3.2      Revision Date: 09.01.2017      SDS Number: 102000002443      Print Date: 19.11.2018  
Date of first issue: 02.01.2014

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : ULTRASTAR GX-2807 Silver  
Material number : 051139FY0

#### 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  
Guentersthal 4  
91235 Hartenstein  
  
Telephone : +499152770  
  
Telefax : +499152777008  
  
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds.eckart@altana.com

#### 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

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### 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.  
  
Serious eye damage, Category 1      H318: Causes serious eye damage.  
  
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.

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R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms	:	  
Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	H225      Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H318      Causes serious eye damage. H336      May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Supplemental Hazard Statements	:	EUH066      Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Precautionary statements	:	<b>Prevention:</b> 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/ eye protection/ face protection. <b>Response:</b> P305 + P351 + P338 + P310      IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. 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:

141-78-6	ethyl acetate
67-63-0	isopropanol
34451-19-9	butyl lactate
67-64-1	acetone
67-63-0	propan-2-ol

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### 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.  
No information available.

## 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 (% w/w)
ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 01-2119475103-46	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 25 - < 50
ethanol	64-17-5 200-578-6	F; R11 F; R11	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 25 - < 50
isopropanol	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	>= 10 - < 20
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3	F; R11	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 1 - < 10
butyl lactate	34451-19-9 205-316-4	Xi; Xi; R38 Xi; Xi; R41	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 3 - < 5
acetone	67-64-1 200-662-2	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 3
propan-2-ol	67-63-0 200-661-7	F; R11 Xi; R36 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 3

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.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## 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.  
Consult a physician.  
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

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- 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 skin irritation persists, call a physician.  
If on skin, rinse well with water.  
If on clothes, remove clothes.
- In case of eye contact : Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.  
Remove contact lenses.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.  
  
Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
  
Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.  
Remove contact lenses.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
If symptoms persist, call a physician.  
Take victim immediately to hospital.

### 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.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand  
ABC powder  
Foam
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water

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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.

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## 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.  
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.  
To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray.  
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 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.
- Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

This information is not available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis (Version Date)
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	STEL	400 ppm	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,920 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,920 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
isopropanol	67-63-0	TWA	400 ppm 999 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2006-09-01)
isopropanol	67-63-0	STEL	500 ppm 1,250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2006-09-01)
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2011-12-01)
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 powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2011-12-01)
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 powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
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			

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	<p>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>			
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
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>			
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2011-12-01)
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.</p>			



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	<p>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>			
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40 (2011-12-01)
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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
butyl lactate	34451-19-9, 138-22-7	TWA	5 ppm 30 mg/m3	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
Further information	<p>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m3	2000/39/EC (2000-06-16)
Further information	<p>Indicative</p>			
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m3	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
acetone	67-64-1	STEL	1,500 ppm 3,620 mg/m3	GB EH40 (2005-04-06)
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	TWA	400 ppm 999 mg/m3	GB EH40 (2006-09-01)

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propan-2-ol	67-63-0	STEL	500 ppm 1,250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40 (2006-09-01)
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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 (141-78-6)	Workers	Inhalation	short term – local effects	1468 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	short term – systemic effects	1468 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – local effects	734 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	63 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	734 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	short term – local effects	734 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	short term – systemic effects	734 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – local effects	367 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	37 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	367 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	long term – systemic effects	4.5 mg/kg
	ethanol (64-17-5)	Workers	Inhalation	short term – local effects
Workers		Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	343 mg/kg
Workers		Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Consumers		Inhalation	short term – local effects	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Consumers		Ingestion	long term – systemic effects	87 mg/kg
Consumers		Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	206 mg/kg
propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	114 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic	888 mg/kg

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			effects	
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	long term – systemic effects	26 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	319 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	89 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminium (7429-90-5)	Workers	Inhalation	long term – local effects	3.72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Oral	long term – systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
acetone (67-64-1)	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	186 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	long term – systemic effects	62 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	62 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	888 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	long term – systemic effects	26 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	319 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	89 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
ethyl acetate (141-78-6)	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

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	Marine sediment	0.115 mg/kg
ethanol (64-17-5)	Soil	0.63 mg/kg
	Fresh water	0.96 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg
	Marine water	0.79 mg/l
	Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg
	STP	580 mg/l
propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	Soil	28 mg/kg
	Fresh water	140.9 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	552 mg/kg
	Marine water	140.9 mg/l
	Marine sediment	552 mg/kg
	STP	2251 mg/l
aluminium (7429-90-5)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l
	clarification plant	20 mg/l
acetone (67-64-1)	Soil	29.5 mg/kg
	Fresh water	10.6 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	30.4 mg/kg
	Marine water	1.06 mg/l
	Marine sediment	3.04 mg/kg
propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	Soil	28 mg/kg
	Fresh water	140.9 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	552 mg/kg
	Marine water	140.9 mg/l
	Marine sediment	552 mg/kg
	STP	2251 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

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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.

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.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid  
Colour : silver  
Odour : characteristic  
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  
Auto-flammability : No data available  
Upper explosion limit : No data available  
Lower explosion limit : No data available  
Vapour pressure : No data available  
Relative vapour density : No data available  
Relative density : No data available  
Density : No data available  
Bulk density : No data available  
Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility : insoluble  
Solubility in other solvents : No data available  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available  
Ignition temperature : No data available  
Decomposition temperature : No data available  
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available  
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available  
Flow time : No data available  
Explosive properties : No data available  
Oxidizing properties : 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.  
  
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

Materials to avoid : Acids  
Bases  
Oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

###### Components:

###### **141-78-6:**

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 56 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h

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

###### **64-17-5:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 3,450 mg/kg

LD50 (Rat): 7,060 mg/kg

LD50 (Rabbit): 6,300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 20,000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h

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

###### **67-63-0:**

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

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

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

###### Product:

Remarks: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

###### Components:

###### **34451-19-9:**

Remarks: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

###### Product:

Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

###### Components:

###### **34451-19-9:**

Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

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### 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.

#### Components:

##### **34451-19-9:**

Remarks: No data available

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## 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

#### 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 : Remarks: No data available

#### Components:

##### **34451-19-9:**

Additional ecological information : Remarks: No data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue : 08 03 12 - waste ink containing dangerous substances

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

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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.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

<b>ADR</b>	: UN 1210
<b>IMDG</b>	: UN 1210
<b>IATA</b>	: UN 1210

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

<b>ADR</b>	: PRINTING INK
<b>IMDG</b>	: PRINTING INK
<b>IATA</b>	: Printing ink

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<b>ADR</b>	: 3
<b>IMDG</b>	: 3
<b>IATA</b>	: 3

#### 14.4 Packing group

<b>ADR</b>	
Packing group	: II
Classification Code	: F1
Hazard Identification Number	: 33
Labels	: 3
Tunnel restriction code	: (D/E)
<b>IMDG</b>	
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
EmS Number	: F-E,S-D
<b>IATA</b>	
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	: 364
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	: 353
Packing instruction (LQ)	: Y341



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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 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; 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.

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