According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shellzone AF/C 50/50

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 08/31/2018

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#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Shellzone AF/C 50/50

Product code : 228C7561

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Oil Products US

PO Box 4427

Houston TX 77210-4427

USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285

Customer Service :

**Emergency telephone number** 

Spill Information : 877-504-9351 Health Information : 877-242-7400

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity :

- repeated exposure

Category 2 (Kidney)

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: 1

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure if swallowed. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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### Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.

### Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Contains ethanediol. Contains bittering agent.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may cause multiple organ damage and or death.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical nature : Mixture of ethylene glycol, water and additives.

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Diethylene glycol	2,2'-	111-46-6	1 - 5
	oxydiethanol		
Ethanediol	ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	40 - 60

### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

In case of eye contact

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.

Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

·

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : DO NOT DELAY.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs

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spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and death.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special

medical attention and special treatment needed

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! The preferred treatment is immediate transportation to a medical facility and use of appropriate treatment including possible administration of activated charcoal, gastric lavage and or gastric aspiration. If none of the above are immediately available and a delay of more than one hour is anticipated before such medical attention can be obtained, induction of vomiting may be appropriate using IPECAC syrup (Contraindicated if there are any signs of CNS depression). This should be considered on a case by case basis following specialist advice. Specific other treatments may include ethanol therapy, fomepizole, treatment of acidosis and haemodialysis. Seek specialist

advice without delay.

## **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke).

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in

a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

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relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

## **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

tive equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions, protec: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental precautions

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at

(800) 424-8802.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

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Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place

Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild

steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable material: Zinc., Avoid contact with galvanized ma-

terials.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high tem-

peratures because of possible risk of distortion.

### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethanediol	107-21-1	TWA (Va-	25 ppm	ACGIH
Ethanediol		STEL (Va- pour)	50 ppm	ACGIH

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

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Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

### **Engineering measures**

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

#### General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

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Hand protection Remarks

Eye protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Protective measures Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of rele-

vant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before

discharge to surface water.

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -37 °C / -34 °F

(100.0 hPa)

Method: ASTM D1177

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

> 100 °C / 212 °F

estimated value(s)

Flash point : 130 °C / 266 °F

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit / upper

flammability limit

Typical 15 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Typical 3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Data not available

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density :  $0.909 (15 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 59 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

Density : 909 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : completely soluble

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

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Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 30 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and

the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a

whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

## **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 500 - 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Remarks: There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 milliliters (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and

potentially lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs. Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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#### Skin corrosion/irritation

### **Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

# Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Product:**

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

### **Product:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

IARC Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Sodium nitrate 7631-99-4

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

## **Product:**

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

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## STOT - single exposure

### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Kidney: can cause kidney damage.

## **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

#### **Further information**

### **Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically

for this product.

Information given is based on a knowledge of the components

and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

### **Ecotoxicity**

## **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-Remarks: Data not available

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icity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.

If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contam-

inate groundwater. Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS** 

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

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to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **National Regulations**

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Ethylene glycol)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

Reportable quantity Ethylene glycol

(5,000 lb)

ERG Code : 171 Marine pollutant : no

Remarks : This material is not regulated under 49 CFR if in a container of

119 gallon capacity or less.

### **International Regulations**

**IATA-DGR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act** 

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity** 

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Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
Ethanediol	107-21-1	5000	*	

<sup>\*:</sup> Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Ethanediol 107-21-1 >= 50 - < 70 %

### **Clean Water Act**

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

## **US State Regulations**

## Pennsylvania Right To Know

Ethanediol 107-21-1 Diethylene glycol 111-46-6

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethanediol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

### California List of Hazardous Substances

Ethanediol 107-21-1

# Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

DSL : All components listed.

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#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 1, 0

tivity)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo-

gy Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

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KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-

served Effect Level

OE HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date : 08/30/2018

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN

