according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Commercial Product Name: ALEXSEAL C4147-Fast Spot 414 Converter Quality No.: 455400000000

Revision Date 03.11.2022 Print Date 03.11.2022 Version 2

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

1.1	Product	identifier
	1100000	aonan

Trade name

: ALEXSEAL C4147-Fast Spot 414 Converter

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture

: Industrial serial painting

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Producer

: Mankiewicz Gebr. & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG) Georg-Wilhelm-Strasse 189 21107 Hamburg Germany

Only for UK: Supplied by Mankiewicz UK LLP 26 Ashville Way, Whetstone, Leicester LE8 6NU United Kingdom

Telephone	:	+49 (0) 40 75103 0
Telefax	:	+49 (0) 40 75103 375
E-mail address of person	:	sdb_info@umco.de
responsible for the SDS		

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone num- : +44 1235 239670 (Carechem International) ber

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.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single ex- posure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Mankiewicz Gebr. & Co. (GmbH & Co.	G) Bank Name	Ort	KtoNr.	BLZ	BIC	IBAN	Sitz/Registergericht Hamburg: HRA 42442	Bureau Veritas	AUVEN
Georg-Wilhelm-Straße 189	Deutsche Bank	Hamburg	600227300	200 700 00	DEUTDEHHXXX	DE58 2007 0000 0600 2273 00	Persönlich haftende Gesellschafterin:	Certification:	
21107 Hamburg (Wilhelmsburg)	HypoVereinsbank	Hamburg	59273300	200 300 00	HYVEDEMM300	DE34 2003 0000 0059 2733 00	Grau Gebr. Beteiligungs-GmbH	ISO 9001,	12 12 12 10 12 12 12 10
Tel.: +49 (0) 40 / 75 10 30	Postbank	Hamburg	373205	200 100 20	PBNKDEFF200	DE85 2001 0020 0000 3732 05	Sitz/Registergericht Hamburg: HRB 17189	TS 16949,	\ 48/
Fax: +49 (0) 40 / 75 10 33 75							Geschäftsführender Gesellschafter:	EN 9100	7828
www.mankiewicz.de							Michael O. Grau		

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Commercial Product Name: ALE verter Quality No.: 4554000000000	XSE	AL C4147-Fast Spot 414 Con- Print Date 03.11.2022 Version 2
Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word	:	Warning
Hazard statements	:	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Supplemental Hazard Statements	:	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Precautionary statements	:	 Prevention: P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
		Response:P303 + P361 + P353IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.P304 + P340 + P312IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISONCENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.P370 + P378In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

n-butyl acetate Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane

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

: Hardener based on polyisocyanates

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
	Registration number		
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 40 - <= 100



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		204-658-1 607-025-00-1 01-2119485493-29	STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	
	Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	28182-81-2 500-060-2 01-2119488934-20	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 12.5 - < 20
T h a	Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1- methyl-, polymer with 1,6- diisocyanatohexane	26426-91-5 927-271-6	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 5 - < 10
The	se contain: hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	822-06-0 212-485-8 615-011-00-1 01-2119457571-37	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0.5 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0.5 %	> 0 - <= 0.1
	4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocya- nate	584-84-9 209-544-5 615-006-00-4 01-2119486974-18	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0.1 %	> 0 - <= 0.1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

: In all cases of doubt, or when sickness symptoms persist, seek medica lattention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

 Mankiewicz Gebr. & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG)
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 BiC
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 Sitz/Registergericht Hamburg: HRA 42442
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 Deutsche Bank
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 200 700 00
 DEUTDEHHXXX
 DE585 2007 0000 0600 2273 00
 Persönlich hattende Gesellschatterin:
 Certification:

 21107 Hamburg (Wilhelmsburg)
 HypoVereinsbank
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 200 300 00
 HYVEDEMM300
 DE34 2003 0000 0059 2733 00
 Grau Gebre Beteiligungs-GmbH
 ISO 9001,

 Tel.: +49 (0) 40 / 75 10 30 75
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 DE85 2001 0020 0000 0732 05
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 Geschäftsführender Gesellschafterin:
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Commercial Product Name: ALE verter Quality No.: 4554000000000	Revision Date 03.11.2022 Print Date 03.11.2022 Version 2	
If inhaled	: Remove to fresh air, keep patient w Irregular breathing/no breathing: an If unconscious place in recovery po advice.	rtificial respiration.
In case of skin contact	: Take off all contaminated clothing i Wash skin thoroughly with soap an skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners !	
In case of eye contact	: Remove contact lenses, irrigate co water for at least 10 minutes, holdi seek medical advice.	
If swallowed	: Do NOT induce vomiting. If accidentally swallowed obtain im Never give anything by mouth to a Keep at rest.	
4.2 Most important symptoms	and effects, both acute and delayed	
Risks	: May cause an allergic skin reaction	۱.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media		Alcohol resistant foam, CO2, powders
Suitable extinguishing media	•	Alcohor resistant toam, COZ, powders
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	High volume water jet
5.2 Special hazards arising from	the	e substance or mixture
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposi- tion products may cause a health hazard.
5.3 Advice for firefighters		
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required.
Further information	:	Cool endangered containers with water in case of fire. DO NOT ALLOW RUN-OFF FROM FIRE FIGHTING TO ENTER DRAINS OR WATER COURSES!!

 Mankiewicz Gebr. & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG)
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 DES 2007 0000 0600 2273 00
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

0.1 Fersonal precautions, protectiv	e equipment and emergency proced	Jules
Personal precautions :	Exclude sources of ignition and vent Do not inhale vapours. Refer to protective measures listed i Immediately clean contaminated are stances:	n sections 7 and 8.
	Water	45 Vol.%
	Ethanol or Isopropyl Alcohol	50 Vol.%
	Ammonia solution (density=0,88)	5 Vol.%
	Alternative applicable to that (not fla	mmable):
	Sodium Carbonate	5 Vol.%
	Water	95 Vol.%
6.2 Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions :	Do not let product enter drains. If the product contaminates lakes, riv appropriate authorities in accordance Add the same decontaminant to the for several days until no further reac	e with local regulations. remnants and let stand

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	 Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regula- tions (see chapter 13). Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents.

pose according to local regulations.

tainer. Once this stage is reached, close container and dis-

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	:	Persons with a history of asthma, allergies, chronic or recur- rent respiratory disease should not be employed in any pro- cess in which this preparation is used ! Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap- plication area.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	The product should only be used in areas from which all na- ked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded.



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Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads whentransferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing. No sparking tools should be used. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

	Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Floors should be of the conducting type. Keep con- tainer tightly closed. Never use pressure to empty: container isnot a pressure vessel. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers which are opened must be carefully re- sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
	Further information on stor- age conditions	:	Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. See also instructions on the label. Avoid heating and direct sunlight. Keep container dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Precautions should be taken to minimise exposure to atmospheric humidityor water: CO2 will be formed which in closed containers can result in pressurisation. DO NOT KEEP THE CONTAINERS SEALED !!
	Advice on common storage	:	Keep away from oxidizing agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials.
	Recommended storage tem- perature	:	5 - 35 °C
7.3	Specific end use(s)		

Specific use(s)

This information is not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

:

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis		
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m3	GB EH40		
		STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m3	GB EH40		
		STEL	150 ppm 723 mg/m3	2019/1831/E U		
	Further information: Indicative					
		TWA	50 ppm 241 mg/m3	2019/1831/E U		
	Further inform	nation: Indicative				
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oli-	28182-81-2	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40		



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Further information: Substances that can cause occupational astmm (also known as astmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsive ness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure i the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to astmma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive, and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational astmm should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms or asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found it the HSE publication Astmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational astmma, OPSHH requires that exposure is a cocupational astmma should prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsiver, substances that can cause occupational astmma, COSHH requires that exposure to a substance should need by proving the short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk short are tables of ausing occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remember that other substances which may cause occupational asthma. Store STEL 0.07 mg/m3 GB EH40 Of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. The 'Sen' notation in the i of WELs has been assigned only to use substances show in Table 1. It should be remember that other substances	gomers				
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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	asthma in peo not include the as asthmagen the HSE publi agents implica cable, exposu prevented. WI standards of o substances th sure be reduc short-term pea management employees ex occupational a occupational a lance., Capab of WELs has I pational asthm that other sub	pple with pre-existing e disease themselve is or respiratory sense cation Asthmagen? ated in occupational irre to substances that here this is not possi- control to prevent wo hat can cause occupa- ed to as low as is re- ak concentrations sh is being considered. sposed or liable to be asthma and there sh health professional of the of causing occupa- been assigned only to na in the categories astances not in these	tances which may trigger the airway hyper-responsivenes. The latter substances are sitisers. Further information Critical assessments of the asthma., Wherever it is real to can cause occupational able, the primary aim is to a rkers from becoming hyper ational asthma, COSHH rec asonably practicable. Activity ould receive particular atter Health surveillance is appre- exposed to a substance we ould be appropriate consult ver the degree of risk and la tional asthma., The 'Sen' r o those substances which shown in Table 1. It should tables may cause occupat se.gov.uk/asthma) provide	ess, but which do e not classified can be found in evidence for sonably practi- isthma should be oply adequate -responsive. For quires that expo- ties giving rise to ntion when risk opriate for all hich may cause tation with an evel of surveil- totation in the list may cause occu- be remembered ional asthma.
			0.00 / 0	
4-methyl-m- phenylene diisocy- anate	584-84-9	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
wicz Gebr. & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG) Bank Na	known as astr cific airway hy anism. Once to the substance symptoms. The asthma. Not a responsive and become hyper should be dist asthma in peo- not include the as asthmagen the HSE public agents implication cable, exposu prevented. Will standards of of substances the sure be reduct short-term pea- management employees ex occupational a lance., Capabio of WELs has the pational asthmetication HSE's asthmagenet	nmagens and respirat per-responsiveness the airways have been as sometimes even in mese symptoms can in the se symptoms can in the se symptoms can in the workers who are en- and it is impossible to in r-responsive. Subst- tinguished from subst- pole with pre-existing endisease themselve is or respiratory sense cation Asthmagen? ated in occupational inter to substances that here this is not possi- control to prevent wo hat can cause occupa- ted to as low as is re- ated or liable to be asthma and there sh- mealth professional or the of causing occupa- been assigned only to ma in the categories is stances not in these	hat can cause occupational tory sensitisers) can induc- via an immunological irrita- come hyper-responsive, fur tiny quantities, may cause range in severity from a run xposed to a sensitiser will li- dentify in advance those we cances that can cause occu- tances which may trigger the airway hyper-responsiven- s. The latter substances ar- sitisers. Further information Critical assessments of the asthma., Wherever it is real to can cause occupational a ble, the primary aim is to a rkers from becoming hyper- tational asthma, COSHH rec- asonably practicable. Activi- ould receive particular atter Health surveillance is appre- exposed to a substance we ould be appropriate consul- ver the degree of risk and li- tional asthma., The 'Sen' ri- o those substances which shown in Table 1. It should tables may cause occupation atter and asthma) provide	e a state of spe- nt or other mech- ther exposure to respiratory my nose to become hyper- ho are likely to pational asthma ne symptoms of ess, but which do e not classified can be found in evidence for sonably practi- isthma should be pply adequate -responsive. For quires that expo- ties giving rise to ntion when risk opriate for all hich may cause tation with an evel of surveil- iotation in the list may cause occu- be remembered ional asthma. further infor-

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mation.				
	STEL	0.07 mg/m3	GB EH40	
		(NCO)		
		nat can cause occupational a		
		tory sensitisers) can induce		
		via an immunological irritant		
		come hyper-responsive, furth		
		tiny quantities, may cause re		
		ange in severity from a runn xposed to a sensitiser will be		
		dentify in advance those who		
		ances that can cause occupation		
		tances which may trigger the		
		airway hyper-responsivenes		
		s. The latter substances are		
as asthmagen	s or respiratory sens	sitisers. Further information c	an be found in	
the HSE publi	cation Asthmagen?	Critical assessments of the e	vidence for	
		asthma., Wherever it is reaso		
		t can cause occupational ast		
		ble, the primary aim is to app		
standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that expo-				
		asonably practicable. Activitie ould receive particular attent		
		Health surveillance is approp		
		exposed to a substance whi		
		ould be appropriate consultat		
		ver the degree of risk and lev		
		itional asthma., The 'Sen' not		
of WELs has I	been assigned only t	o those substances which m	ay cause occu-	
		shown in Table 1. It should b		
		tables may cause occupation		
	a web pages (www.h	se.gov.uk/asthma) provide fu	irther infor-	
mation.				

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Hexamethylene diisocya- nate, oligomers	28182-81-2	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocya- nates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef-	Value
			fects	
n-butyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	300 mg/m3
			effects	
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic	11 mg/kg
			effects	bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	35.7 mg/m3
			effects	_
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic	6 mg/kg
			effects	bw/day

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	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	2 mg/kg bw/day
Hexamethylene diiso- cyanate, oligomers	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0.5 mg/m3

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
n-butyl acetate	Fresh water	0.18 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0018 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.981 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.098 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	35.6 mg/l
	Soil	0.09 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
	Marine water	0.01 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	2530 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	253 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Soil	505 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this shoud be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and below the OEL (= Occupational Exposure Limit), suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	: Wear safety goggles to protect against solvent splashes.
Hand protection	
Remarks	 Adhere to the professional organisation rule "Use of protec- tive gloves". Appropriate chemicals resistant glove tested in compliance with EN 374. Recommendation for protection against components general- ly found in the products:
	For short-term contact (i.e. splash protection): Appropriate material: nitrile rubber, Neoprene Material thickness: > 0,4 mm
	Breakthrough time: > 480 min
	Before use, the protective glove should be tested in any case for its specific work-station suitability (i.e. mechanical re- sistance, product compatibility and antistatic properties). Ad-



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	here to the manufacturer's instruc- ing to the use, storage, care and gloves. Protective gloves shall be physically damaged or worn. Pre protection cream) recommended inated skin. Design operations th of protective gloves.	replacement of protective e replaced immediately when ventive hand protection (skin . Wash immediately contam-
Skin and body protection	: Depending on the probability of the ly explosive atmospheres, adapted be worn.	
Respiratory protection	: By spraying: a By other operations than spraying as, air-fed respirators could be re charcoal filter andparticulate filter Use half-mask model with cartrid	placed by a combination of r mask
Protective measures	: Persons with a history of asthma rent respiratory disease should n cess in which this preparation is of Do not eat or drink during work - Avoid product contact with skin, e Avoid the inhalation of dust from spray mist arising from the applic	ot be employed in any pro- used. no smoking. eyes and clothing. sanding, particulates and

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	liquid
Colour	:	according product name
Odour	:	characteristic
Boiling point/boiling range	:	ca. 120 °C
Upper explosion limit	:	10.0 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1.0 %(V)
Flash point	:	27 °C Method: ISO 13736
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 400 °C
рН	:	
Viscosity Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 6 mm²s
Flow time	:	12 s

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	Cross section: 4 mm Method: DIN 53211
	< 10 s Cross section: 6 mm Method: ISO 2431
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: insoluble
Vapour pressure	: ca. 100 hPa (50 °C)
Density	: ca. 0.95 g/cm3 (20 °C)
9.2 Other information	
Miscibility with water	: immiscible
Solvent separation	: < 3 %(V)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. There are no data available on the preparation itself.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	
Conditions to avoid	: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (See section 7).
10.5 Incompatible materials	
Materials to avoid	: Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions. The product reacts slowly with water resulting in evolution of carbon dioxide. In closed containers, pressure build up could result distortion blowing and in extreme cases bursting of the container.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In a fire, hazardous decomposition products, such as smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxiode, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, monomers of isocyanates, amines and alcohols may be produced.



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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
		Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method

Components:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Assessment: The substance/mixture is not toxic on inhalation
		as defined by dangerous goods regulations.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers:

Species	:	Mouse
Assessment	:	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



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Components:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Product:

Rem

arks	:	Exposure of vapour concentration in excess of the stated OEL's may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse ef- fects on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extrem cases, loss of con- sciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non- allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and re- versible damage.
		Based on the properties of the isocyanate components and considering toxicological data on similar preparations: This preparation may cause acute irritation and/or sensitization of the respiratory system leading to an asthmatic condition, wheeziness and a thightness of the chest. Sensitized persons may subsequently show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to atmospheric concentrations well below the OEL. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity		
Product:		
Ecotoxicology Assessment Acute aquatic toxicity	:	There are no data available on the preparation itself.
12.2 Persistence and degradabilit	у	

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: There are no data available on the preparation it-
		self.

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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: There are no data availa self.	ble on the preparation it-
12.4 Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	: Remarks: There are no data availa self.	ble on the preparation it-
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB as	ssessment	
Product:		
Assessment	 This substance/mixture contains not to be either persistent, bioaccumula very persistent and very bioaccumu 0.1% or higher. 	ative and toxic (PBT), or
12.6 Endocrine disrupting prope No data available	erties	
12.7 Other adverse effects		
Product:		
Additional ecological infor- mation	: There are no data available on the	preparation itself.
	The product should not be allowed courses.	to enter drains or water
SECTION 13: Disposal consid	derations	
13.1 Waste treatment methods		

Product	: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.	
Contaminated packaging	: Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far a and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for rep Packaging that cannot be cleaned should be dispos agreement with the regional waste disposal compar	use. ed off in

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR	: UN 1263
IMDG	: UN 1263
ΙΑΤΑ	: UN 1263

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14.2 UN	proper	shipping	name
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ADR	: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG	: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
ΙΑΤΑ	: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR

	Class	Subsidiary risks
ADR	: 3	
IMDG	: 3	
ΙΑΤΑ	: 3	
14.4 Packing group		

	Packing group Classification Code Hazard Identification Number Labels Tunnel restriction code Remarks		III F1 30 3 (D/E) If transported within the user's premises: To be transported always in closed, upright and safe containers. Make sure that persons handling these containers are aware of the rules of conduct in case of incident or spillage.
	IMDG		
	Packing group	:	
	Labels EmS Code	:	3
		•	<u>F-E, S-E</u>
	IATA (Cargo) Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	366
	Packing group	:	
	Labels	÷	Flammable Liquids
	IATA (Passenger) Packing instruction (passen- ger aircraft)	:	355
	Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y344
	Packing group	:	
	Labels	÷	Flammable Liquids
14.	5 Environmental hazards		
	ADR Environmentally hazardous	:	no
	IMDG Marine pollutant	:	no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

822-06-0 (Number on list 74) 584-84-9 (Number on list 74)

Volatile organic compounds ÷

> Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 75.49 %, 717 g/l VOC content excluding water

Other regulations:

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. : Harmful if swallowed. H302 2 Causes skin irritation. H315 : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. 5 H319 Causes serious eye irritation. 5 H330 Fatal if inhaled. 5 H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
5
Acute toxicity
Eye irritation
Flammable liquids
Skin sensitisation
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

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GB EH40	: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	: UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2019/1831/EU / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
GB EH40 / TWA	: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals 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

Other information

The information given in this material safety data sheet does not release the user from its duty of risk assessment and control in the work place defined in other health and safety law. Adhere to the national sanitary and occupational safety regulations when using this product.

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(2020/878).

Classification of the mixture:		Classification procedure:
Flam. Liq. 3	H226	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method

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Bureau Verita Certification ISO 9001 EN 9100

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Commercial Product Name: ALEXSEAL C4147-Fast Spot 414 Converter Quality No.: 455400000000

Revision Date 03.11.2022 Print Date 03.11.2022 Version 2

STOT SE 3

Calculation method

Department issuing safety data sheet

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H336

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.

GB / EN

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