

RESIN CLEANER

Revision: 07.08.2020

Version: 1.0

We encourage and expect you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**1.1 Product identifier**

Product name	RESIN CLEANER
Chemical name of the substance:	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
CASRN:	34590-94-8
EC-No.:	252-104-2
REACH Registration Number:	01-2119450011-60-0000

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses:	RESIN CLEANER
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1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

AprintaPro GmbH
Römergasse 1a
2353 Guntramsdorf
Austria

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:	+43 660 4991879
Local Emergency Contact:	+43 660 4991879

2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.3 Other hazards

This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1 Substances**

This product is a substance.	
CASRN	34590-94-8
EC-No.	252-104-2
Index-No.:	-
REACH Registration Number:	01-2119450011-60

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Concentration:	> 99,0 %
Component:	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008:	Not classified

If present in this product, any not classified components disclosed above for which no country specific OEL value(s) is(are) indicated under Section 8, are being disclosed as voluntarily disclosed components.

4: FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1 Description of first aid measures****General advice**

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation

Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion No emergency medical treatment necessary. Rinse mouth with water.**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Notes to physician**

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

No data available

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**Hazardous combustion products**

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

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Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting Procedures**

Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet.

6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Isolate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Small spills

Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in the following material(s)

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Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Phenolic lined steel drums.

Do not store in

Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized iron. Galvanized steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability Steel drums. 24 Month Bulk 6 Month

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	Dow IHG	STEL	30 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	2000/39/EC	TWA	308 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	Further information: skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin; Indicative		
	GB EH40	TWA	308 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.; 16: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.		

Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods. Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances. Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France.

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Derived No Effect Level

		Workers	Consumers
Acute systemic effects	Dermal	n.a.	n.a.
	Inhalation	n.a.	n.a.
Acute local effects	Dermal	n.a.	n.a.
	Inhalation	n.a.	n.a.
Long-term systemic effects	Dermal	283 mg/kg bw/day	121 mg/kg bw/day
	Inhalation	308 mg/m ³	37,2 mg/m ³
	Oral	-	36 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term local effects	Dermal	n.a.	n.a.
	Inhalation	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water:	19 mg/l
Marine sediment:	1.9 mg/l
Intermittent use/release:	190 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant:	4168 mg/l
Fresh water sediment:	70.2 mg/kg
Marine sediment:	7.02 mg/kg
Soil:	2.74 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection Hand protection

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate („EVAL“). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber („latex“). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber („nitrile“ or „NBR“). Polyvinyl chloride („PVC“ or „vinyl“). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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:

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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.

Other protection

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C, meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls: See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	Not available
Freezing point	-83 °C Literature
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	189.6 °C Literature
Flash point	closed cup 75 °C Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit	1.1 % vol Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828
Upper explosion limit	14 % vol Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828
Vapor Pressure	0.037 kPa at 20 °C Literature
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	5.11 at 20 °C Literature
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.951 at 25 °C / 25 °C Literature
Water solubility	> 1,000 g/L at 25 °C Literature
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.006 Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	207 °C Literature
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	3.7 mPa.s at 25 °C Literature
Kinematic Viscosity	4.55 mm ² /s at 20 °C Literature
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	148.2 g/mol	Literature
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NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**10.1 Reactivity**

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

supply and the presence of other materials. to.: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids. Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air Decomposition products can include and are not limited

11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Based on product testing: LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause dizziness or drowsiness. Based on product testing: LD50, Rabbit, 9,510 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. LC50, Rat, 7 Hour, vapour, 3.35 mg/l
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on product testing: Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on product testing: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Carcinogenicity For similar material(s)

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,919 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50, *Crangon crangon* (shrimp), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50, copepod *Acartia tonsa*, static test, 48 Hour, 2,070 mg/l, ISO TC147/SC5/WG2

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Biomass, > 969 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, *Pseudomonas putida*, 18 Hour, 4,168 mg/l

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l

LOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 22 d, > 0.5 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 75 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**Bioaccumulation**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient

n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.006 Measured

12.4 Mobility in soil

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.28 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all local and national laws and regulations. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID)**

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Classification for INLAND waterways (ADNR/ADN)

UN number	ID 9003
UN proper shipping name	substances with a flash-point above 60°C but not more than 100°C
Transport hazard class(es)	9 (F)
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous.
Special precautions for user	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport

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Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant
Special precautions for user	No data available.
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code:	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated for transport
Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	Not applicable
Special precautions for user	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product has been registered, according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

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

Listed in Regulation

Not applicable

Further information

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

16: OTHER INFORMATION

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
STEL	Short term exposure limit

TWA Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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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

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Disclaimer

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.