# ARDROX 9D4A

Version: 5.0 Revision Date 07.03.2016 Print Date 18.03.2016

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : ARDROX 9D4A

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Developer
Recommended restrictions on use : None known.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Chemetall Ltd
Denbigh Road
Bletchley Milton Keynes MK1 1PB
Telephone : 01908 649333
Telefax : 01908 373939

Contact person product safety
Telephone : +49(0)6971653581
E-mail address : msds.de@chemetall.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : 01908 649333

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

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

### 2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

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

### 2.3 Other hazards

The information required is contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Mixture of organic and inorganic salts.

**Hazardous components**

| Chemical Name | CAS-No.<br>EC-No.<br>Registration number | Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) | Concentration [%] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Substances with a workplace exposure limit :** | | | |
| Pentaerythritol | 115-77-5<br>204-104-9<br>01-2119473985-20 | Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. | >= 25 - < 50 |
| Magnesium oxide | 1309-48-4<br>215-171-9 | Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. | >= 10 - < 25 |
| Silicon dioxide | 112945-52-5<br>231-545-4<br>01-2119379499-16 | Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. | >= 10 - < 25 |

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : First-aid crew: Ensure self-protection.
Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In case of skin contact | : | Wash off with soap and plenty of water.<br>If symptoms persist, call a physician. |
| In case of eye contact | : | Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids.<br>Consult a physician. |
| If swallowed | : | Rinse mouth.<br>Do NOT induce vomiting.<br>Consult a physician. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Symptoms | : | No information available. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treatment | : | Treat symptomatically.<br>For specialist advice physicians should contact the Poisons Information Service. |

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : | Carbon dioxide (CO2)<br>Dry powder<br>Alcohol-resistant foam<br>Water spray |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : | High volume water jet |

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specific hazards during fire-fighting | : | May form toxic gases on heating or in case of fire.<br>Carbon monoxide<br>Carbon dioxide (CO2) |

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | : | In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. |
| Further information | : | Use water spray to cool unopened containers. |

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Personal precautions | : | Wear personal protective equipment. |

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental precautions | : | Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.<br>Avoid subsoil penetration. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Methods for cleaning up | : | Ensure adequate ventilation.<br>Avoid dust formation.<br>Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. |

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For further information see Section 8 of the safety data sheet. For disposal considerations see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advice on safe handling | : | Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.<br>Have eye wash bottle or eye rinse ready at the work place.<br>Avoid dust formation.<br>To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. |
| Advice on protection against fire and explosion | : | Potential for dust explosion.<br>Dust may form explosive mixture in air.<br>Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.<br>Take precautions against dust explosion.<br>Normal measures for preventive fire protection. |
| Dust explosion class | : | St1 |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Requirements for storage areas and containers | : | Keep tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.<br>Protect from moisture.<br>Store in a place accessible by authorized persons only.<br>Protect from frost, heat and sunlight. |
| Storage period | : | 36 month |
| Storage temperature | : | 5 - 40 °C |

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specific use(s) | : | Developer |

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Components | CAS-No. | Value | Control parameters | Update | Basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pentaerythritol | 115-77-5 | TWA | 10 mg/m3 inhalable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. | | | |
| | | TWA | 4 mg/m3 Respirable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | be complied with. | | | |
| | | STEL | 20 mg/m3 inhalable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. | | |
| Magnesium oxide | 1309-48-4 | TWA | 10 mg/m3 Magnesium inhalable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.<br>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used<br><br>Magnesium | | | | |
| | | TWA | 4 mg/m3 Magnesium Respirable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |

| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.<br>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used<br><br>Magnesium | | | | |
| | | | TWA | 4 mg/m3 Magnesium Fumes | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.<br>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used<br><br>Magnesium | | | | |
| Silicon dioxide | | 112945-52-5 | TWA | 6 mg/m3 Silica inhalable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.<br>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used<br><br>Silica | | | | |
| | | TWA | 2.4 mg/m3 Silica Respirable dust | 2011-12-01 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | : | 15: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust<br>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit.<br>Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'.<br>Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.<br>Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.<br>Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used<br><br>Silica | | | | |

DNEL/DMEL

Pentaerythritol : End Use: Workers DNEL
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 3.5 mg/m3

End Use: Workers DNEL
Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects
Value: 7 mg/m3

End Use: Workers DNEL
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 1 mg/kg bw/day

End Use: Workers DNEL
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects
Value: 2 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC
Pentaerythritol : Fresh water
Value: 1 mg/l

Marine water
Value: 0.1 mg/l

Intermittent use/release
Value: 1 mg/l

Sewage treatment plant
Value: 50 mg/l

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Engineering measures**

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery and at places where dust can be generated. Avoid dust formation.

**Personal protective equipment**

Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Recommended Filter type:
Half mask with a particle filter P1 (EN 143).

Hand protection : Chloroprene
Nitrile rubber
Protective gloves complying with EN 374.
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, and the contact time.

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Skin and body protection | : | Chemical resistant protective clothing according to DIN EN 13034 (Type 6) |
| Hygiene measures | : | Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.<br>Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.<br>Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.<br>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.<br>Do not breathe dust. |

**Environmental exposure controls**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General advice | : | Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.<br>Avoid subsoil penetration. |

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | : | powder |
| Colour | : | white |
| Odour | : | odourless |
| Flash point | : | Not applicable |
| Lower explosion limit | : | 250,000 mg/m3<br>Method: DIN EN 14034 |
| Bulk density | : | 110 kg/m3 |
| Water solubility | : | insoluble |

### 9.2 Other information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Explosivity | : | Potential for dust explosion.<br>Dust can form an explosive mixture in air.<br><br>Maximum explosion overpressure<br>Method: DIN EN 14034<br>6,0 bar |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum ignition energy | : | > 5,000 mJ<br>Method: VDI 2263, page 1, 2.1.2 |
| Dust deflagration index (Kst) | : | 49 m.bar/s<br>Method:DIN EN 14034 |
| Directive 1999/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds | : | Value: 0 % |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hazardous reactions | : | Potential for dust explosion.<br>Dust can form an explosive mixture in air. |

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conditions to avoid | : | Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.<br>Protect from moisture.<br>Avoid dust formation.<br>Protect from frost. |

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Materials to avoid | : | Strong acids and oxidizing agents |

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Risk of decomposition. | : | No decomposition if used as directed. |

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity**

Acute oral toxicity

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pentaerythritol | : | LD0: > 5,110 mg/kg<br>Species: Rat<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 |
| Magnesium oxide | : | LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg<br>Species: Rat |
| Silicon dioxide | : | LD50: > 10,000 mg/kg<br>Species: Rat<br>Information taken from reference works and the literature. |

Acute dermal toxicity

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pentaerythritol | : | LD50: < 10,000 mg/kg<br>Species: Rabbit<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 |
| Magnesium oxide | : | LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg<br>Species: Rabbit |
| Silicon dioxide | : | LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg<br>Species: Rabbit<br>Information taken from reference works and the literature. |

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Skin irritation : May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Eye irritation : Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

Sensitisation : No data available

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicology studies for the product are not available.

Toxicity to fish

Magnesium oxide : No data available

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silicon dioxide | : | LC50: > 10,000 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Species: Brachydanio rerio (Zebra danio)<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 |

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silicon dioxide | : | EC50: > 10,000 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 24 h<br>Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 |

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biodegradability | : | No data available |

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bioaccumulation | : | Bioaccumulation is unlikely. |

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Distribution among environmental compartments | : | No data available |

**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.

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Additional ecological information | : | slightly water endangering<br>Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.<br>Avoid subsoil penetration. |

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Product | : | Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. |
| Contaminated packaging | : | Dispose of as unused product. |
| Waste Code | : | Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities. |

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**ADR**
Not dangerous goods

**IATA**
Not dangerous goods

**IMDG**
Not dangerous goods

**RID**
Not dangerous goods

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). | : | Not applicable |
| Water contaminating class (Germany) | : | WGK 1 slightly water endangering<br>VWVWS A4 |
| Other regulations | : | The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.<br>Regional or national implementations of GHS may not implement all hazard classes and categories. |

**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

This product is not classified as hazardous therefore an Exposure Scenario is not necessary.

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Further information**

The information provided is based on our current knowledge and experience and apply to the product

as delivered. Regarding the product properties, these are not guaranteed. The delivery of this safety datasheet does not free the recipient of the product from his own responsibility to follow the relevant rules and regulations concerning this product.

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This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s): 3