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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : 4010® NM

   SDS-Identcode : 504G

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Industrial use, Thread Compound (Pipe Dope) and Jacking grease for use in Offshore industries, Mining, (without offshore industries)

   Recommended restrictions on use : Do not use on oxygen lines or in oxygen enriched atmospheres.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : Bestolife Corporation  INTERTEK FRANCE
   2126 Vanco Drive 27400 HEUDEBOUVILLE
   75061, FRANCE Irving

   Telephone : 855-243-9164/972-865-8961 +33 385 991270

   Telefax : 214-631-3047 +33 385 991288

   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : www.bestolife.com/christian.gimenez@intertek.com/if.reach@intertek.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   CHEMTREC: +(44)-870-8200418; Interntnl: +1-703-527-3887 NHS Drct: +44 0845 4647 (Medical only)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Eye irritation, Category 2

   H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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

   Signal word : Warning
Hazard statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

2.3 Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium acetate</td>
<td>62-54-4</td>
<td>200-540-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>1305-78-8</td>
<td>215-138-9</td>
<td>01-2119475325-36</td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>238-878-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carc. 1A; H350i STOT RE 1; H372 (Lungs)</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium fluoride</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>232-188-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Risks: Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Specific hazards during firefighting: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Metal oxides
Fluorine compounds
Oxides of phosphorus

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

Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. 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. 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

Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Advice on safe handling: For outdoor use only
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures: If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage: Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>7782-42-5</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium fluoride</td>
<td>7789-75-5</td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fluorine)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Inhalable dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Indicative

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Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Indicative
**4010® NM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameter(s)</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>2004/37/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Silica)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: Carcinogens or mutagens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- TWA (Respirable fraction) 1 mg/m³ GB EH40
- STEL (Respirable fraction) 4 mg/m³ GB EH40
- TWA (Respirable dust) 0.1 mg/m³ 2004/37/EC

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

- TWA (Respirable dust) 4 mg/m³ GB EH40

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>0.3 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>813 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1.2 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6.36 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>6.1 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1.06 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6.1 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>0.172 mg/cm(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>0.086 mg/cm(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium acetate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1020.28 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>6121.68 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic</td>
<td>11.57 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Effects bw/day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>No Effect Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>69.44 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>498.85 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>2993.1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.8 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>34.72 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.8 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>34.72 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium fluoride Workers Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.02 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide Workers Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic</td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>9.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.01 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium acetate</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.964 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.096 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>0.7 g/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.726 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.073 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.154 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium fluoride</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.9 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>0.51 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>11 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.37 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.24 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.37 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety goggles
Equipment should conform to BS EN 166

Hand protection
Material: Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks: Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection
Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection
If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Equipment should conform to BS EN 137

Filter type
Self-contained breathing apparatus

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Viscous semi-solid
Colour: light grey
Odour: Petroleum
Odour Threshold: No data available

pH: Not applicable (not an aqueous solution)

Melting point/freezing point: No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
208 °C Method: ASTM D 2887
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

Flash point: 160 °C
Method: Cleveland open cup
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

Evaporation rate: Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas): Not classified as a flammability hazard

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: No data available

Vapour pressure: Not applicable

Relative vapour density: Not applicable

Relative density: 1.3

Density: No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility: negligible

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: 490 °C
Method: ASTM E 659

Decomposition temperature: No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic: No data available

Viscosity, kinematic: 2.085 mm²/s (40 °C)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

20.85 cSt (40 °C)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

Flow time: No data available

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight: No data available

Particle size: No data available
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
Hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition:
- Calcium carbonate
- Acetone

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity:
- Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
- Method: Calculation method

Components:

**Calcium acetate:**
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,943 mg/kg
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 5.6 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist
  Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium oxide:**

**Acute oral toxicity:**  
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

**Acute inhalation toxicity:**  
(Rat): > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute dermal toxicity:**  
LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,500 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Quartz:**

**Acute oral toxicity:**  
LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Calcium fluoride:**

**Acute oral toxicity:**  
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

**Acute inhalation toxicity:**  
LC50 (Rat): > 5.07 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Calcium acetate:**

Species: Rabbit  
Result: No skin irritation

**Calcium oxide:**

Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result: Skin irritation  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
**Species:** Rabbit  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 404  
**Result:** No skin irritation

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

**Components:**

**Calcium acetate:**  
Species: Rabbit  
Result: No eye irritation

**Calcium oxide:**  
Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405  
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Calcium fluoride:  
Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405  
Result: No eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

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

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

**Components:**

**Calcium oxide:**  
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Mouse  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium fluoride:**  
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Mouse  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result: negative

**Germ cell mutagenicity**  
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

**Calcium acetate:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro:
  - Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- Genotoxicity in vivo:
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium oxide:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro:
  - Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
    - Result: negative
  - Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium fluoride:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro:
  - Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment:
Petroleum distillates have been classified as not carcinogenic based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).
Components:

**Calcium oxide:**
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 104 weeks
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Quartz:**
- Species: Humans
- Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
- Result: positive
- Remarks: These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

**Carcinogenicity - Assessment:**
Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (inhalation)

**Calcium fluoride:**
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Reproductive toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

**Calcium acetate:**
- Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium oxide:**
- Effects on fertility: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
- Result: negative

Calcium fluoride:

Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Calcium oxide:
- Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Quartz:
- Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
- Target Organs: Lungs
- Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 0.02 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Calcium fluoride:
- Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
Calcium acetate:
- Species: Rat
- NOAEL: >= 3,600 mg/kg
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 28 Days
### Remarks

Based on data from similar materials

### Calcium oxide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.399 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (dust/mist/fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>90 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quartz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Humans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>0.053 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (dust/mist/fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Calcium fluoride:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>0.007 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (dust/mist/fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>28 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

### Calcium acetate:

- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

  NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h
Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium oxide:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium fluoride:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50: > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Quartz:
Ecotoxicology Assessment
Acute aquatic toxicity: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Chronic aquatic toxicity: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EbC50: > 10 - 100 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- NOEC: > 1 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- NOEC (Protozoa): > 10 - 100 mg/l
- Exposure time: 20 h
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: > 1 - 10 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d
- Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: > 1 - 10 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d
- Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:
- Calcium acetate: Biodegradability
  - Result: Readily biodegradable.
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:
- Calcium acetate: Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
  - log Pow: -1.38

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Dispatch of in accordance with local regulations.
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.
Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous.
Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death.
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

- REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable
- REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable
- REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

4010® NM

Version 4.0  Revision Date: 04.11.2020  SDS Number: 126716-00016  Date of last issue: 06.05.2020
Date of first issue: 19.05.2015

Not applicable

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

- DSL: All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
- TSCA: All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information: Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Full text of H-Statements

- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Full text of other abbreviations

- Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
- Carc.: Carcinogenicity
- Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage
- Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
- STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
- STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
- 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
- GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
- 2000/39/EC / TWA: Limit Value - eight hours
- 2004/37/EC / TWA: Long term exposure limit
- 2017/164/EU / STEL: Short term exposure limit
- 2017/164/EU / TWA: Limit Value - eight hours
- GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
- GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; 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; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information


Classification of the mixture: Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Calculation method

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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 is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

GB / EN