# Safety Data Sheet

**According To Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)**

**OBIANTE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Version: | 2.0 | Preparation Date : | 18/09/2018 |
| Form No: | 330030 | Revision Date: | 18/09/2018 |

## 1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product Identifier

**Product Name** **OBIANTE**
**Product Code** 1486
**SDS No** 330030
**Description** Natural Lime and Mineral Added Decorative Coating

### 1.2 Relevant Identified Uses Of The Product And Uses Advised Against

Relevant Identified Uses Natural Lime and Mineral Added Decorative Coating
Uses Advised Against See chapter 16 for a general overview

### 1.3 Details Of The Supplier Of The Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer Company **DEKA BOYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**
Address S.S.İstanbul Mermerciler Küçük San.Sitesi Yapı Koop. 34.Cd.No:3 41490 Dilovası - Kocaeli / TURKEY
Telephone +90(262) 728 10 88 (Pbx)
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Company E-mail info@sandeco.com.tr
Company Web Page www.sandeco.com.tr

### 1.4 Information Providing Authority About Safety Data Sheet

Kenan HAYAL – kenan.hayal@dekaboya.com.tr

### 1.5 Emergency Telephone Number

Company Emergency +90(216) 575 56 56 (Pbx)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1Classification Of The Product

#### 2.1.1 Classification According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements).

### 2.2 Label elements

#### 2.2.1. Labeling According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP[1]/GHS[2]]

**Product Identifier**

Hazard Component for Labeling
Calcium Hydroxide

**Hazard Pictograms**

**Signal Word**
DANGER

**Hazard Statements**

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

**Precautionary Statements**

**Prevention**

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protectionnse

**Response**

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH THE SKIN: Wash with abundant water and soap.

P 332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P 310 Call immediately a POISON CENTER or a practitioner. P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

**Storage**

None

**Disposal**

None

**Supplemental Hazard Information (EU) Statements**

None

**2.2.2.Additional Labeling**

None

**2.3 Hazard Identification**

**2.3.1.Skin Contact**

Acts as a defatting agent on skin.

May cause cracking of skin and eczema.

**2.3.2. Eye Contact**

Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by temporary impairment ofredness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);temporary vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur

**2.3.3. Ingestion**

May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

**2.3.4. Inhalation**

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

High concentrations of vapours may irritate respiratory system and lead to headache, fatigue, nausea and vomiting

**2.3.5.Long term effects**

May cause sensitization by prolonged skin contact

**2.3.6. Adverse Environmental Effects**

None

### 2.4.Additional Information

Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Description Of The Substance

Preparation; Paint

### 3.2 Hazardous ingredients

| NAME | EINECS NO | CAS NO | CONTENT % | CLASSIFICATION CLP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium Hydroxide | 215-137-3 | 1305-62-0 | 20,0-22,0 | WARNING<br>Skin irritation, Category 2; H315<br>Eye Dam.1; H318<br>STOT (single exposure), Category 3; H335 |
| Ethanediol | 203-473-3 | 107-21-1 | 2,00-2,50 | WARNING<br>Acute toxicity, Category 4, oral; H302 |

### 3.3 Additional information

Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

### 4.1.1 General information

· Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames

· All cases of eye contamination, persistent skin irritation and casualties who

· Have swallowed this substance or been affected by breathing its vapors should be seen by a doctor.

### 4.1.2 Following inhalation

- Supply fresh air and to be sure call for a doctor. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.

### 4.1.3 Following skin contact

- Remove affected person from source of contamination
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water.
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### 4.1.4 Following eye contact

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Contact physician if Irritation persists

### 4.1.5 Following ingestion

- Remove victim immediately from source
- Provide rest, warmth and fresh air.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.1.6 Notes for the doctor

- Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 General Information and Flammable Properties

Substance is not combustible.

### 5.2 Extinguishing media:

Fire can be extinguished using: Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$ ).
Foam, Dry chemicals, powder. Water spray.

### 5.3 Special hazards arising from the product

Hazards caused by exposure in the event of fire
Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

### 5.4 Advice for fire-fighters

- Avoid breathing fire vapours.
- Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out
- Wear breathing apparatus, protective gloves and eye protection.
- Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

- Employ protective equipment commonly used in the event of fire.
- Avoid inhalation of fumes from residue.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

### 5.5 Additional information

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil, or stretches of water.
- Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire.
- Contaminated fire-extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Ensure adequate ventilation, do not breathe dust and vapours
- See section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

- Prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.
- Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### 6.3.1 For containment

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and respirator.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container. Major Spills:
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.

#### 6.3.2 For cleaning up

- Ventilate, Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and / or liquid contact protection.
- Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers.
- Do not contaminate water sources or sewer

#### 6.3.3 Other information

- Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

- Dispose of contaminated material as waste in accordance with section 13.
- See Section 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.1.1 Protective measures

Personal preventions

- Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
- Prevent formation of aerosols.
- Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact.
- Avoid breathing vapours.
- Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Fire preventions

- Product is not

combustible. Environmental

precautions:

Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

#### 7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene

- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where the material is used.
- Wash thoroughly after handling the material.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Consider storage in bunded areas – ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including storm water, ground water, lakes and streams}.
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Store in securely sealed original containers.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations
- Take all precautions mentioned in this document.

#### 7.2.1 Advice on common storage

- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Storage conditions are in between +5 °C & + 35°C

### 7.2.2 Specific precautions on storage

· Observe the national and local regulations concerning handling and storage.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
Maintain efficient ventilation / extraction using flameproof equipment where necessary. While working in confined spaces, monitoring the concentration of airborne particles in the workplace atmosphere should be considered.

### 8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

| Substance Name | EINECs No | CAS No. | Content % | Occupational exposure limit value | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Long Term TWA[4] (8 Hr.) | | Short Term STEL [5](15 Min) | | TLV[3] | Source |
| | | | | mg/m3[6] | ppm[7] | mg/m[3] | ppm | mg/m[3] | |
| Ethanediol | 203-473-3 | 107-21-1 | 2,00-2,50 | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | - | WEL |

### 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering cont

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.
The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

### 8.2.2 Personal protection equipment

### 8.2.2.1 Eye / Face protection:

Safety goggles recommended during refilling

### 8.2.2.2 Skin protection

Hand protection

· Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.*
- *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*

- *Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.*

*Other protection*

- *Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.*
- *Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.*
- *Wash thoroughly after using product.*
- *Wash hands before eating or drinking.*

### *8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection*

- *In case of brief exposure or low pollution use respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure use self-contained respiratory protective device.*

### *8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls*

- *Legislation for the protection of the environment must be met in full.*

## *9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES*

### *9.1 Important health, safety and environmental information*

### *9.2 Appearance*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Form/Physical state*** | *Liquid,* |
| ***Color*** | *Color Chart colors* |
| ***Odor*** | *Characteristic* |

### *9.3 Safety relevant basic data*

| ***Data*** | ***Value*** |
|---|---|
| *pH* | *12-14* |
| *Density g/cm$^3$* | *1,72 ± 0,02* |
| *Flammability/Combustibility* | *Not applicable* |
| *Flash Point °C* | *Not applicable* |
| *Flammability Limit – Lower (%)* | *Not applicable* |
| *Flammability Limit – Upper (%)* | *Not applicable* |
| *Lower explosion limit, vol / vol air* | *Not applicable* |
| *Upper explosion limit, vol / vol air* | *Not applicable* |
| *Viscosity °C* | *viscous (Crebs Unit - 1)* |
| *Boiling Point (°C interval )* | *No data available* |
| *Melting Point °C* | *Not applicable* |
| *Solubility in water @20°C* | *soluble* |
| *Solid Content % wt* | *71 ± 2* |
| *Partition coefficient n-Octanol/Water (log Po/w)* | *Not applicable* |

***Note**: The above features were determined according to prescribed methods at the Classification, Packaging and Labeling of Hazardous. Substances Regulation Section A-3 or a method comparable to the other.*

## 10.STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1 Reactivity:** In aqueous media Ca (OH) 2 dissociates to form calcium cations and hydroxyl anions (when below the limit of solubility in water)

**10.2 Chemical stability**

- Product is normally stable.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions :** Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids. When heated above 580°C, it decomposes producing calcium oxide and water: Ca(OH)2 » CaO+H2O.The calcium oxide(CaO) reacts with water and generates heat, which can be a risk in the presence of flammable material

**10.4 Conditions to avoid:**

- Minimize exposure to air and moisture to avoid degradation

**10.5 Incompatible materials: :** Incompatible materials: Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids producing salts.In the presence of moisture reacts with aluminum and brass developing hydrogen

Ca(OH) 2+ 2 Al+ 6 H2O » Ca(Al (OH) 4 ) 2+3 H 2.

The calcium oxide (CaO) reacts with water and generates heat, which can be a risk in the presence of flammable material.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:**

Fire creates: Toxic gases / vapors / fumes of: Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$).
Carbon monoxide (CO)

**10.7 Hazardous polymerization:**

Will not occur.

## 11.TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 General Information

Information on toxicological effects: Calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating the skin and respiratory tract (if powder) and carries a risk of serious eye damage. The occupational exposure limit to prevent local irritation and sensitization and decreased lung function is: OEL (8h) = 1 mg/ $m^3$ respirable dust.

### 11.2 Acute toxicity

Ethanediol [CAS# 107-21-1]:
LD50 oral rat: 4700 mg/kg
LC50 dermal rabbit: 10600 mg/kg

### 11.3 Skin corrosion/irritation and Eye damage/irritation:

Corrosion / skin irritation: The substance has a risk of serious damage to the eyes and is irritating to skin (by studies in vivo, rabbit). From data on humans it can be concluded that calcium dihydroxide is irritating to the respiratory tract (if powder). Based on available data, the substance is classified as irritating to skin [R38, irritating to skin; Skin Irrit 2 (H315 - Causes skin irritation)] is very irritating to the eye [R41, Risk of serious damage to eye; Eye Damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye

### 11.4 CMR effects (Carcinogenity) :

No significant data identified in literature search.

### 11.5 CMR effects (Mutagenicity and Toxicity for reproduction) :

No significant data identified in literature search.

**11.6 Other Toxicological Effects:**

Allergic Effects : No significant data identified in literature search

Effects on Repeated Doses

Chronıc Exposures : No significant data identified in literature search

Sensitization product contact.content has specific ingredient causing sensitization by skin

Developmental Toxicity

(Teratogenicity) : No significant data identified in literature search.

Fertility : No significant data identified in literature search

Toxicokinetics : No significant data identified in literature search

**11.7 STOT-single/repeated exposures:**

STOT-single exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure No data available

**11.8 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:**

Non irritant

In case of inhalationHigh concentrations of vapours may irritate respiratory system and lead to headache fatigue, nausea and vomiting.

In case of skin contact Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin and eczama

In case of eye contact Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

In case of ingestion May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

**11.9 Additional Toxicological Information:**

Toxicological classifications are based on available knowledge and information.

EEC classification: None.

The special effects to health are considered by taking into account the information in section 3.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**12.1 Ecotoxicity:**

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

**Acute Toxicity:**

Ethanediol [CAS# 107-21-1

LC50 Fish (96 hours)

Minimum: 8050 mg/l

Maximum: 72900 mg/l

Median: 54700 mg/l

LC50 Crustaceans(48 Hours)

Minimum: 6900 mg/l

Maximum: 1000000 mg/l

**12.2 Photo degradation**

Not applicable

**12.3 Effects on Waste Water Treatment Plants**

*Do not allow the product to enter drainage system and do not direct to wastewater treatment plants*

### 12.4 Mobility

*Miscible with water.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Refer to ecotoxicity.* | *WGK 1* |
| *Water threat class* | *slightly hazardous for water* |
| *Clean Water Impact* | *No data available* |
| *Known or predicted environmental distribution* | *No data available* |

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | |
|---|---|
| *Abiotic:* | |
| *Ready biodegradability:* | *No data available* |
| *Hydrolysis as a function of pH:* | *No data available* |
| *Photolysis:* | *No data available* |
| *Atmospheric oxidation:* | *No data available* |

**Persistence and degradability:**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Decomposition Potential of the products* | *No data available* |
| *The half-life of degradation* | *No data available* |
| *Potential degradation of product content in the evaluation of wastewater treatment plants* | *No data available* |

**Bioaccumulation Potential :**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Biological environment (biota) accumulation potential* | *No data available* |
| *Potential – nutrients pass through* | *No data available* |
| *Reference Values – Log Kow* | |
| *Sw and BCF* | *No data available* |

### 12.6 Additional information

*Do not allow to be released into the environment.*
*See the sections 6, 7, 13, 14 and 15.*

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Product / Packaging disposal

*Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.*
*A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common – the user should investigate Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal (if all else fails)*
*Dispose of in accordance with appropriate local regulations.*

### 13.2 Contaminated packaging

*If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.*
*Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.*

### 13.3 Disposal Methods

*Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.*
*Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.*
*Bury residue in an authorized landfill.*

### 13.4 European Waste Catalogue

*The final classification has to be done together with the local waste disposal company / authority.*

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| | ADR[8]/RID[9] | ADNR | IMDG[10] | ICAO[11]/IATA[12] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TRANSPORTATION** | **Road** | **River** | **Marine** | **Airways** |
| **PROPER SHIPPING NAME** | *The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG),and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.* | | | |
| **UN/ID No.** | - | - | - | - |
| **SYMBOL** | - | - | - | - |
| **CLASS** | - | - | - | - |
| **PACKAGING GROUP** | - | - | - | - |
| **LABELLING NO** | - | - | - | - |
| **CLASSIFICATION CODE** | - | | - | - |
| **HAZARD NO (HIN NO)** | - | - | - | - |
| **EmS** | - | - | - | - |
| **MARINE Pollutant** | - | - | *NO* | - |

***Note for International Transportation Regulations:*** *This product is not regulated as a hazardous material.*

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1Safety, Health And Environmental Regulations / Legislation Specific For The Substance

***Etanhediol CAS:107-21-1] is found on the following regulatory lists :***

*European Union – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)*

*"European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and*

*Packaging of Substances and Mixtures – Annex VI S)(English)"*

***15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment***

*A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.*

***15.2.1 HAZARD***

*CLP classification according to Annex VI of CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)*
*None*

***15.3 Label Elements***

*This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and ISO 11014:2009. This product is classified according to EU Directive GHS/CLP.*

## *16.OTHER INFORMATION*

***16.1 Other information***

*For additional information regarding* ***DEKA BOYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş*** *products and services please contact the* ***DEKA BOYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş***
*+90(216) 575 56 56 (Pbx)*

*The above information complies with the 1907/2006 Directives and their amendments.*
*In all cases of potential poisoning supportive therapy is of the utmost importance.*

***16.2 Related Person***

*Kenan HAYAL – kenan.hayal@dekaboya.com.tr*
*DEKA BOYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş*
*Prepared by : Uğur BİLGİLİ*
*Competent Person Accreditation no: TSE GBF-A-2350 01.06.2016*

***16.3 Revision Date, Version and SDS no***

*Date : September 18, 2018*
*Version : 2.0/EN*
*SDS No : 330030*

***16.4 Reason of re-issue***

*Compiling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008[CLP /GHS ]*

***16.5 Relevant H- and EUH-phrases (number and full text):***

***H302*** *Harmful if swallowed*
***H315*** *Causes skin irritation.*
***H318*** *Causes serious eye damage*
***H335*** *Very toxic to aquatic life*

***16.6 Legal disclaimer***

*The purpose of the above information is to describe the products only in terms of health and safety requirements.*
*The information given should not, therefore, be construed as guaranteeing specific properties or as specification.*
*Customers should satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.*

*The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication.*

*The above information relates only to the specific material(s) designated herein and may not be valid for such material(s) used in combination with any other materials or in any process or if the material is altered or processed, unless specified in the text.*

*The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. Due to the many factors outside our control when using this product, we cannot accept liability for any injury, accident, loss or damage caused through its use.*

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[1] CLP:Classification Labeling and Packaging
[2] GHS:Global Harmonised System
[3] TLV: Threshold Limit Value
[4] TWA : A Time-Weighted Average
[5] STEL : A Short Term Exposure Limit
[6] $mg/m^3$: the amount of the Material in milliliters in 1 $m^3$ air At 20 $^oC$ & 101, 3 KPa.
[7] Ppm: parts per million, the amount of the Material in milliliters in 1 $m^3$ air. (ml/m3)
[8] ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
[9] RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
[10] IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous
[11] Goods ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
[12] IATA: International Air Transport Association