

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



STAPA BG HYDROLAN 2154 Aluminium Paste

Version 1.1

Revision Date 08.07.2014

Print Date 19.11.2018

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : STAPA BG HYDROLAN 2154 Aluminium Paste

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 : msds.eckart@altana.com
Responsible/issuing person

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)

Acute toxicity , Category 4 H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity , Category 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation , Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation , Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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

Harmful R20/21/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Irritant R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms	:		
Signal word	:	Warning	
Hazard statements	:	H302 + H332 H315 H319	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P264 P270 P280 Response: P312 P332 + P313 P337 + P313 Storage: P403 + P235 Disposal: P501	Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
 111-76-2 2-butoxyethanol

2.3 Other hazards

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 [%]

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aluminium	7429-90-5 231-072-3 01-2119529243-45	F; R11	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 50 - <= 100
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2 203-905-0 01-2119475108-36	Xn; R20/21/22 Xi; R36/38	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 25 - < 50

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.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- Move the victim to fresh air.
Do not leave the victim unattended.
- If inhaled : If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.
- 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.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
- 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

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Symptoms : No information available.

Risks : No information available.

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 : 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

This information is not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Use personal protective equipment.

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information : Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

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 : Use personal protective equipment.
Avoid dust formation.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

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Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Do not flush with water.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Use mechanical handling equipment.
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

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 : Avoid formation of respirable particles. Do not breathe vapours/dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Avoid dust formation.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use

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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.

Further information on storage conditions : Protect from humidity and water.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids. Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products. Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials. Never allow product to get in contact with water during storage. Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly 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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	2011-12-01	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			
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³	2011-12-01	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			

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		dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	2005-04-06	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			
aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³	2005-04-06	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			

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		<p>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>			
Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	TWA	20 ppm 98 mg/m ³	2000-06-16	2000/39/EC
Further information		Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin Indicative			
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	STEL	50 ppm 246 mg/m ³	2000-06-16	2000/39/EC
Further information		Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin Indicative			
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	TWA	25 ppm	2005-04-06	GB EH40
Further information		Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	STEL	50 ppm	2005-04-06	GB EH40
Further information		Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Update	Basis
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Inhalable)	6 mg/m ³	2007-08-01	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			

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		<p>gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust</p> <p>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>			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Respirable)	2.4 mg/m ³	2007-08-01	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</p> <p>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</p>			

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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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Update
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	butoxyacetic acid: (Urine)	Post shift	2005-04-06

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: short term – systemic effects
Value: 89 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects
Value: 75 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: short term – local effects
Value: 123 mg/m³

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Potential health effects: short term – systemic effects
Value: 13.4 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: short term – systemic effects
Value: 44.5 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: short term – systemic effects
Value: 426 mg/m³

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DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects
Value: 3.2 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects
Value: 38 mg/kg

DNEL:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: long term – systemic effects
Value: 49 mg/m³

PNEC:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

: Fresh water
Value: 8.8 mg/l

PNEC:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

: Fresh water sediment
Value: 34.6 mg/kg

PNEC:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

: Marine water
Value: 0.88 mg/l

PNEC:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

: Marine sediment
Value: 3.46 mg/kg

PNEC:

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

: STP
Value: 463 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

: Goggles

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Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

Remarks

- : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
- : Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact). The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.
Recommended preventive skin protection
Skin should be washed after contact.
The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

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

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Water

- : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: Pasty solid
Colour	: silver
Odour	: characteristic
pH	: no data available
Freezing point	: no data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 171 °C
Flash point	: 65 °C
Bulk density	: no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: The product is not flammable.
Auto-flammability	: no data available
Upper explosion limit	: no data available
Lower explosion limit	: no data available
Vapour pressure	: no data available
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
Thermal decomposition	: 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

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : no data available

Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

10.5 Incompatible materialsMaterials to avoid : Acids
Bases
Oxidizing agents**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Hazardous decomposition products : no data available

Other information : no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity****Product**

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 1,250 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

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Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 3.75 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal 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

111-76-2 :

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 500 mg/kg
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product

May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product

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May cause irreversible eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

no data available

Reprod.Tox./Development/Teratogenicity

no data available

STOT - single exposure

no data available

STOT - repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration toxicity

no data available

Further information

Product

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

no data available

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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

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue : 12 01 04 - non-ferrous metal dust and particles

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

14.2 Proper shipping name

14.3 Transport hazard class

14.4 Packing group

14.5 Environmental hazards

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

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

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

no data available

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

no data available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

R11	Highly flammable.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.

Full text of H-Statements

H228	Flammable solid.
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H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

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.