SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: MOLYKOTE® 3400A Anti-Friction Coating LF

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SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: MOLYKOTE® 3400A Anti-Friction Coating LF

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK
LIMITED
KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD
STEVENAGE
England
SG1 2NG
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number: 00800-3876-6838
SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418
Local Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Flammable liquids - Category 2 - H225
Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315
Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317
Carcinogenicity - Category 2 - H351

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B - H360F
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360F	May damage fertility.

Precautionary statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Contains n-butyl acetate; antimony trioxide; Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100); Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate); formaldehyde

2.3 Other hazards
Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

PBT and vPvB 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.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, dispersion
3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 123-86-4 **EC-No.** 204-658-1 **Index-No.** 607-025-00-1 **REACH No** –	n-butyl acetate	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 EUH066	Oral ATE: 12,789 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 14,112 mg/kg	>= 30.0 - < 40.0 %
CASRN 78-93-3 **EC-No.** 201-159-0 **Index-No.** 606-002-00-3 **REACH No** 01-2119457290-43	Methyl ethyl ketone	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336 EUH066	Oral ATE: 2,193 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 32 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: > 8,049 mg/kg	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %
CASRN 64-17-5 **EC-No.** 200-578-6 **Index-No.** 603-002-00-5 **REACH No** 01-2119457610-43	ethanol	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	Eye Irrit.2; H319:C > 50 % Oral ATE: > 7,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 124.7 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: > 15,800 mg/kg	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %
CASRN 1309-64-4 **EC-No.** 215-175-0 **Index-No.** 051-005-00-X **REACH No** –	antimony trioxide	Carc. 2 - H351	Oral ATE: > 20,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 5.2 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 8,300 mg/kg	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %
CASRN 25068-38-6 **EC-No.**	Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317	Eye Irrit.2; H319:C >= 5 % Skin Irrit.2; H315:C >= 5 %	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %

polymer **Index-No.** – **REACH No** –	resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)		Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	
CASRN 67-56-1 **EC-No.** 200-659-6 **Index-No.** 603-001-00-X **REACH No** 01-2119433307-44	methanol	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 STOT SE 1 - H370	STOT SE1; H370:C >= 10 % STOT SE2; H371:C 3 - < 10 % Oral ATE: 100 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 3 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: 300 mg/kg	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %
CASRN 136-52-7 **EC-No.** 205-250-6 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** 01-2119524678-29	Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Skin Sens. 1A - H317 Repr. 1B - H360Fd Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	M-Factor: 1[Acute] Oral ATE: 3,129 mg/kg Dermal ATE: 5,690 mg/kg	>= 0.3 - < 1.0 %
CASRN 50-00-0 **EC-No.** 200-001-8 **Index-No.** 605-001-00-5 **REACH No** –	formaldehyde	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 2 - H330 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Muta. 2 - H341 Carc. 1B - H350	Skin Corr.1B; H314:C >= 25 % Skin Irrit.2; H315:C 5 - < 25 % Eye Irrit.2; H319:C 5 - < 25 % STOT SE3; H335:C >= 5 % Skin Sens.1; H317:C >= 0.2 % Eye Dam.1; H318:C >= 25 % Oral ATE: 100 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 0.578 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: 270 mg/kg	< 0.1 %

Substances with a workplace exposure limit

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)]	Specific Concentration Limits/ M-Factors/ Acute Toxicity Estimate	%
CASRN 1317-33-5 **EC-No.** 215-263-9 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** –	Molybdenum disulfide	Not classified	Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Sulphur oxides Chlorine compounds

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: 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. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before

beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers**:** None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
n-butyl acetate	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	GB EH40	TWA	724 mg/m3 150 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	966 mg/m3 200 ppm
	2019/1831/EU	STEL	723 mg/m3 150 ppm
	Further information: Indicative		
	2019/1831/EU	TWA	241 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: Indicative		
Methyl ethyl ketone	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	2000/39/EC	TWA	600 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: Indicative		
	2000/39/EC	STEL	900 mg/m3 300 ppm
	Further information: Indicative		
	GB EH40	TWA	600 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	899 mg/m3 300 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
ethanol	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		

	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	GB EH40	TWA	1,920 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: 2: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used		
methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	2006/15/EC	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: Indicative; skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin		
	GB EH40	TWA	266 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	333 mg/m3 250 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	GB EH40	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Cobalt
	Further information: Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.		
formaldehyde	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization; RSEN: Respiratory sensitization; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; URT cancer: Upper Respiratory Tract cancer; A1: Confirmed human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	0.3 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization; RSEN: Respiratory sensitization; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; URT cancer: Upper Respiratory Tract cancer; A1: Confirmed human carcinogen		
	GB EH40	TWA	2.5 mg/m3 2 ppm
	Further information: Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.		
	GB EH40	STEL	2.5 mg/m3 2 ppm
	Further information: Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.		
	2004/37/EC	TWA	0.37 mg/m3 0.3 ppm
	Further information: Dermal sensitisation; Carcinogens or mutagens		
	2004/37/EC	STEL	0.74 mg/m3 0.6 ppm
	Further information: Dermal sensitisation; Carcinogens or mutagens		
Molybdenum disulfide	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	GB EH40	TWA	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	GB EH40	STEL	20 mg/m3 , Molybdenum

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	butan-2-one	Urine	After shift	70 micromol	GB EH40

		methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	per litre 2 mg/l	BAT ACGIH BEI
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Derived No Effect Level

n-butyl acetate

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	600 mg/m3	11 mg/kg bw/day	600 mg/m3	11 mg/kg bw/day	300 mg/m3	n.a.	300 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
6 mg/kg bw/day	300 mg/m3	2 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	300 mg/m3	6 mg/kg bw/day	35.7 mg/m3	2 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	35.7 mg/m3

Methyl ethyl ketone

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1161 mg/kg bw/day41 2 mg/kg bw/day	600 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106 mg/m3	31 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

ethanol

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1900 mg/m3	343 mg/kg bw/day	950 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	950 mg/m3	206 mg/kg bw/day	114 mg/m3	87 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

methanol

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m3	n.a.	260 mg/m3	40 mg/kg bw/day	260 mg/m3	n.a.	260 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	50 mg/m3	8 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	50 mg/m3

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.235 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0276 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	0.037 mg/m3

formaldehyde

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.75 mg/m3	240 mg/kg bw/day	9 mg/m3	0.037 mg/cm2	0.375 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			*Acute local effects*		*Long-term systemic effects*			*Long-term local effects*	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102 mg/kg bw/day	3.2 mg/m3	4.1 mg/kg bw/day	0.012 mg/cm2	0.1 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

n-butyl acetate

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.18 mg/l
Marine water	0.018 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.36 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0.981 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Marine sediment	0.0981 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Soil	0.09 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	35.6 mg/l

Methyl ethyl ketone

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	55.8 mg/l
Marine water	55.8 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	55.8 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	709 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	284.74 mg/kg
Marine sediment	284.7 mg/kg
Soil	22.5 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	1000 mg/kg food

ethanol

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.96 mg/l
Marine water	0.79 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	2.75 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	580 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg
Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg
Soil	0.63 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	720 mg/kg food

methanol

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	20.8 mg/l
Marine water	2.08 mg/l

Intermittent use/release	1540 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	77 mg/kg
Marine sediment	7.7 mg/kg
Soil	100 mg/kg

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.0006 mg/l
Marine water	0.00236 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	0.37 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	9.5 mg/kg
Marine water	9.5 mg/kg
Soil	10.9 mg/kg

formaldehyde

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.44 mg/l
Marine water	0.44 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	4.44 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	0.19 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	2.3 mg/kg
Marine sediment	2.3 mg/kg
Soil	0.2 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
Skin protection
Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Avoid gloves made of: Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The

selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls
See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid (20 °C,) liquid (40 °C,)
Colour	Charcoal
Odour	solvent-like
	Odour Threshold No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: > 35 °C
Flammability	**Gases/Solids** Not applicable
	Liquids No data available
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	**Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit** No data available
	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No data available

Flash point	10 °C Method: (closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	**Thermal decomposition** No data available
pH	No data available
Viscosity	**Viscosity, kinematic** < 20.5 mm2/s (25 °C)
Solubility(ies)	**Water solubility** No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and / or relative density	**Density** 1.2 g/cm3 **Relative density** 1.2
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	**Particle size** Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in contact with water.
Corrosive to metals	Not corrosive to metals
Evaporation rate	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Bisphenol A. Phenol. Formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

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

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, > 2,000 mg/kg Calculation method

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, > 2,000 mg/kg Calculation method

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, 4 Hour, vapour, > 20 mg/l Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin irritation, Category 2
H315: Causes skin irritation.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eye irritation, Category 2
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity
Carcinogenicity, Category 2
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B
H360F: May damage fertility.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

STOT - single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Aspiration Hazard
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

n-butyl acetate

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, male, 12,789 mg/kg

LD50 Oral, Rat, female, 10,760 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 14,112 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. No toxicity to reproduction

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Nervous system

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 2,193 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 8,049 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Mouse, 4 Hour, vapour, 32 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Nervous system

STOT - repeated exposure
Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.
Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

Aspiration Hazard
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

ethanol

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, > 7,000 mg/kg

LDLo, human, 1,400 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 15,800 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 124.7 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Essentially nonirritating to skin.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity
Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Epidemiology studies provide evidence that drinking of alcoholic beverages (containing ethanol) is associated with cancer, and IARC has classified alcoholic beverages as carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

STOT - single exposure
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Aspiration Hazard
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

antimony trioxide

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 8,300 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Exposure to metal oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, characterized by influenza-like symptoms.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.2 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.
Dust may irritate eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro studies showed both positive and negative effects In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity
Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Some similar resins have shown genetic toxicity in in vitro tests, while others have not.

Carcinogenicity
Similar epoxy resin did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

methanol

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

Acute toxicity estimate, 100 mg/kg Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death. Acute toxicity estimate, 300 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed.

Acute toxicity estimate, Not tested on animals, 4 Hour, vapour, 3 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

STOT - single exposure
Causes damage to organs.
Route of Exposure: Oral
Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 3,129 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. LD50, Guinea pig, 5,690 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Does not cause respiratory sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Carcinogenicity
Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

STOT - single exposure
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

formaldehyde

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 100 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, 270 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 0.578 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).
Effects may be delayed.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.
Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity
Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No data available.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

STOT - repeated exposure
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Liver.
Respiratory tract.
Skin.

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

STOT - single exposure
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
No relevant data found.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

n-butyl acetate

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 18 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 648 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 23 mg/l

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 2,993 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 308 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2,029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1,240 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ethanol

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5,414 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 9 d, 9.6 mg/l

antimony trioxide

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
For similar material(s):
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 14.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s):
EC50, Daphnia (water flea), 48 Hour, 1.77 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
For similar material(s):
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 36.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
For similar material(s):
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 2.11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish
For similar material(s):
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through, 28 d, survival, 4.5 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s):
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 1.74 mg/l

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Acute toxicity to fish
Based on information for a similar material:
Not expected to be acutely toxic, but may cause adverse effects by physical/mechanical means.

methanol

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 15,400 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 18,260 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 22,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 28 d, 446 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 208 mg/l

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Acute toxicity to fish
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 0.605 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.0952 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.0345 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, 30 min, 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 34 d, 0.21 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.0608 mg/l

formaldehyde

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 50 mg/l
LC50, striped bass (Morone saxatilis), static test, 96 Hour, 6.7 mg/l
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 5.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 4.89 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), flow-through, 28 d, mortality, >= 48 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 6.4 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

For similar material(s):
LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

n-butyl acetate
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 83 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Methyl ethyl ketone
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

ethanol
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

antimony trioxide
Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Biodegradability: This water-insoluble polymeric solid is expected to be inert in the environment. Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

methanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 82.7 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Biodegradability: Not applicable

formaldehyde

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.07 mg/mg

Molybdenum disulfide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

n-butyl acetate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 3.2 at 25 °C Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Estimated.

Methyl ethyl ketone

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.3 at 40 °C Measured

ethanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.31 Measured

antimony trioxide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

methanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 at 20 °C
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Measured

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. No relevant data found.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.96 at 20 °C

formaldehyde

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.35 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 Fish Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

12.4 Mobility in soil

n-butyl acetate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

Methyl ethyl ketone

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

ethanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.0 Estimated.

antimony trioxide

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

In the terrestrial environment, material is expected to remain in the soil.
In the aquatic environment, material will sink and remain in the sediment.

methanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 Estimated.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

No relevant data found.

formaldehyde

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1 Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide
No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB 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.

n-butyl acetate
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Methyl ethyl ketone
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

ethanol
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

antimony trioxide
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

methanol
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

formaldehyde
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Molybdenum disulfide
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

n-butyl acetate
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Methyl ethyl ketone
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

ethanol
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

antimony trioxide
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

methanol
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)
No relevant data found.

formaldehyde
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Molybdenum disulfide
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Butanone, Ethanol)
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	Special Provision 640D Hazard Identification Number: 33

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Butanone, Ethanol)
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	EmS: F-E, S-E
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1993
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Butanone, Ethanol)
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not applicable
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACh Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., Polymers are exempted from registration under REACH. All relevant starting materials and additives have been either registered, or are exempt from registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer´s/user´s responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use:
The following substance/s contained in this product is/are subject through Annex XVII of REACH regulation to restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use when present in certain

dangerous substances, mixtures and articles. Users of this product have to comply with the restrictions placed upon it by the aforementioned provision.

CAS-No.: 67-56-1	Name: methanol

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII
Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction
Number on the list: 69

CAS-No.: 50-00-0	Name: formaldehyde

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII
Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction
Number on the list: 28

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Number in Regulation: P5c
5,000 t
50,000 t
Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)
Number in Regulation: 34
2,500 t
25,000 t

Further information
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic 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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 - Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method
Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method
Carc. - 2 - H351 - Calculation method
Repr. - 1B - H360F - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
2004/37/EC	Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work
2006/15/EC	Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
2019/1831/EU	Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Long term exposure limit
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Muta.	Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations
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

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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