SAFETY DATA SHEET

DSP S.A.S.

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: MOLYKOTE® Metal Protector Plus Coating Spray

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DSP S.A.S. encourages and expects 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: MOLYKOTE® Metal Protector Plus Coating Spray

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: Corrosion inhibitors

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DSP S.A.S.
22 RUE BRUNEL
75017 PARIS
FRANCE

Customer Information Number: 33(0)156604700
SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(33)-975181407
Local Emergency Contact: +(33)-975181407
ORFILA: + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Aerosols - Category 1 - H222, H229
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - H372
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe dust or mist.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Contains naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light; naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

PBT and vPvB assessment:
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Hydrocarbon aerosol propellant
3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 64742-49-0 **EC-No.** 265-151-9 **Index-No.** 649-328-00-1 **REACH No** 01-2119471843-32	naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 EUH066	Oral ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 4 951 mg/m3 (vapour) Dermal ATE: > 3 160 mg/kg	>= 10,0 - < 20,0 %
CASRN 74-98-6 **EC-No.** 200-827-9 **Index-No.** 601-003-00-5 **REACH No** –	propane	Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas Compr. Gas - H280	Inhalation ATE: > 425000 ppm (vapour)	>= 10,0 - < 20,0 %
CASRN 64742-82-1 **EC-No.** 265-185-4 **Index-No.** 649-330-00-2 **REACH No** –	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	Oral ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 13,1 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: > 4 000 mg/kg	>= 10,0 - < 20,0 %
CASRN 68783-96-0 **EC-No.** 272-213-9 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** –	Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate	Skin Sens. 1B - H317	Oral ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 1,9 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg	>= 1,0 - < 10,0 %
CASRN 64742-47-8 **EC-No.** 265-149-8 **Index-No.** 649-422-00-2 **REACH No** –	distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	Oral ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 5,3 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 3 160 mg/kg	>= 1,0 - < 10,0 %
CASRN 7173-62-8 **EC-No.**	(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	M-Factor: 10[Acute] 1[Chronic]	>= 0,1 - < 0,25 %

230-528-9 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** –		STOT RE 1 - H372 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	Oral ATE: 500 mg/kg	

Substances with a workplace exposure limit

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)]	Specific Concentration Limits/ M-Factors/ Acute Toxicity Estimate	%
CASRN 106-97-8 **EC-No.** 203-448-7 **Index-No.** 601-004-00-0 **REACH No** –	butane	Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas Compr. Gas - H280	Inhalation ATE: 658 mg/l (vapour)	>= 40,0 - < 50,0 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Note
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy:
The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not to apply because the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note P of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

SECTION 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. 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: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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.

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. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Sulphur oxides Metal oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. May form explosive mixtures in air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. EXPLOSION HAZARD. Fight advanced fires from a protected location. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. 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. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Close valve after each use and when empty. Do NOT change or force fit connections. Open the valves slowly to prevent pressure surges. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Do not store with the following product types: Oxidizing agents. Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives.
Unsuitable materials for containers**:** None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 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
propane	ACGIH		See Further information
	Further information: See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content; EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit.; asphyxia: Asphyxia; D: Simple asphyxiant; see discussion covering Minimal Oxygen Content found in the 'Definitions and Notations' section following the NIC tables		
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
butane	ACGIH	STEL	1 000 ppm
	Further information: EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit.; CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment		
	FR VLE	VME	1 900 mg/m3 800 ppm
	Further information: Indicative exposure limits: Indicative exposure limits		

This material contains a simple asphyxiant which may displace oxygen. Insure adequate ventilation to prevent an oxygen deficient atmosphere.
The minimum requirement of 19.5% oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) provides an adequate amount of oxygen for most work assignments.

Derived No Effect Level

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy

Workers

Acute systemic effects		*Acute local effects*		*Long-term systemic effects*		*Long-term local effects*	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	570 mg/m3	n.a.	330 mg/m3	44 mg/kg bw/day	330 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			*Acute local effects*		*Long-term systemic effects*			*Long-term local effects*	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	570 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26 mg/kg bw/day	71 mg/m3	26 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Workers

Acute systemic effects		*Acute local effects*		*Long-term systemic effects*		*Long-term local effects*	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,33 mg/kg bw/day	11,75 mg/m3	1,03 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,667 mg/kg bw/day	2,9 mg/m3	0,8333 mg/kg bw/day	0,513 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,01 mg/kg bw/day	0,035 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	1 mg/l
Marine water	1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	226000000 mg/kg
Marine sediment	226000000 mg/kg
Soil	271000000 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	16,67 mg/kg food

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0,010 mg/l
Marine water	0,001 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0,0029 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	0,251 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	0,22 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,022 mg/kg
Soil	10 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use

only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

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 chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 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: 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: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, 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, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	aerosol (20 °C,)
	Form Aerosol containing a dissolved gas

Colour	white
Odour	solvent-like
	Odour Threshold No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: Not applicable
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	**Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit** No data available
	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No data available
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	**Thermal decomposition** No data available
pH	Not applicable
Viscosity	**Viscosity, kinematic** Not applicable
	Viscosity, dynamic Not applicable
Solubility(ies)	**Water solubility** No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and / or relative density	**Relative density** 0,87
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	**Particle size** Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Aerosols	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Extremely flammable aerosol.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death.
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

STOT - repeated exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans: Central nervous system.

Aspiration Hazard
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rabbit, > 3 160 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4 951 mg/m3

Skin corrosion/irritation
Mild skin irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Based on data from similar materials

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Aspiration Hazard
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

propane

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 425000 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation
No hazard from gas.
Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.
Effects may be delayed.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.
Liquid may cause frostbite.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Screening studies suggest that this material does not affect fetal development.

STOT - single exposure
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

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

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5 000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, male and female, > 4 000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 13,1 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause the following:
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
For similar material(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
For similar material(s):
In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5 000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1,9 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For similar material(s):
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

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

STOT - repeated exposure
For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

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

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, > 3 160 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects.

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5,3 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

STOT - repeated exposure
Repeated contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 500 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

STOT - repeated exposure
Observations in animals include:
Salivation.
Respiratory effects.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

butane

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 658 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
No hazard from gas.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No hazard from gas.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

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

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

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

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 22 - 46 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

propane

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
Based on data from similar materials
LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10 - 22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 4,6 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0,22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0,097 mg/l

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

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).
Based on data from similar materials
LL50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, > 10 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1 000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, 3 Hour, > 10 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

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).
LL50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 250 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3 193 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, > 3 200 mg/l
NOELR, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, 993 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOELR, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 70 mg/l

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 0,08 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0,013 - 0,025 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 0,507 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, 66 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0,1 mg/l

butane

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

12.2 Persistence and degradability

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Biodegradability: Based on data from similar materials
Biodegradation: 89 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

propane
Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 74,7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 8,6 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 82 %
Exposure time: 24 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

butane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

propane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2,36 Measured

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 4

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7). Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0,03 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 500 Fish

butane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2,89 Measured

12.4 Mobility in soil

propane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 24 - 460 Estimated.

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy
No relevant data found.

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate
No relevant data found.

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
No relevant data found.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine
Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

butane
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 44 - 900 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

propane
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).

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
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).
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

butane
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 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1950
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	AEROSOLS
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	2.1
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1950
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	AEROSOLS
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	2.1
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	EmS: F-D, S-U
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 1950
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Aerosols, flammable
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	2.1
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not applicable
14.6	**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.

SECTION 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 contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration 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.

Seveso III: 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: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS
Number in Regulation: P3a

150 t
500 t
Listed in Regulation: Liquefied extremely flammable gases (including LPG) and natural gas
Number in Regulation: 18
50 t
200 t
Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)
Number in Regulation: 34
2 500 t
25 000 t

Installations classified for the protection of the environment (Environment Code R511-9)
4320: Extremely flammable or flammable aerosols category 1 or 2 containing flammable gases category 1 or 2 or flammable liquids category 1.
1421: Flammable aerosols category 1 and 2.
4734: Petroleum products and alternative fuels: gasolines and naphthas, kerosenes (including jet fuels), gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams), heavy fuel oils, alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards.

Occupational Illnesses (R-461-3, France):	Table: 84	(Health effects caused by professional use of liquid organic solvents (indicated in the table).)
	Table: 36	(Health effects caused by mineral or synthetic oils or greases.)
	Table: 49	(Skin effects caused by aliphatic and alicyclic amines or ethanolamines.)
	Table: 49 bis	(Respiratory effects caused by aliphatic amines, ethanolamines or isophoronediamine.)

Further information
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H220	Extremely flammable gas.

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Aerosol - 1 - H222 - Based on product data or assessment
Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method
STOT RE - 1 - H372 - Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

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Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
FR VLE	France. Occupational Exposure Limits (INRS)
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
VME	Time Weighted Average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Gas	Flammable gases
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Press. Gas	Gases under pressure
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road;

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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.

DSP S.A.S. urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.
FR