

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Malacryl-Universal

Version	Revision Date:	Print Date	Date of last issue: -
1.0	15.02.2019	29.04.2019	Date of first issue: 15.02.2019

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Malacryl-Universal

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

Use of the Sub-
stance/Mixture : Solvent-borne coatings

Recommended restrictions : within adequate application - none
on use

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 Respon-
sible/issuing person : produktsicherheit@alligator.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone num-
ber 1 : +495224930400
(Mon - Fri 08:00 - 16:00)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-
posure, Category 3, Central nervous
system H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe vapours/ spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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 : Polymer resin paint, solvent-containing

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9 265-150-3 649-327-00-6 01-2119463258-33	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	>= 20 - < 30
Kieselguhr, soda ash flux-calcined	68855-54-9 272-489-0 21-2119488518-22	STOT RE 2; H373	>= 1 - < 10

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1-isopropyl-2,2-dimethyltrimethylene diisobutyrate	6846-50-0 229-934-9 01-2119451093-47	Repr. 2; H361d Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0,25 - < 1
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Limestone	1317-65-3 215-279-6		>= 20 - < 30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7 236-675-5 01-2119489379-17		>= 10 - < 20
Talc (Mg ₃ H ₂ (SiO ₃) ₄)	14807-96-6 238-877-9 01-2120140278-58		>= 10 - < 20

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.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of skin contact : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.
Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- 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.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).
Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Remove all sources of ignition.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

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.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Advice on safe handling : Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). For personal protection see section 8.
- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes.

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 between 5 and 25 °C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Store in original container.

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/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 to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller			

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	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/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>			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	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 dust)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those			

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	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			
Kieselguhr, soda ash flux-calcined	68855-54-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3 (Silica)	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			

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	<p>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>			
	<table border="1"><tr><td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td><td>2,4 mg/m³ (Silica)</td><td>GB EH40</td></tr></table>	TWA (Respirable dust)	2,4 mg/m ³ (Silica)	GB EH40
TWA (Respirable dust)	2,4 mg/m ³ (Silica)	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>			

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. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.

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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.

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 : not determined

Melting point/freezing point : not determined

Boiling point/boiling range : not determined

Flash point : 36 °C

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Sustains combustion

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 : 1,3860 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : not determined

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Auto-ignition temperature	:	not determined
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,5 mm ² /s (40 °C) Method: ISO 3104/3105
Flow time	:	> 60 s at 23 °C Cross section: 6 mm Method: DIN 53211
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	:	Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
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10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

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:

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 : No data available

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

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : 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 : 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

ADR : UN 1263

RID : UN 1263

IMDG : UN 1263

IATA : UN 1263

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14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	PAINT
RID	:	PAINT
IMDG	:	PAINT
IATA	:	Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADR		
Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Labels	:	3
Tunnel restriction code	:	(D/E)
RID		
Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Labels	:	3
IMDG		
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, <u>S-E</u>

IATA (Cargo)		
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	366
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y344
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)		
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	355
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y344
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR		
Environmentally hazardous	:	no
RID		
Environmentally hazardous	:	no
IMDG		
Marine pollutant	:	no

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14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : see sections 6-8

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country 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) : 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.
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2004/42/EC
< 30 %
< 420 g/l

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids

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Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
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:

Flam. Liq. 3 H226
STOT SE 3 H336

Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
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 upstream-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