



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date 15/Jun/2018

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Description:

AQUA Roofing Resin

Family

Unsaturated Polyester Resin

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

Recommended Use

(Low Styrene Emission) Polyester Resin

Uses advised against

No information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Principal building products ltd, barbot hall industrial estate ,
mangham road, Rotherham. S61 4RJ

Telephone: 01709728150

E-mail address: sales@pbpltd.co.uk

Number

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. - Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapours) | Category 4 |
| Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists) | Category 4 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Category 2 |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Category 2 |
| Skin Sensitisation | Category 1A |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Category 2 |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) | Category 3 |
| Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) | Category 1 |
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | Category 3 |
| Flammable liquid | Category 3 |

2.2. Label Elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]



Signal Word

Danger

Contains Styrene, Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Hazard Statements

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child

H372 - Causes damage to hearing through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour

52.9 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

54.4 % of the mixture consists of components(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment

Precautionary Statements - EU (528, 1272/2008)

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking

P260 - Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray

P280 - Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection

2.3. Other hazards

No information available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

| Chemical Name | EC No | CAS No | Weight-% | EU - GHS Substance Classification | REACH Reg. No |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---|------------------|
| Styrene | 202-851-5 | 100-42-5 | 43 - 47 | STOT SE 3 (H335) STOT RE 2 (H373) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) Repr. 2 H361d Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Flam Liq. 3 (H226) | 01-2119457861-32 |
| Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | 205-250-6 | 136-52-7 | < 0.15 | Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Repr. Cat. 2 (H361fd) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 3(H412) Eye Irritant Cat 2 (H319) | 01-2119524678-29 |

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

Immediately flush eyes for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact

Wash off with warm water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation persists, call a doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Inhalation

In case of unconsciousness bring patient into stable side position for transport. Remove to fresh air. If breathing is laboured, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. May cause allergic skin reaction. Repeated exposure to styrene may cause hearing effects.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Foam, Dry chemical, Water spray

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special exposure hazards arising from the substance or preparation itself, combustion products, resulting gases Flammable.

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapour source. Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating or toxic vapors and gases. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use personal protective equipment as required. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product from entering drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 12 for more information

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Handling

Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier of promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage. Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

General Hygiene Considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. No smoking. Protect from direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. To ensure maximum stability and maintain optimum resin properties, resins should be stored in closed containers at temperatures below 25°C.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Other Guidelines

No information available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components with workplace control parameters. **Styrene**

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Austria | 80 ppm STEL 340 mg/m ³ STEL 20 ppm TWA |
| Belgium | 85 mg/m ³ TWA 25 ppm TWA 108 mg/m ³ TWA (skin) 80 ppm STEL 346 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Bulgaria | 85.0 mg/m ³ TWA 215.0 mg/m ³ STEL 250 ppm |
| Croatia | STEL KGVI 1080 mg/m ³ STEL KGVI 100 ppm TWA GVI 430 mg/m ³ TWA GVI 400 mg/m ³ |
| Czech Republic | Ceiling 100 mg/m ³ TWA (skin) |
| Denmark | 25 ppm Ceiling 105 mg/m ³ Ceiling (skin) |
| Estonia | 20 ppm TWA 90 mg/m ³ TWA 50 ppm STEL 200 mg/m ³ STEL (skin) |
| Finland | 20 ppm TWA |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 86 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 100 ppm STEL |
| France | 430 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 23.3 ppm TWA |
| | 100 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 46.6 ppm STEL |
| Germany | 200 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 20 ppm TWA |
| | 86 mg/m ³ TWA |
| Greece | 100 ppm TWA |
| | 425 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 250 ppm STEL |
| | 1050 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Hungary | 50 mg/m ³ TWA AK |
| | 50 mg/m ³ STEL CK |
| Ireland | 20 ppm TWA |
| | 85 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 40 ppm STEL |
| | 170 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Italy | 20 ppm TWA |
| | 85 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 40 ppm STEL |
| | 170 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Latvia | 10 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 30 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Lithuania | 20 ppm TWA (IPRD) |
| | 90 mg/m ³ TWA (IPRD) 10 |
| | ppm TWA (IPRD) |
| | 50 ppm STEL (TPRD) 200 |
| | mg/m ³ STEL (TPRD)(skin) |
| | 25 ppm TWA |
| Norway | 105 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 25 ppm STEL |
| | 105 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 200 mg/m ³ STEL |
| Poland | 50 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 20 ppm |
| Portugal OELs Data | 40 ppm STEL |
| | 12 ppm TWA |
| Romania | 50 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 35 ppm STEL |
| | 150 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 10 mg/m ³ TWA (vapor) |
| Russia | 30 mg/m ³ STEL (vapor) |
| | 20 ppm TWA |
| Slovakia | 86 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 200 mg/m ³ Ceiling |
| | 20 ppm TWA |
| Slovenia | 86 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 80 ppm STEL |
| | 344 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 20 ppm TWA |
| Spain | 86 mg/m ³ TWA |
| | 40 ppm STEL |
| | 172 mg/m ³ STEL |
| | 10 ppm LLV |
| Sweden | 43 mg/m ³ LLV |
| | 20 ppm STV |
| | 86 mg/m ³ STV |
| | (skin) |
| | 40 ppm STEL |
| Switzerland | 170 mg/m ³ STEL |

BEI: 100 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: beginning of second shift

BEI: 0.55 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in blood, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift

BEI: 0.02 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in blood, SAMPLING TIME: beginning of second shift

Slovakia

BEI: 600 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and phenylglycolic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: after all work shifts, NOTE: for long-term exposure

BEI: 600 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and phenylglycolic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of exposure or work shift, NOTE:

| Chemical Name | Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) | Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Styrene | <p>End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, systemic effects Value: 289 mg/m³ (68 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, local effects Value: 306 mg/m³ (72 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 85 mg/m³ (20 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Dermal Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 406 mg/kg bw/day</p> <p>End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, systemic effects Value: 174.25 mg/m³ (41 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, local effects Value: 182.75 mg/m³ (43 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 10.2 mg/m³ (2.4 ppm)</p> <p>End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Dermal Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 343 mg/kg bw/day</p> | <p>Fresh water Value: 0.028 mg/l Assessment factor: 10</p> <p>Sea water Value: 0.0028 mg/l Assessment factor: 100</p> <p>Water Value: 0.04 mg/l Intermittent Releases Assessment factor: 100</p> <p>Fresh water sediment Value: 0.614 mg/kg dw</p> <p>Sea sediment Value: 0.0614 mg/kg dw</p> <p>Sewage Treatment Plant Value: 5 mg/l Assessment factor: 100</p> <p>Soil Value: 0.2 mg/kg dw</p> |
| Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | <p>End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, local effects Value: 235 ug/m³</p> <p>End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Oral Exposure Type: Long term, systemic</p> | <p>Fresh water Value: 0.51 ug Co/L</p> <p>Marine water Value: 2.36 ug Co/L</p> <p>Sediment Value: 9.5 mg Co/kg sed. dw</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | effects Value: 55.8 ug/kg bw/day End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, local effects Value: 37 ug/m ³ | Soil Value: 7.9 mg Co/kg Soil dw Sewage Treatment Plant Value: 0.37 mg Co/l |
|--|--|--|

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering Controls

Use general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations to levels that are below regulatory and recommended occupational exposure limits. Local ventilation may be required during certain operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. If splashes are likely to occur: Tightly fitting safety goggles (EN166). Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Skin Protection

Impervious clothing.

Hand Protection

Protective gloves complying with EN374. Wear protective nitrile rubber or Viton™ gloves. Gloves made of nitrile rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) may be used for splash protection and brief or intermittent contact with styrenated polyester resin. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion.

Respiratory Protection

None required if hazards have been assessed and airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limits listed in Section 8. Wear an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges and particulate filters where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits in Section 8 and/or there is exposure to dust or mists due to sanding, grinding, cutting, or spraying. Use an approved positive-pressure air-supplied respirator with emergency escape provisions if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, airborne concentrations are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Type A (EN141) and Type P2 (EN143)

Recommended Filter Type

Environmental exposure controls

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | Remarks | Method |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Appearance | Pink | | |
| Physical State | Liquid | | |
| Odour | Pungent | | |
| Odour Threshold | 0.2 ppm (Styrene) | | |
| pH | Not applicable | None known | |
| Melting point / Freezing point | -30°C (Styrene) | None known | |
| Boiling point / boiling range | 146°C (Styrene) | None known | |
| Flash Point | 32 °C | Seta closed cup | |
| Evaporation rate | 0.49 (BuAc = 1) (Styrene) | None known | |
| Flammability Limit in Air | | | |
| Upper | 6.1% (Styrene) | | |
| Lower | 1.1% (Styrene) | | |
| Vapour pressure Vapour | 6.7 hPa (Styrene) @ 20°C | None known | |
| Density Specific Gravity | 3.6 (Air = 1) (Styrene) 1.10 | None known | |
| Solubility | ±0.02 @23°C Insoluble in water | None known | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No information available | None known | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|
| Autoignition temperature | 490°C (Styrene) | None | known |
| Decomposition temperature | No information available | None | known |
| Viscosity | 900 - 1100 mPa·s @ 23°C | Brookfield | Test |
| Explosive properties | No information available | Method | |
| Oxidising Properties | No information available | | |

9.2. Other information

No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Unstable upon depletion of inhibitor.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Polymerisation can occur. Hazardous polymerization will occur if contaminated with peroxides, metal salts and polymerization catalysts. Hazardous polymerization may occur upon depletion of inhibitor - may cause heat and pressure build-up in closed containers. Product will undergo hazardous polymerization at temperatures above 150 F (65 C).

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Contamination by those materials referred to under Incompatible materials. Unstable upon depletion of inhibitor. Elevated temperature.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents. Metal salts. Polymerization initiators. Copper. Copper alloys. Brass.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Styrene

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Oral LD50 | = 5000 mg/kg (Rat) |
| Dermal LD50 | > 2000 mg/kg (Rat) = |
| Inhalation | 11.8 mg/l (4 H) (Rat) |
| LC50 | |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhalation | Harmful by inhalation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations can cause central nervous system depression and narcosis. |
| Ingestion | Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. |
| Skin Contact | Causes skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. |
| Eye Contact | Irritating to eyes. |
| Irritation | Irritating to eyes and skin. |
| Corrosivity | Not corrosive. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Sensitisation | May cause sensitization of susceptible persons by skin contact. |
| Carcinogenic Effects | There is no convincing evidence that styrene possesses significant carcinogenic potential in humans. |
| Repeated dose toxicity | In humans, styrene may cause a transient decrease in color discrimination and effects on hearing. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to defatting properties of the product. May cause damage to the liver, eyes, brain, respiratory system, central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. |
| Mutagenic effects | Styrene has given mixed positive and negative results in a number of mutagenicity tests. Styrene was not mutagenic without metabolic activation but gave negative and positive mutagenic results with metabolic activation. |
| Target organ(s) | Liver, Central nervous system (CNS), Respiratory system. |

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Unknown acute toxicity 52.9 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| ATEmix (oral) | 5258 mg/kg |
| ATEmix (dermal) | 2104 mg/kg |
| ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) | 1.6 mg/l |
| ATEmix (inhalation-vapour) | 12.3 mg/l |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity effects: .

Styrene

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Algae | EC50 = 1.4 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h) EC50 0.46 - 4.3 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h) |
| Fish | LC50 3.24 - 4.99 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96 h) flow-through LC50 19.03 - 33.53 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) (96 h) static LC50 6.75 - 14.5 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96 h) static LC50 58.75 - 95.32 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) (96 h) static |
| Aquatic Invertebrates | EC50 3.3 - 7.4 mg/L (Daphnia magna) (48h) |

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| Algae | EC50 = 0.639 mg/L |
|-------|-------------------|

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not likely to

bioaccumulate. **Styrene**

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| log Kow | 2.95 |
| Bioconcentration factor (BCF) | 74 |

12.4. Mobility in soil

No information available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This preparation contains no substance considered to be persistent, bio-accumulating nor toxic (PBT) This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

12.6. Other adverse effects

No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|--|---|
| Waste from residues/unused products | This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations. Can be incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations. |
| Contaminated packaging EWC | Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal. |
| Waste Disposal No | 07 00 00 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES 07 02 00 Wastes from MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres 07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID

| | |
|---|---|
| UN-No | UN1866 |
| Proper Shipping Name Hazard Class | RESIN SOLUTION 3 |
| Packing Group Environmental hazard Classification Code | III None |
| Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) | F1 30 |
| Tunnel restriction code ADR Exception | D/E This material meets the viscosity criteria specified in ADR 2.2.3.1.5 and may be classed as "not dangerous" when packaged in containers of less than 450 liters. |

IMDG/IMO

| | |
|--|---|
| UN-No | UN1866 |
| Proper Shipping Name Hazard Class | RESIN SOLUTION CLASS 3 |
| Packing Group Environmental hazard EmS-No | PG III None |
| IMDG Exception | F-E, S-E This material meets the viscosity criteria specified in IMDG Code 2.3.2.5 and may be exempt from the marking, labelling and package testing requirements if transported in containers of 30 liters or less. |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code No information available

IATA

| | |
|--|---|
| UN-No | UN1866 |
| Proper Shipping Name Hazard Class Packing Group Environmental hazard Packing Instructions | RESIN SOLUTION 3 III None 355; 366 |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Denmark

substances and processes that are considered to be carcinogenic

| Chemical Name | Status |
|--|----------------------------|
| Styrene (CAS #: 100-42-5) | Present |
| Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (CAS #: 136-52-7) | Present (Cobalt compounds) |

Additional information

Must not be used by youngsters under the age of 18, ref. the notification from the Ministry of Labour regarding work by youngsters. The user must have undergone special training approved by the Labour Inspection Authority (AT) in order to work with products containing carcinogenic substances.

Germany**WGK Classification (VwVwS)**

Hazardous to water/Class 2

Netherlands**List of Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reproductive Toxins**

No information available

Water Hazard Class

10-May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

International Inventories

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on or are exempt from the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

Canadian Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Australian Inventory Status: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Korean Inventory Status: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Korean Chemical Substances List.

Philippine Inventory: Japan This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances.

ENCS: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Japanese Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances.

Chinese IECS: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances.

New Zealand Inventory: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

Product Registrations

Norway Not applicable

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment Not available

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Classification procedure:**

Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapours)
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/
Mists) Skin corrosion/irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Calculation
method
Calculation
method
Calculation
method
Calculation method

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Skin Sensitisation | Calculation method |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Weight of evidence |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) | Calculation method |
| Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) | Calculation method |
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | Calculation method |
| Flammable liquid | On basis of test data |

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

- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H332 - Harmful if inhaled
- H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
- H302 - Harmful if swallowed
- H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
- H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child