



Zingasolv

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010

Date of issue: 08/10/2015

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Version: 05.0

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Zingasolv
CAS No. : 64742-95-6
EC Number : 918-668-5
EINECS No. : 265-199-0
REACH Registration No. : 01-2119455851-35-0001

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category : Solvent
Industrial/Professional use spec : Paint.

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Zingametall Bvba
Rozenstraat 4, Industriepark
9810 Eke
Belgium
Tel.: +32 (0)9 385 68 81
Fax.: +32 (0) 9 385 58 69
E-mail: zingametall@zinga.be

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : +32 (0) 70 245 245

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Hazard Class & Category	Hazard statement
Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3; Narcotic effects.; Respiratory tract irritation	H335, H336
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Long-term Hazard, Category 2	H411
Supplemental Hazard Information: Full text of H-phrases: see section 16	EUH066

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Hazard characteristics	R-phrases(s)
Xn: Harmful.; N: Dangerous for the environment.; Full text of R-phrases: see section 16	R10, R37, R65, R66, R67, R51/53

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



Signal word (CLP) : Danger

Hazard statements (CLP) : H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements (CLP) : P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

- Health Hazards : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Auditory system.
- Safety Hazards : In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
- Other Information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the CEFIC website at <http://cefic.org/Industry-support>.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

- Material Formal Name : Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
CAS No. : 64742-95-6
EC Number : 918-668-5
EINECS No. : 265-199-0

3.2. Mixture

Product is not a mixture according to regulation 1907/2006/EC.
Additional Information: Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- General Information : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Hazards from the substance or mixture : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Special precautions for fire-fighters : Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Additional Information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill : Transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- Large spill : Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

- Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) wellventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

- Recommended Materials : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
- Unsuitable Materials : Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.
- Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Material	Source	Type	Ppm	Mg/m3	Notation
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm		
	EH40 WEL	TWA	25 ppm	125 mg/m3	
1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm		
	EH40 WEL	TWA	25 ppm	125 mg/m3	
1,2,3-Trimethyl benzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm		
	EH40 WEL	TWA	25 ppm	125 mg/m3	
Cumene	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm		

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	EH40 WEL	TWA	25 ppm	125 mg/m ³	
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	EH40 WEL	STEL	50 ppm	250 mg/m ³	
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm		
	EH40 WEL	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	EH40 WEL	STEL	100 ppm	441 mg/m ³	
	EH40 WEL	WTA	50 ppm	220 mg/m ³	

Additional Information : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

Material	Determinant	Sampling time	BEI	Reference
Benzene	t,t-Muconic acid in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift.	500 µg/g	ACGIH BEL (2011)
	S-Phenylmercapturic acid in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift.	25 µg/g	ACGIH BEL (2011)
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	Methylhippuric acids in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift.	1.5 g/g	ACGIH BEL (2011)
	Methylhippuric acids in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift.	650 mmol/mol	UKEH40BMGV (2005)

Derived No Effect Levels (DNEL/DMEL) Table

Component	Exposure Route	Exposure Type (long/short)	Application Area	Value
Hydrocarbons, C9, Aromatics	Dermal	long term, systemic effects	Worker	25 mg/kg/d
	Inhalation	long term, systemic effects	Worker	150 mg/m ³
	Inhalation	long term, systemic effects	Consumer	32 mg/m ³
	Dermal	long term, systemic effects	Consumer	11 mg/kg/d
	Oral	long term, systemic effects	Consumer	11 mg/kg/d

8.2. Exposure controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes.

- Personal Protective Equipment** : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Eye Protection** : Monogoggles (EN166) Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).
- Hand Protection** : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
- Body protection** : Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing.
- Respiratory Protection** : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
- Thermal hazards** : Not applicable
- Environmental exposure control measures** : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid,
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Aromatic.
pH	: Not applicable.
Boiling point	: 150 - 185 °C / 302 - 365 °F
Melting / freezing point	: Not applicable.
Flash point	: 38 - 50 °C / 100 - 122 °F (IP 170)
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	: 0.6 - 7 % (V)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 507 °C / 945 °F (ASTM E-659)
Vapour pressure	: 210 - 1,300 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F
Relative Density	: 0.87 - 0.88 at 20 °C / 68 °F
Density	: Typical 876 kg/m ³ at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-4052)
Water solubility	: Insoluble.
Solubility in other solvents	: Aliphatics Miscible. Aromatics Miscible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: 3.7 - 4.5
Dynamic viscosity	: Data not available.
Kinematic viscosity	: Typical 0.9 mm ² /s at 25 °C / 77 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	: 4.3
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	: < 1.0 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1)
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Yes, in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

9.2. Other information

Electrical conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
Volatile organic carbon	: 90 % (EC/1999/13)
Explosive Properties	: Data not available.
Oxidizing Properties	: Data not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Data not available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Other Information

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Basis for Assessment:	: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Routes of Exposure	: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.
Acute Oral Toxicity	: May be harmful if swallowed. LD50 >2000 - <=5000 mg/kg , Rat

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Acute Dermal Toxicity	: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not expected to be a sensitiser.
Aspiration hazard	: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	: Not expected to be carcinogenic. Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans. (Cumene)

Material	Carcinogenicity Classification
Hydrocarbons, C9, Aromatics	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
1,2,3-Trimethyl benzene	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
Cumene	IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Cumene	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	: Does not impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	: Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. (Xylene) Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Basis for Assessment	: Information given is based on product testing.
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12.1. Toxicity

Acute Toxicity

Fish	: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l
Aquatic crustacean	: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l
Algae/aquatic plants	: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l
Microorganisms	: Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity

Fish	: Data not available
Aquatic crustacea	: Data not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Expected to be readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Material Disposal	: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
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- Container Disposal : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
- Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be in compliance.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA

14.1. UN number

UN-No : 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name : PAINT RELATED MATERIALS

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class (UN) : 3

Hazard labels (UN)



14.4. Packing group

Packing group (UN) : III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmental hazards : Yes. Marine Pollutant (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

14.6. Special precautions for user

Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Chemical Inventory Status

DSL : Listed.

INV (CN) : Listed.

TSCA : Listed.

EINECS : Listed. 265-199-0

KECI (KR) : Listed. KE-31662

PICCS (PH) : Listed.

Other Information :

94/69/EC (21st ATP). The benzene content of this product is less than 0.1%. Nota P applies. Classification and labelling as carcinogen (R45) is not required.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for all substances of this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-, H- and EUH-phrases::

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
R10	Flammable.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

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R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with Regulation 1907/2006/EC.

MSDS EU (REACH Annex II)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product