

SOLO GOYA Crackle lacquer base coat

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Identification of the substance/preparation

Trade name	SOLO GOYA Crackle lacquer base coat
Article No.	4101-50ML, 4101-125ML
Package size	50 ml, 125 ml
Substance name	-
INDEX No.	-
EG No.	-
CAS No.	-
REACH Registration No	

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation

Basecoat for crackle lacquer applications on wood, paper, cardboard, glass, and metal. For artists and hobby user.

1.3 Manufacturer/Supplier

C. KREUL GmbH & Co. KG Carl-Kreul-Strasse 2 D-91352 Hallerndorf Phone no. +49 (0) 9545 925-0 Fax no. +49 (0) 9545 925-511 Mail info@c-kreul.de

Information provided by

Mrs. Treiber, <u>b.treiber@c-kreul.de</u>

1.4 Emergency information

Phone no. +49 (0) 9545 925-0 Fax no. +49 (0) 9545 925-511

(Monday - Thursday 8.00 - 17.00; Friday 8.00 - 15.00)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance/preparation

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 Flam Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066

2.2 Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 Hazard pictogram and signal word of the product





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Material Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (revised by Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010)

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Hazard-determining components of labelling

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, CAS-Nr. 64742-82-1

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

European hazard statements

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P370+378	In case of fire: Use sand, CO_2 , dry powder for extinction.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

2.3 Other Hazards

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. This material is combustible and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g. static electricity, pilot lights, ormechanical / electrical equipment). Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical characterization

Preparation based on synthetic resins and organic solvent.

Substance related information Main component

The product is a preparation.

INDEX No. -EG No. -CAS No. -REACH Registration No.: -Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008: -

Hazard impurities

INDEX No. -EG No. -CAS No. -



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REACH Registration No.: -Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008: -

3.1 Preparation/mixture related information 50 - 75 % Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy¹ INDEX No. 649-330-00-2 EG No. 265-185-4 (919-446-0²) CAS No. 64742-82-1 REACH Registration No.: 01-2119458049-33-XXXX

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008: ^(*) Flam. Liq. 3 H226; ^(*) Asp. Tox. 1 H304; ^(*) STOT SE 3 H336; ^(*) Aguatic Chron. 2 H411; EUH066

2,5 - 5 % Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., Low boiling point hydrogen treated INDEX No. 649-356-00-4 **EG No.** 265-199-0 (918-688-5²) **CAS No.** 64742-95-6

REACH Registration No.: 01-2119455851-35-XXXX

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008: H304; STOT SE 3 H335; STOT SE 3 H336; Aquatic Chron. 2 H411; EUH066

*minimum classification

¹ Note P according to VO 1272/2008 applies to this product or to one or several of its components. Benzene concentration < 0,1 Gew-%. Classification and labeling as carcinogene (R45) is not necessary.

² The above mentioned EC No. is a specific under-group of the CAS No. which is a reference for international inventories.

<u>Additional information</u>: Every entry in the EC No. column which begins with number "9" is – up to the publication of the official registration number – a temporary number declared by the ECHA for the substance.

Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 General information

Remove contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately remove person concerned out of danger area. Symptoms see part 11.

After inhalation

Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest, if breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Unconsciousness: lateral poison - contact a doctor immediately.



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After skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. In case of skin reactions, consult a physician.

After eye contact

Remove contact lens. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 - 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice.

After ingestion

If swallowed immediately drink: water, to which activated charcoal may be added. Do NOT induce vomiting. During spontaneous vomiting hold the head of the casualty low with the body in a prone position in order to avoid aspiration. Call a physician to the site of the accident in every case.

4.2 The most important acute and delayed appearing symptoms and effects Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. See part 11.

4.3 References to medical emergency relief or special treatment

With unconsciousness: inform an emergency doctor. Further instructions see section 4.1

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Extinguishing powder, foam, water spray and carbon dioxide. Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons: Full water jet

5.2 Special risk posed by the substance or by the actual preparation, its combustion products or gases discharged

Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers. Cool endangered containers with water in case of fire. It is possible to pressure formation and to burst of containers. Fire will produce dense black smoke. When product exposed to high temperatures it may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, smoke and other hazards components.

5.3 Special protective equipment

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers. Beware of reignition. Do not allow the quenching water into the sewage system. Dispose fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

5.4 Additional information

Compare section 3, 7, 8 and 10.



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Remove ignition sources. Provide for sufficient ventilation. Do NOT inhale the vapour. Remove persons to safety.

Environmental precautions

Take up with a liquid absorbing material and proceed according to the waste disposal regulations. Do not empty into drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewages, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations. Further instructions see section 6.3.

6.3 Methods for cleaning up/collecting

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 regulations (see section 13). Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents. Further instructions see part 10.

6.4 Additional information

Further instructions see section 7, 8 and 10.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Information for safe handling

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. Provide adequate ventilation. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Do not leave vessels/containers open. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Additionally, the product should only be used in areas from which all-naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Preparation may charge electro statically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Use only antistatic equipped (spark-free) tools. Comply with the health and safety at work laws (TRGS 500). Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. See protective measures under point 8.

Precautions against fire and explosion

Flammable liquid and vapour. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Danger of inflammation in cause of weldings-works at empty containers. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Usual measures for fire prevention.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities Information about storage conditions

Store between 5 and 30 °C in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of heat (e.g. hot surfaces), sparks and open flames. Keep container tightly closed.



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Hints on joint storage

Only substances of the same storage class should be stored together. Keep away from oxidizing agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials. The substance should not be stored with substances with which hazardous chemical reactions are possible.

Requirement for storage rooms and vessels

Store between 5 and 30 °C in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Containers, which are opened, must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Although the storage and use of this product is not subject to specific statutory requirements, observation of the principles of the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations as appropriate will be seen as good industrial practice in meeting the general duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act. Observe label precautions.

Additional information

Storage class (VCI): 3A Flammable liquid substances

7.3 Specific uses

See section 1.2.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace (exposure limits)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy; CAS No. 64742-82-1

Specification:	AGW
Value:	600 mg/m ³ (ppm), 300 mg/m ³
Peak limitation:	-
Toxic to reproduction:	-
Remark:	Hydrocarbon mixture

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., Low boiling point hydrogen treated; CAS No. 64742-95-6

Specification:	AGW
Value:	100 ml/m³ (ppm)
Peak limitation:	-
Toxic to reproduction:	-
Remark:	Hydrocarbon mixture

DNEL/DMEL-Values

Naphtha	(petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	(Hydrocarbons,	C9-C12, n-Alkanes,
Isoalkane	es, Cyclics, Aromates (2-25%)); CAS no. 647	42-82-1	
Oral	DNEL long-term exposure – systemic effects	26 mg/kg	(general population)
Dermal	DNEL long-term exposure – systemic effects	26 mg/kg bw/d	(general population)
		44 mg/kg bw/d	(worker)
Inhalativ	DNEL long-term exposure – systemic effects	71 mg/m ³	(general population)
		330 mg/m ³	(worker)



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PNEC-Values

No data available.

8.2 Occupational exposure controls

Technical measures and the application of suitable working methods have precedence before the application of personal protective equipment. Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Suitable judgement methods of the examination of the effectiveness of the grieved preventive measures enclose measuring-technical and non-technical inquiry methods like they in the technical rules for danger materials (TRGS) 402.

Personal protective equipment

Do not eat or drink during work – No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and beverages. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Remove soiled or soaked clothing immediately.

Respiratory protection

Take breathing protection measures (see also instruct to avoid accidents). Breathing protection equipment required in inadequately ventilated places and during spraying.

Respiratory filter (gas): A1 (brown) until 1000 ml/m³ (ppm)

A2 (brown) until 5000 ml/m³ (ppm)

A3 (brown) until 10000 ml/m³ (ppm)

Details are to be inferred "from the rules for the use of respiratory protective devices" (BGR 190 (German regulation)).

Skin protection

Avoid contact with skin. Use protective gloves (EN 374). Solvent-resistant protective gloves must be worn. The glove material must be sufficiently impermeable and resistant to the substance. Check the tightness before wear. Gloves should be well cleaned before being removed, then stored in a well ventilated location. Textile or leather gloves are completely unsuitable. Pay attention to skin care.

The following materials are suitable for protective gloves Inherent protection Nitrile rubber/Nitrile latex – NBR (0,4 mm): Permeation time >= 8 hours Fluoro carbon rubber - FKM (0,4 mm): Permeation time >= 8 hours

Splash guard Nitrile rubber/Nitrile latex – NBR (0,12 mm): Permeation time 2 - 4 hours

The times listed are suggested by measurements taken at 22 °C and constant contact. Temperatures raised by warmed substances, body heat, etc. and a weakening of the effective layer thickness caused by expansion can lead to a significantly shorter breakthrough time. In case of doubt contact the gloves' manufacturer. A 1.5-times increase / decrease in the layer thickness



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doubles / halves the breakthrough time. This data only applies to the pure substance. Transferred to mixtures of substances, these figures should only be taken as an aid to orientation.

Eye protection

Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses according to EN 166:2001.

Body protection

Personnel should wear antistatic clothing's made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre. All parts of the body should be washed after contact. Light protective clothing.

Limitation and supervision of the environmental exposition See section 6 and 7.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General information

Form:	fluid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	like petroleum

9.2 Relevant safety data

Flashpoint:	> 23 °C	DIN EN 22719
Viscosity:	> 30 s	ISO 2431
Density: (20 °C)	approx. 0,855 g/cm ³	DIN 53217
Explosive limits:		
Lower / Upper:	0,8 Vol% / 7,0 Vol%	, D
Ignition temperature:	485 °C	
Vapour pressure:	not determined (20	°C)
pH-value:	not applicable	
Solubility in water:	insoluble	

9.3 Additional information

No other physical-chemical date available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions. See section 7.

10.2 Chemical stability

If handled properly then product has chemical stability.

10.3 Possible dangerous reactions

None, if handled according to order. Further instructions see section 10.1 and 10.2.



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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Only use the material in places where open light, fire and other flammable sources can be kept away.

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 10.1.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When product exposed to high temperatures, it may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, smoke and other hazardous components.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

	bydrodesulfurized heavy (Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-Alkanes, ates (2-25%)); CAS no. 64742-82-1 (OECD 401) (OECD 402) (OECD 403) Substance/product listed in Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.	
Primary irritant effect		
after inhalation	Exposure to component solvents vapour concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effect such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effect on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.	
on the skin	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin and absorption through the skin.	
on the eyes	The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.	
after ingestion	May cause lung damage if swallowed. Do not induce vomiting. For symptoms see primary irritant effect after inhalation.	
Sensitization	There are no data available on the preparation itself.	
Chronic	There are no data available on the preparation itself.	

11.2 Additional toxicological information

The product is classified according to the calculation method of the General EU Classification Guidelines for Preparations as issued in the latest version.



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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-Alkanes, Isoalkanes, Cyclics, Aromates (2-25%)); CAS no. 64742-82-1 $LC_{50, fish, 96h} = 10 - 30 \text{ mg/l}$ (OECD 203) $EC_{50, crustaceans, 48h} = 10 - 22 \text{ mg/l}$ (OECD 202) Remark: -

12.2 Persistence/degradability

There are no data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

There are no data available

12.4 Mobility

There are no data available.

- **12.5 Results of PBT and vPvP assessment** There are no data available.
- **12.6 Other adverse effects** There are no data available.

12.7 Further ecological information

Do not discharge into the drains/surface waters/groundwater. Water hazard class: WGK 2 hazardous for water

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Send to a hazardous waste incinerator facility under observation of official regulations. The allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out according to the EEC, specific to the industry and process.

Recommendation

Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

13.2 European waste code number in accordance with AAV

EWC No.: 08 01 11 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

EWC No.: 20 01 27 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances



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13.3 Packaging

Contaminated packaging

Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing, may be taken for reuse. Packaging that cannot be cleaned should be disposed in the same manner as the medium.

EWC No. 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

Non-contaminated packages

EWC No.: 15 01 02plastic packagingEWC No.: 15 01 07glass packaging

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Land transport ADR/RID and GVS/GGVE



Class: 3 Flammable liquids Kemler-Code: 30 UN No.: 1263 Packaging group: Ш Label: 3 Special marking: Symbol (fish and tree) Proper shipping name: 1263 – Paint (Contains Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy.) Classification-Code: F1 Limit: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: 3 (D/E)

14.2 Maritime transport IMDG/GGVSea



Class:3 Flammable liquidsUN No.:1263Label:3Packaging group:IIIEmS-No.:F-E, S-EMarine pollutant:yes, Symbol (fish and tree)Proper shipping name:Paint (Contains Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy.)

14.3 Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR





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ICAO/IATA Class:3UN no.:1263Label:3Packaging group:IIIProper shipping name:Paint (Contains Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy.)

14.3 Remarks

Product contains environmentally hazardous substances: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 European Regulation

Chemical Safety Assessment: For this substance a chemical safety assessment is not required.

15.2 National Regulations

Statutory order on hazardous incidents (StörfallV): Annex I, Nr. 6, 9b Regulation on inflammable liquids: VbF-Class: All Emission control act ("TA-Luft"): 3.1.7 Class III Water hazard class: WGK 2 hazardous for water (according VwVwS)

15.3 Additional information

The product is classified according to the EEC directives and the Ordinance on Hazardous Materials (GefStoffV). If bottle \leq 125 ml then the following R- and S-phrases are not necessary: H226, H411, P210, P273, P370+378, P501. Please check local regulations. Volatile organic compounds (Swiss): 69%, 29,4 g/50ml, 73,5 g/125ml, 0,588 kg/l

The advertised use (section 1) is not subject of the Directive 2004/42/EC.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Changes compared with the last version

The last version was all changed and revised completely. Alterations to the previous edition are marked in the right-hand margin.

16.2 Literature reference and data source

Regulation (EC) 1999/45, last changed by Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Regulation (EC) 67/548, last changed by Regulation (EC) 2009/2 REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, last changed by Regulation (EC) 453/2010 Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, last changed by Regulation (EC) 790/2009

Internet

http://www.baua.de



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http://www.arbeitssicherheit.de http://www.gischem.de

16.3 Full text of H- and R-phrases appearing in section 2 and 3: Α

According	to Regulation	(EC) 1272/2008
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Flam. Liq. 3 H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Asp. Tox.1 H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
STOT SE 3 H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT SE 3 H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Aquatic Chronic 2 H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

* minimum classification

EUH – statements

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Methods according to article 9 of the order (EC) No. 1272/2008 for the assessment of the information for the purpose of the classification were used:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VII (conversion table)

16.4 Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms	
ADR:	Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route
	(European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by
	Road)
BlmSchV:	Order for the realisation of the Federal Immission Protection Law
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service
DIN:	Norm of the German institute of standardization
EC:	Effective concentration
EC50:	Effective concentration, 50 percent
EG:	European Community
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EN:	European Standard
GefStoffV:	Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LC50:	Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50:	Lethal dose, 50 percent
Log K _{ow} :	n-octanol-water partition coefficient
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT:	Persistent, bioaccumulateable, toxically
RID:	Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par
	chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous
	Goods by Rail)
TRGS:	Technical rules for danger materials
UN:	United Nations (Vereinte Nationen)
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB:	very much persistent and very bioaccumulateable



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VwVwS:Administrative regulation of hazardous to waters materialsWGK:Water hazardous class

16.5 Department issuing safety data sheet

Laboratory, Mrs. Dipl.-Ing. Treiber, <u>b.treiber@c-kreul.de</u>.

16.6 Additional information

The data is based on our present knowledge. The data correspond to the national and EEC legislation. However, they shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

It is not permitted to use the product for any other application mentioned in chapter 1 except with a written permission. The user is responsible for the compliance with all valid legal regulation.

This safety data sheet is only valid for SOLO GOYA Crackle lacquer base coat. It's not valid for other products placed in the according sales displays or sets.