

STAPA HYDROXAL E 4000 Aluminium Paste

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 16.03.2016 SDS Number: 102000024321 Print Date: 19.11.2018
Date of first issue: 16.03.2016

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : STAPA HYDROXAL E 4000 Aluminium Paste
Material number : 022239KA0

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.

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

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Additional Labelling:

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EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

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)
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 01-2119529243-45	F; R11	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 50 - <= 100
2-(2-heptadec-8-enyl-2-imidazolin-1-yl)ethanol	95-38-5 202-414-9 01-2119777867-13-0000	Xn; Xn; R22 N; N; R50/53 C; C; R34 Xn; Xn; R48/22	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 5 - < 10
octylphosphonic acid	4724-48-5 225-218-5 01-2119970569-20	C; C; R34 Xn; Xn; R48/22 Xn; Xn; R22	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 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.

No hazards which require special first aid measures.

If inhaled : If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

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- In case of skin contact : 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.
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

- 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
Special powder against metal fire
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : ABC powder
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Water
Foam

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
- Further information : 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 : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Use personal protective equipment.
Avoid dust formation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

This information is not available.

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).

Sweep up and shovel.
Do not flush with water.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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 : For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : General industrial hygiene practice.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. 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.

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

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.
Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.
Keep away from oxidizing agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials.
Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strong-

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ly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

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

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	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 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			
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³	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 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			
		TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates			

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	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		
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³ 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⁻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>		
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m ³ 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⁻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>		
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³ GB EH40

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	dust)
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>

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
2-(2-heptadec-8-enyl-2-imidazolin-1-yl)ethanol (95-38-5)	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic effects	0.06 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic effects	0.46 mg/m ³
	Workers	Skin contact	short term – systemic effects	2 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	short term – systemic effects	14 mg/m ³
octylphosphonic acid (4724-48-5)	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.14 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.02 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.071 mg/m ³

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
2-(2-heptadec-8-enyl-2-imidazolin-1-yl)ethanol (95-38-5)	Fresh water	0.00003 mg/l

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	Marine water	0.000003 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.376 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0376 mg/kg
	Soil	0.075 mg/kg
	clarification plant	0.27 mg/l
octylphosphonic acid (4724-48-5)	Fresh water	0.04 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.49 mg/kg
	STP	100 mg/l
	Soil	0.075 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Goggles

Safety glasses

Hand protection : This information is not available.

Skin and body protection : This information is not available.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration requires.

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 : Pasty solid
Colour : silver
Odour : characteristic
Odour Threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Freezing point : No data available
Boiling point/boiling range : No data available
Flash point : No data available
Evaporation rate : No data available
Flammability (solid, gas) : The product is not flammable.

Auto-flammability : not auto-flammable
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

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Bulk density : No data available
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
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Flow time : No data available
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : 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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

No data available

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

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

7429-90-5:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

95-38-5:

Remarks: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

4724-48-5:

Remarks: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

95-38-5:

Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

4724-48-5:

Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Components:

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95-38-5:
Remarks: No data available

4724-48-5:
Remarks: No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

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:

95-38-5:

Additional ecological information : Remarks: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

4724-48-5:

Additional ecological information : Remarks: No data available

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Product : In accordance with local and national regulations.
- Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
In accordance with local and national regulations.
-

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

IATA : Not permitted for transport

14.2 UN proper shipping name

IATA : Not permitted for transport

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

IATA : Not permitted for transport

14.4 Packing group

IATA
(Cargo) : Not permitted for transport

IATA
(Passenger) : Not permitted for transport

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations., Due to the risk of hydrogen development we recommend to refrain from airfreighting this/these product(s).

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

This information is not available.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

R11 : Highly flammable.
R22 : Harmful if swallowed.
R34 : Causes burns.
R48/22 : Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of H-Statements

H228 : Flammable solid.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Flam. Sol. : Flammable solids
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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 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, Bioaccumu-

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lative 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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