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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: MASTERSAFE SYMIC C393

Product code: 023037GD0 023037GD0

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.

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
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.
SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluorphlogopite</td>
<td>12003-38-2</td>
<td>234-426-5</td>
<td>01-2119971065-37</td>
<td>REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008</td>
<td>&gt;= 25 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substances with a workplace exposure limit:

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice: 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.
- In case of skin contact: Wash off with soap and water.
- In case of eye contact: 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

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Avoid dust formation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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: Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Hygiene measures: General industrial hygiene practice.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Advice on common storage: No materials to be especially mentioned.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Inhalable)</th>
<th>10 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

Fluorphlogopite (Mg₃K[AlF₂O(SiO₃)₃]) 12003-39-2 TWA 2.5 mg/m³ (Fluorine) 2000/39/EC (2000-06-16)

Further information: Indicative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (respirable)</th>
<th>2.5 mg/m³ (Fluorine)</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2007-08-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

diiron trioxide 1309-37-1 TWA (Inhalable) 10 mg/m³ 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⁻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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.
6 / 12

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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>TWA (inhalable dust)</th>
<th>10 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>700 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>100 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.127 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>1000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>100 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment
Eye protection : Safety glasses
Respiratory protection : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
Appearance : pellets
Colour : No data available
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) : Will not burn
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
Relative vapour density : No data available
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Bulk density : No data available
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: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Dust may form explosive mixture in air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Contact with water or humid air: This information is not available.

Thermal decomposition: This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Further information

Product:
Remarks: No data available

Components:
Fluorphlogopite (Mg3K[AlF2O(SiO3)3]):
Remarks: No data available

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 : No data available

Components:
Fluorphlogopite (Mg3K[AlF2O(SiO3)3]):
Additional ecological information : No data available

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
14.2 UN proper shipping name
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
14.4 Packing group
14.5 Environmental hazards
14.6 Special precautions for user
Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

This information is not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA 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 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; IECS - 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
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.