SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Tradename: CULR™ Art Pigment for Epoxy – Polished Copper

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against

Relevante identified uses of the substance or mixture

Industry sector:	Industrial Performance Chemicals Paints, lacquers and varnishes industry Polymers industry Printing Inks Industry
Type of use:	Colourant preparation

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Identification of the company:

Easy Composites Ltd
Unit 39 Park Hall Business Village
Stoke on Trent, ST3 5XA. United Kingdom.
Phone: +44 (0)1782 454499

Information to substance / mixture:

Division: Technical
E-mail: technical@glasscastresin.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency CONTACT (Office Hours) Phone: +44 (0)1782 454499

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance / mixture

Classification (Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008):

Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling(Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008):

Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Additional Labelling:

EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
EUH208	Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

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

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. INDEX-No. Registration No.	Classification Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)

salt of polyamineamide (72243/00/2008.0023, Germany)	Not Assigned	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	≥ 1 - < 10
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	≥ 0.0025 < 0.025
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H310 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	≥ 0.0002 < 0.0015

For explanation of abbreviations see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Discription of first aid measures

General advice:
No hazards which requires special first aid measures.

After 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.

In case of eye contact:
Flush eye(s) with water as a precaution.
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

None known.

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:

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

Further information:
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.

6.2. Environment precautions

Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling:
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.

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

Storage stability:
Storage stability of at least 24 months.

Further information on storage stability:
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

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Inhalable dust)	10 mg/m^3	GB EH40

Further information		For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust 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 MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.		
		TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m^3	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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.		
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m^3	GB EH40
Further information		For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., 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 MDHS14/4., 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 limit should be used.		
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m³	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/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 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.		
mica	12001-26-2	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m³	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	0,8 mg/m³	GB EH40

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
	Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
	STP	0.00103 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Safety glasses

Hand protection:

Remarks: 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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: liquid
Colour: silver
Odour: characteristic

pH:	6 – 8 Concentration 100%
Freezing point:	no data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	100 °C
Flash point:	>100 °C
Bulk density:	no data available
Flammibility(solid, gas)	no data available
Upper explosion limit:	no data available
Lower explosion limit:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density:	no data available
Solubility in water:	insoluble
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.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2. Chemical Stability
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: 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

Acuta toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Acute oral toxicity :	Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.
Acute inhalation toxicity :	LC50 (Rat): 0.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after short term inhalation.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Acute oral toxicity :	Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single ingestion.
Acute inhalation toxicity :	Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after short term inhalation.
Acute dermal toxicity :	Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after single contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Components:

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

Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Remarks: Vapours may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.

Components:

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

Result: Corrosive

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Result: Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

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.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity:

Components:

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

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard :	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard :	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 100

M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) : 100

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard :	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard :	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 to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Product:
Additional ecotoxicological information:
No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

European Waste Catalogue:	08 01 11 - waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.

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.
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

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

14.4 Packing group

14.5 Environmental hazards

14.6. Special precautions for users
Remarks: Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast):	Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII):	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: salt of polyamineamide (72243/00/2008.0023, Germany) (Number on list 3) polypropylene glycol (Number on list 3) ammonia (Number on list 3) reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (Number on list 3)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H301 :	Toxic if swallowed.
H302 :	Harmful if swallowed.
H310 :	Fatal in contact with skin.
H314 :	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 :	Causes skin irritation.
H317 :	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 :	Causes serious eye damage.
H330 :	Fatal if inhaled.
H400 :	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 :	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 :	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations:

Acute Tox. :	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute :	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic :	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam. :	Serious eye damage
Skin Corr. :	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit. :	Skin irritation
Skin Sens. :	Skin sensitisation
GB EH40:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

Legend

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
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect Level (genotoxic substances)
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
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

Decimal notation: "thousands" places are identified with a dot (for example, "2.000 mg/kg" means "two thousand mg/kg"). Decimal places are identified with a comma (for example, "1,35 g/cm^3" means "one point three five g/cm^3").

This information corresponds to the present state of our knowledge and is intended as a general description of our products and their possible applications. Easy Composites Ltd makes no warranties, express or implied, as to the information accuracy, adequacy, sufficiency or freedom from defect and assumes no liability in connection with any use of this information. Any user of this product is responsible for determining the suitability of Easy Composites Ltd‘s products for its particular application. Nothing included in this information waives any of Easy Composites Ltd General Terms and Conditions of Sale, which control unless it agrees otherwise in writing.

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For additional information, please contact Easy Composites Ltd.