

## BOL STINGER® HDD ALL SEASON

Version 5.4      Revision Date: 01.10.2018      SDS Number: 121009-00012      Date of last issue: 07.05.2018  
Date of first issue: 18.05.2015

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : BOL STINGER® HDD ALL SEASON

SDS-Identcode : 328G

#### 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  
2777 N. Stemmons Frwy      27400 HEUDEBOUVILLE  
DALLAS, TX 75207,      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](http://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)

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### 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

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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

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Copper metal powder	7440-50-8 231-159-6 01-2119480154-42	Flam. Sol. 1; H228 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	$\geq 2.5 - < 10$
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8 215-138-9	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 1 - < 3$
Quartz	14808-60-7 238-878-4	STOT RE 1; H372	$\geq 1 - < 10$
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	$\geq 0.25 - < 1$

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.

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- If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.  
Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- 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.

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray  
Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
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 : Carbon oxides  
Metal oxides  
Silicon 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.

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Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.  
Evacuate area.

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### **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.

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### **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.  
Do not get in eyes.  
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 : 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 : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with

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areas and containers      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

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Graphite	7782-42-5	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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/m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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			

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	<p>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</p>			
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 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</p>			
Copper metal powder	7440-50-8	TWA (Fumes)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Copper)	GB EH40
		TWA (Dusts and mists)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Copper)	GB EH40
		STEL (Dusts and mists)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Copper)	GB EH40
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2017/164/EU
Further information	<p>Indicative</p>			
		STEL (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2017/164/EU

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Further information	Indicative			
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Silica)	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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			
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	15890-25-2	TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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			

**These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.**

Quartz

### 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/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	813 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Copper metal powder	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	137 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	237 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	137 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	273 mg/kg bw/day
Calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	0.172 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local effects	0.086 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Calcium oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	9.33 mg/kg food
Copper metal powder	Fresh water	7.8 µg/l
	Marine water	5.2 µg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	230 µg/l
	Fresh water sediment	87 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	676 mg/kg
	Soil	65 mg/kg
Calcium(2+) 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
	Marine water	0.01 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
Calcium oxide	Fresh water	0.37 mg/l
	Marine water	0.24 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.37 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	2.27 mg/l
	Soil	817.4 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Engineering measures

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

### Personal protective equipment

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

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



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Skin and body protection	:	chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. : 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)

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Viscous semi-solid
Colour	:	copper
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	:	>= 162.8 °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	:	1.2
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)	:	
Water solubility	:	negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable

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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

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## **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.

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## **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.

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### **Components:**

#### **Copper metal powder:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.11 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

#### **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

#### **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

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1272/2008, Annex VI

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

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

##### **Copper metal powder:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : No skin irritation

##### **Calcium oxide:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : Skin irritation  
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### **Components:**

##### **Copper metal powder:**

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

##### **Calcium oxide:**

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

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

#### **Skin sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

##### **Copper metal powder:**

Test Type : Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes : Skin contact  
Species : Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result : negative

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### 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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### Copper metal powder:

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12.  
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

### 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

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### **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 : IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer)  
These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

##### **Copper metal powder:**

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: Rabbit  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

##### **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 develop- : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

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ment  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
Result: negative

### **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

### **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.

### **Repeated dose toxicity**

#### **Components:**

##### **Copper metal powder:**

Species : Rat  
NOAEL :  $\geq 2$  mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Exposure time : 28 Days

##### **Calcium oxide:**

Species : Rat  
NOAEL :  $\geq 0.399$  mg/l  
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

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Exposure time : 90 Days  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

### Quartz:

Species : Humans  
LOAEL : 0.053 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Remarks : These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

### 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

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,064,120 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)): 16,410 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 32,820 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Senastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 110,268 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Senastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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### Components:

#### **Copper metal powder:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 : > 10 - 100 µg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: > 1 - 10 µg/l

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

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

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 14 d  
Species: Crangon crangon (shrimp)  
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

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**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.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Components:**

**Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate:**

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

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

### 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

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## 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.

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If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

<b>ADN</b>	:	UN 3077
<b>ADR</b>	:	UN 3077
<b>RID</b>	:	UN 3077
<b>IMDG</b>	:	UN 3077
<b>IATA</b>	:	UN 3077

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

<b>ADN</b>	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder, Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate)
<b>ADR</b>	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder, Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate)
<b>RID</b>	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder, Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate)
<b>IMDG</b>	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder, Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate)
<b>IATA</b>	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Copper metal powder, Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate)

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<b>ADN</b>	:	9
<b>ADR</b>	:	9
<b>RID</b>	:	9
<b>IMDG</b>	:	9
<b>IATA</b>	:	9

#### 14.4 Packing group

<b>ADN</b>		
Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M7
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9
<b>ADR</b>		
Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M7
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

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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 : no

### 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.

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### 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) : 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 (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 : Not applicable

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable

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

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

H228 : Flammable solid.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage.

H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	: Serious eye damage
Flam. Sol.	: Flammable solids
Skin Irrit.	: Skin irritation
STOT RE	: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2017/164/EU	: Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU
GB EH40	: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
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; 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

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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:**

Eye Irrit. 2

H319

**Classification procedure:**

Calculation method

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