SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

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

1.1 Product identifier
Trade name : STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder
Product code : 061263C20 061263C20

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
This information is not available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company : ECKART GmbH
Guentersthal 4
91235 Hartenstein
Telephone : +499152770
Telefax : +499152777008
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds.eckart@altana.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
GBK Gefahrgut Büro GmbH, Ingelheim, Germany:
From outside US: (001) 352-323-3500
(First call in English, response in your language is possible)
US & Canada (toll free) : 1-800-5355-053

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Acute toxicity, Category 4 H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 1 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Hazard pictograms:

![Warning Sign]  ![Flammable Sign]

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

**Prevention:**
- P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**
- P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P391: Collect spillage.

**Disposal:**
- P501: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
- copper

2.3 Other hazards
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>231-159-6</td>
<td>01-2119480154-42</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt;= 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>231-175-3</td>
<td>030-001-00-1</td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1;</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version: 1.0  Revision Date: 08.02.2018  SDS Number: 102000028901  Print Date: 20.11.2018  Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

01-2119467174-37  H410
For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Move the victim to fresh air.
Do not leave the victim unattended.
Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled: If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact: Wash off 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.

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

Risks: Harmful if swallowed.
Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Special powder against metal fire
Dry sand
ABC powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water
High volume water jet
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting:
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

Further information:
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:
Prevent product from entering drains.
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 material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
Use mechanical handling equipment.
Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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 creating dust. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

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: Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Avoid dust formation.

Hygiene measures: General industrial hygiene practice. Do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Keep away from food and drink. Keep away from tobacco products.

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: Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

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

Advice on common storage: Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions. Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

Further information on storage stability: Keep in a dry place. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Dampness : Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
This information is not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information
The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

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

Further information
The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>1 mg/m³ (Copper)</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (Copper)</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³ (Copper)</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information
The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Fumes)</th>
<th>0.2 mg/m³ (Copper)</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWA (Dusts and mists)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³ (Copper)</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL (Dusts and mists)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Further information

The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA (Inhalable)</th>
<th>TWA (Respirable)</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>10 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminiunm powder (stabilised)</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>4 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version 1.0
Revision Date: 08.02.2018
SDS Number: 102000028901
Print Date: 20.11.2018
Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Further information
For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

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

Further information
For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.
WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>273 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>137 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>273 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information

For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

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

- **Substance name**
- **End Use**
- **Exposure routes**
- **Potential health effects**
- **Value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>273 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>137 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>273 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartments</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>65.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.0078 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>87 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.0052 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>676 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0.230 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.0206 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>117.8 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.0061 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>35.6 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>56.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder (stabilised)</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.0749 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clarification plant</td>
<td>20 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses

Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Hand protection

Material : Leather

Remarks : Leather gloves The choice of an appropriate glove does not only depend on its material but also on other quality features and is different from one producer to the other. The exact
break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Recommended preventive skin protection
The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Skin and body protection : Long sleeved clothing
                          Safety shoes
                          Dust impervious protective suit
                          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.
                      Respirator with a dust filter
                      P1 filter

Environmental exposure controls
Water : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : powder
Colour : gold
Odour : characteristic
Odour Threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Freezing point : No data available
Boiling point/boiling range : No data available
Flash point : No data available
Evaporation rate : No data available
Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available
Self-ignition : No data available
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version 1.0  Revision Date: 08.02.2018  SDS Number: 102000028901  Print Date: 20.11.2018  Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

Smoldering temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Explosive properties : No data available
Oxidizing properties : No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
Vapour pressure : No data available
Relative vapour density : No data available
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Bulk density : No data available
Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : insoluble
Solubility in other solvents : No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Flow time : No data available

9.2 Other information
No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
10.2 Chemical stability
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions: Stable under recommended storage conditions.
No hazards to be specially mentioned.

Dust may form explosive mixture in air.
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: No data available
No data available

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

Thermal decomposition: This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity
Harmful if swallowed.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 597.46 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
copper:
Acute oral toxicity: Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized):
Acute oral toxicity: (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 5.41 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**
Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

**Components:**
copper:
Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Product:**
Remarks: Eye irritation

**Components:**
copper:
Result: Eye irritation

Remarks: Eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**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**
Not classified based on available information.

**STOT - repeated exposure**
Not classified based on available information.

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version 1.0  Revision Date: 08.02.2018  SDS Number: 102000028901  Print Date: 20.11.2018
Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

Further information

Product:
Remarks: No data available

Components:
copper:
Remarks: No data available

zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized):
Remarks: No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:
copper:
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Ecotoxicology Assessment
Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized):

Ecotoxicology Assessment
Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**
Additional ecological information: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Components:**

- **Copper:**
  Additional ecological information: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

- **Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized):**
  Additional ecological information: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

- **European Waste Catalogue**
  - 12 01 04 - non-ferrous metal dust and particles
  - 10 03 21 - other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing dangerous substances

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

- **Product:** The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Send to a licensed waste management company. In accordance with local and national regulations.

- **Contaminated packaging:** Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers. In accordance with local and national regulations.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**14.1 UN number**
14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Copper metal powder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.4 Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA (Cargo)</th>
<th>IATA (Passenger)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)</td>
<td>Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Code</td>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Packing instruction (LQ)</td>
<td>Packing instruction (LQ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Y956</td>
<td>Y956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Identification Number</td>
<td>EmS Code</td>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>F-A, S-F</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IMDG Code segregation group 7 - Heavy metals and their salts</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.5 Environmental hazards
STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version 1.0  Revision Date: 08.02.2018  SDS Number: 102000028901  Print Date: 20.11.2018
Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

ADR
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant: yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user
Remarks: For single packagings <=5L / 5 kg, or combination packagings containing inner packagings <= 5L / 5 kg net per inner packaging, SV375 ADR, 2.10.2.7 IMDG-Code, A197 IATA-DGR may be applied.
For single packagings <=5L / 5 kg, or combination packagings containing inner packagings <= 5L / 5 kg net per inner packaging, SV375 ADR, 2.10.2.7 IMDG-Code, A197 IATA-DGR may be applied.

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): Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
This information is not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute: Acute aquatic toxicity
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

Version 1.0  Revision Date: 08.02.2018  SDS Number: 102000028901  Print Date: 20.11.2018  Date of first issue: 08.02.2018

Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Irrit.: Eye irritation
GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
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 - 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; 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
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
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

STANDART Lac L 900 Rich Pale Gold Bronze Powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Print Date:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>08.02.2018</td>
<td>102000028901</td>
<td>20.11.2018</td>
<td>08.02.2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>