Miropan-Reibeputz

Version	Revision Date:	Print Date	Date of last issue: -
1.0	15.04.2019	18.10.2019	Date of first issue: 15.04.2019

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Miropan-Reibeputz

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Water-borne coatings

Recommended restrictions on use : within adequate application - none

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Alligator Farbwerke GmbH
Markstraße 203
32130 Enger

Telephone : +4952249300

Telefax : +4952247881

E-mail address Responsible/issuing person : produktsicherheit@alligator.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number 1 : +49613284463 GBK GmbH

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 — H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements : P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

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

Chemical nature : Synthetic resin plaster, aqueous , with film protection

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	2682-20-4 220-239-6 01-2120764690-50	Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute): 10 M-Factor (Chronic): 1	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025
pyrithione zinc	13463-41-7 236-671-3 01-2119511196-46	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute): 100 M-Factor (Chronic): 10	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6 01-2120761540-60	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 Acute Tox. 2; H330 M-Factor (Acute): 1 M-Factor (Chronic): 1	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Limestone	1317-65-3 215-279-6		>= 50 - < 70
calcium carbonate	471-34-1 207-439-9 01-2119486795-18		>= 1 - < 10
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7 236-675-5 01-2119489379-17		>= 1 - < 10
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	14807-96-6 238-877-9 01-2120140278-58		>= 1 - < 10
mica	12001-26-2		>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : First aider needs to protect himself.
Move out of dangerous area.
If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.
Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

In case of eye contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Seek medical advice.

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

Treatment : No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information : The product itself does not burn.
Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Material can create slippery conditions.
Use protective shoes or boots with rough rubber sole.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal considerations see section 13.,For personal protection see section 8.,For further information see Section 7 of the safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : No special technical protective measures required.
For personal protection see section 8.
Use only with adequate ventilation.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store at room temperature in the original container. To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight. Perishable if frozen.

Advice on common storage : Keep away from oxidizing agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials.

Further information on storage stability : No interior use.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please follow the technical information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 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			
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., 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			
mica	12001-26-2	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable)	0,8 mg/m3	GB EH40

Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
calcium carbonate	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	6,10 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10,00 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	6,10 mg/kg bw/day
titanium dioxide	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	700,00 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
calcium carbonate	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
titanium dioxide	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,184 mg/l
	Soil	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine water	0,0184 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Intermittent use/release	0,193 mg/l
pyrithione zinc	Marine water	
	Fresh water	
	Marine sediment	0,0095 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	0,0095 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	1,02 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	0,01 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses

Hand protection
- Material : Nitrile rubber
- Glove thickness : 0,2 mm
- Protective index : Class 3

Remarks : Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water.

Skin and body protection	:	Long sleeved clothing Safety shoes Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place. Skin should be washed after contact. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. During spray application: impervious clothing
Respiratory protection	:	During spray application: Do not breathe spray dust. Use A2/P2 combination filter for paint spraying.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	No data available
Odour	:	No data available
Odour Threshold	:	Not relevant
pH	:	8,0 - 8,8
Melting point/freezing point	:	not determined
Boiling point/boiling range	:	not determined
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	The product is not flammable.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	not determined
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	not determined
Vapour pressure	:	not determined
Relative vapour density	:	not determined
Relative density	:	not determined
Density	:	1,8500 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	completely miscible

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	not determined
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

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	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Protect from frost, heat and sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids and bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 120 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,145 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

pyrithione zinc:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 200 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 0,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 532 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,4 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being a skin irritant.

Components:

Limestone:

Remarks : According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being an eye irritant.

Components:

pyrithione zinc:

Assessment : Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Limestone:

Remarks : According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being an eye irritant.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks : Causes sensitisation.

Components:

Limestone:

Remarks : No data available

Further information

Components:

Limestone:

Remarks : No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : No data available

Components:

2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

pyrithione zinc:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 100

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

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 : An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Materials and all related packaging must be disposed of in a safe way in accordance with the full requirements of the local, regional, national and international authorities.

Waste should not be disposed of via wastewater.

Contaminated packaging : Only completely emptied containers should be given for recycling.

Waste Code : used product
080112, waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11*

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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.
see sections 6-8

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). : This product is a mixture and does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) equal or above 0.1%. Therefore no advised uses have to be defined and no chemical safety assessment has to be generated.

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : None

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2004/42/EC
< 1 %
< 20 g/l

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H311	:	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
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; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method

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.

REACH Information

According to our legal obligation we implement the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). We will adjust and update our safety data sheets on a regular base in accordance with the information of our up-stream-suppliers. As usual we will inform you about the adjustments.
Regarding to the REACH regulation we would like to point out that DAW as a downstream user will not register on behalf of our company. We will rely on information from our suppliers. As soon as new information is available our safety data sheets will be amended accordingly. This will be put into practice depending on the register-deadline of the substances involved during the transition period from December 1, 2010 till May 31, 2018.

GB / EN