

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Interlac 665 Base Yellow

Section 1. Identification

Interlac 665 Base Yellow : GHS product identifier
CLA55A : Product code

Identified uses	
Professional application of coatings and inks	
Uses advised against	Reason
All Other Uses	

International Paint Ltd. : **Supplier's details**
 Stoneygate Lane
 Felling
 Gateshead
 Tyne and Wear
 NE10 0JY UK
 Tel: +44 (0)191 469 6111 Fax: +44 (0)191 438 3711

+44 (0)191 469 6111 (24H) : **Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)**
 +966 55 388 0087 : **National advisory body/ Poison Centre (For use only by licensed medical professionals.)**
 sdsfellinguk@akzonobel.com : **e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS**

Section 2. Hazards identification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 : **Classification of the substance or mixture**
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1
 LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

GHS label elements



: **Hazard pictograms**

Danger : **Signal word**

Section 2. Hazards identification

Flammable liquid and vapour. : **Hazard statements**
 Causes mild skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Suspected of damaging fertility.
 Suspected of causing cancer.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS))
 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not breathe gas, vapour or spray. : **Prevention**

Collect spillage. Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: : **Response**
 Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. : **Storage**

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. : **Disposal**

Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. : **Supplemental label elements**

None known. : **Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : **Substance/mixture**

Classification	CAS number	% by weight	Ingredient name
Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 (central nervous system (CNS)) (inhalation) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	64742-82-1	≥25 - ≤50	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 (central nervous system (CNS)) (inhalation) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	1174921-79-9	≤10	Hydrocarbons, C9-C12
Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312	1330-20-7	≤3	xylene

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304			
Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351	96-29-7	≤0.3	2-butanone oxime
Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility) (oral) Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	27253-31-2	≤0.3	neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

There are no ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. **: Eye contact**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. **: Inhalation**

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. **: Skin contact**

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. **: Ingestion**

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards. **: Eye contact**

Section 4. First aid measures

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. : **Inhalation**

Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. : **Skin contact**

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. : **Ingestion**

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : **Eye contact**
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : **Inhalation**
 nausea or vomiting
 headache
 drowsiness/fatigue
 dizziness/vertigo
 muscle weakness
 unconsciousness
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : **Skin contact**
 irritation
 redness
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : **Ingestion**
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. : **Notes to physician**

No specific treatment. : **Specific treatments**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. : **Protection of first-aiders**

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam. : **Suitable extinguishing media**

Do not use water jet. : **Unsuitable extinguishing media**

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. : **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides	: Hazardous thermal decomposition products
Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	: Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.	: Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.	: For non-emergency personnel
If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".	: For emergency responders
Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.	: Environmental precautions

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.	: Small spill
Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.	: Large spill

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately	: Protective measures
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Section 7. Handling and storage

ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

: **Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

: **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Exposure limits	Ingredient name
ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). STEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.	xylene
ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 0.02 mg/m ³ , (as Co) 8 hours.	neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

: **Appropriate engineering controls**

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

: **Environmental exposure controls**

Individual protection measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

: **Hygiene measures**

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

: **Eye/face protection**

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN 374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Recommended: Viton® or Nitrile gloves. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

: Hand protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

: Body protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

: Other skin protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

: Respiratory protection

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Liquid.

: Physical state

Various

: Colour

Solvent.

: Odour

Not available.

: Odour threshold

Not applicable.

: pH

Not available.

: Melting point

Lowest known value: >142°C (>287.6°F)(Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy).

: Boiling point

Closed cup: 39°C (102.2°F)

: Flash point

Not available.

: Evaporation rate

Not available.

: Flammability (solid, gas)

Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)

: Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

Not available.

: Vapour pressure

Not available.

: Vapour density

0.99

: Relative density

Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

: Solubility

Not available.

: Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not available.

: Auto-ignition temperature

Not available.

: Decomposition temperature

Kinematic (room temperature): 342 mm²/s (342 cSt)

: Viscosity

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. : **Reactivity**
- The product is stable. : **Chemical stability**
- Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. : **Possibility of hazardous reactions**
- Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. : **Conditions to avoid**
- Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials : **Incompatible materials**
- Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. : **Hazardous decomposition products**

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Exposure	Dose	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
-	4300 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	xylene
-	1001 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Dermal	2-butanone oxime
-	1098 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

Irritation/Corrosion

Observation	Exposure	Score	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
-	100 microliters	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	2-butanone oxime

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Target organs	Route of exposure	Category	Name
Narcotic effects	Not applicable.	Category 3	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy Hydrocarbons, C9-C12 xylene
Narcotic effects	Not applicable.	Category 3	
Respiratory tract irritation	Not applicable.	Category 3	

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Target organs	Route of exposure	Category	Name
central nervous system (CNS)	Inhalation	Category 1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
central nervous system (CNS)	Inhalation	Category 1	Hydrocarbons, C9-C12

Aspiration hazard

Result	Name
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Hydrocarbons, C9-C12
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	xylene

Not available. : Information on likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Eye contact

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. : Inhalation

Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. : Skin contact

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. : Ingestion

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain or irritation

watering

redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Inhalation

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue

dizziness/vertigo

muscle weakness

unconsciousness

reduced foetal weight

increase in foetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Skin contact

irritation

redness

reduced foetal weight

increase in foetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Ingestion

reduced foetal weight

increase in foetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Not available. : Potential immediate effects

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Long term exposure

Not available.

: **Potential immediate effects**

Not available.

: **Potential delayed effects**

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

: **General**

Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

: **Carcinogenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: **Mutagenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: **Teratogenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: **Developmental effects**

Suspected of damaging fertility.

: **Fertility effects**

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

ATE value	Route
78854.2 mg/kg	Dermal
788.5 mg/l	Inhalation (vapours)

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Exposure	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
48 hours	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	xylene
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	2-butanone oxime
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 843000 to 914000 µg/l Fresh water	

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Photolysis	Aquatic half-life	Product/ingredient name
Not readily	-	-	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy Hydrocarbons, C9-C12
Not readily	-	-	

Bioaccumulative potential

Potential	BCF	LogP _{ow}	Product/ingredient name
high	10 to 2500	-	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy Hydrocarbons, C9-C12
high	10 to 2500	-	
low	8.1 to 25.9	3.12	xylene
low	5.011872336	0.63	2-butanone oxime
high	15600	-	neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

Mobility in soil

Section 12. Ecological information

Not available.

: Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Other adverse effects





Section 13. Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

: Disposal methods

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

IATA	IMDG	UN	
UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN number
PAINT	PAINT. Marine pollutant (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Hydrocarbons, C9-C12)	PAINT	UN proper shipping name
3 	3  	3 	Transport hazard class(es)
III	III	III	Packing group
No.	Yes.	No.	Environmental hazards
The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	-	Additional information

Not applicable.

: IMDG Code Segregation group

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

: Special precautions for user

Not available.

: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Section 15. Regulatory information

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

: Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

Section 16. Other information

Justification

Justification	Classification
On basis of test data	Flam. Liq. 3, H226
Calculation method	Skin Irrit. 3, H316
Calculation method	Skin Sens. 1, H317
Calculation method	Carc. 2, H351
Calculation method	Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility)
Calculation method	STOT SE 3, H336
Calculation method	STOT RE 1, H372 (central nervous system (CNS))
Calculation method	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

History

09/08/2017

: Date of printing

09/08/2017

: Date of issue/Date of revision

No previous validation

: Date of previous issue

1

: Version

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

: Key to abbreviations

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

UN = United Nations

Not available.

: References

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

IMPORTANT NOTE: the information contained in this data sheet (as may be amended from time to time) is not intended to be exhaustive and is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date on which it is prepared. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product to which it relates.

Persons using the information must make their own determinations as to the suitability of the relevant product for their purposes prior to use. Where those purposes are other than as specifically recommended in this safety data sheet, then the user uses the product at their own risk.

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Section 16. Other information

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