C-55

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 07.05.2018
6.0	01.10.2018	208798-00014	Date of first issue: 09.07.2015

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : C-55

SDS-Identcode : 027G

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
2777 N. Stemmons Frwy
DALLAS, TX 75207,

INTERTEK FRANCE
27400 HEUDEBOUVILLE
FRANCE

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)

Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A	H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Effects on or via lactation	H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Lead

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains 2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole. May produce an allergic reaction. Restricted to professional users.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Lead	7439-92-1 231-100-4 082-013-00-1 01-2119513221-59	Repr. 1A; H360FD Lact.H362 STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Acute 1; H400	>= 50 - < 70

		Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	
Dilithium azelate	38900-29-7 254-184-4	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 1 - < 10
Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony	15991-76-1 240-130-7 051-003-00-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.25 - < 1
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	15890-25-2 240-028-2 051-003-00-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.25 - < 1
2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole	13539-13-4 236-912-2	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
Dioctyl disulphide	822-27-5 212-494-7	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331	>= 0.1 - < 1
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4 231-977-3 016-001-00-4	Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280 Acute Tox. 2; H330 STOT SE 3; H335 Aquatic Acute 1; H400	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and 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 : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks	:	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May produce an allergic reaction.

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 fire-fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Lead compounds Carbon oxides Metal oxides

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 and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
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 : Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located 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 locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Lead	7439-92-1	TWA	0.15 mg/m3 (Lead)	98/24/EC I
Further information	Binding			
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Graphite	7782-42-5	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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			

	above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony	15991-76-1	TWA	0.5 mg/m3 (antimony)	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	15890-25-2	TWA	0.5 mg/m3 (antimony)	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	TWA	5 ppm 7 mg/m3	2009/161/EU
Further information	Indicative			
		STEL	10 ppm 14 mg/m3	2009/161/EU

Further information	Indicative			
		TWA	5 ppm 7 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	10 ppm 14 mg/m3	GB EH40

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Lead	7439-92-1	Lead (Lead): 40 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 50 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 30 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 50 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 60 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 25 µg/dl (Blood)		GB EH40 BAT
		Lead (Lead): 0.7 mg/l (Blood)		98/24/EC II

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Graphite	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	813 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1.2 mg/m3
Dilithium azelate	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	13.5 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	13.5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	13.5 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	0.172 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	0.023 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	13.5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic	13.5 mg/kg

			effects	bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	27 mg/kg bw/day
Hydrogen sulfide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	7 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	14 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	7 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	14 mg/m3

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Lead	Fresh water	6.5 µg/l
	Marine water	3.4 µg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 µg/l
	Fresh water sediment	174 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	164 mg/kg
	Soil	147 mg/kg
	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	10.9 mg/kg food
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	9.33 mg/kg food
Dilithium azelate	Fresh water	0.023 mg/l
	Marine water	0.002 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.23 mg/l
Hydrogen sulfide	Fresh water	0.00005 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0149 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.0005 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1.33 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety glasses

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	:	Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.
Filter type	:	Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Viscous semi-solid
Colour	:	black
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	:	No data available
Flash point	:	>= 200 °C Method: ASTM D 92, Cleveland open cup Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy 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	:	2.5
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method

Components:

Lead:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dilithium azelate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 300 - 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 420 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 2,000 mg/kg Method: Expert judgement Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 2,000 mg/kg Method: Expert judgement Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 3.08 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Dioctyl disulphide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 290 - 500 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 5.05 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Hydrogen sulfide:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 444 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lead:

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

Dilithium azelate:

Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 439
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lead:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Dilithium azelate:

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

2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lead:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Dilithium azelate:

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

2,5-Bis(octyldithio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole:

Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	positive

Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lead:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dilithium azelate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative 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

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: equivocal

Hydrogen sulfide:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Result: negative

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).

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Components:

Lead:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Positive evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility from human epidemiological studies., Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies., Studies indicating a hazard to babies during the lactation period

Dilithium azelate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Skin contact Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Skin contact Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Hydrogen sulfide:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrogen sulfide:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Lead:

Target Organs	:	Kidney, Central nervous system, Blood
Assessment	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Lead:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0.0015 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	0.005 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	6 - 12 Months

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Dilithium azelate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1,089.75 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	28 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	54 Days

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Lead:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.107 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.029 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.025 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6.1 µg/l Exposure time: 72 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10: 20 µg/l Exposure time: 30 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10: 1.7 µg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Dilithium azelate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 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)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.02 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.02 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Hydrogen sulfide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.0144 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia sp. (water flea)): 0.12 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	ErC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus): 1.87 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : 29 mg/l Method: ISO 8192

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Dilithium azelate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 20 % Exposure time: 28 d

Hydrogen sulfide:

Biodegradability	:	Result: rapidly degradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Dilithium azelate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -3.53

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

Product	:	Dispose 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

ADN	:	UN 3077
ADR	:	UN 3077
RID	:	UN 3077
IMDG	:	UN 3077
IATA	:	UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Lead, Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony)
ADR	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Lead, Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony)
RID	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Lead, Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Lead, Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony)
IATA	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Lead, Tris[bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithiocarbamato-S,S'] antimony)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	9
ADR	:	9
RID	:	9

IMDG : 9

IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M7
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M7
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9
Tunnel restriction code	:	(-)

RID

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M7
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	956
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y956
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	956
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y956
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

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 - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	Lead
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 (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Lead
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Lead (Number on list 30)

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
34	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)

Other regulations:

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.

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.
AICS	:	All ingredients listed or exempt.

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

H220	:	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	:	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	:	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H360FD	:	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H362	:	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Gas	:	Flammable gases
Lact.	:	Effects on or via lactation
Press. Gas	:	Gases under pressure
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2009/161/EU	:	Europe. COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC
98/24/EC I	:	Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values
98/24/EC II	:	Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2009/161/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2009/161/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
98/24/EC I / TWA	:	Occupational Exposure Limit Value
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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; 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

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Classification of the mixture: **Classification procedure:**

Repr. 1A	H360FD	Calculation method
Lact.	H362	Calculation method
STOT RE 1	H372	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	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