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#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : CONTACT OL, 156 g

Product code : 890.101101

Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Würth Canada Limited/Limitée

Address : 345 Hanlon Creek Blvd

GUELPH, ON N1C 0A1

Telephone : 1-800-263-5002

Telefax : 1-905-564-3671

Emergency telephone : Emergencies involving a spill, fire, explosion or exposure:

CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300

Urgences impliquant un déversement, incendie, explosion ou

exposition: CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300

E-mail address : prodsafe@wurth.ca

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Corrosion inhibitor

Detergent

Restrictions on use : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Aerosols : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

onigic expedic

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 1 (Nervous system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

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**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary Statements** 

#### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P260 Do not breathe spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protec-

tion.

### Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

#### Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to tempera-

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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tures exceeding 50 °C (122 °F).

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### Components

Chemical name	Common	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
	Name/Synonym		
Propan-2-ol	Isopropyl alco- hol	67-63-0	>= 30 - < 60 *
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Paraffinum liquidum	8042-47-5	>= 10 - < 30 *
Butan-1-ol	n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	>= 10 - < 30 *
Solvent naphtha (petro-leum), light aliph.	No data availa- ble	64742-89-8	>= 10 - < 30 *
N-Heptane	n-Heptane	142-82-5	>= 10 - < 30 *
1,1-Difluoroethane	Hydrofluorocar- bon 152A	75-37-6	>= 10 - < 30 *
Carbon dioxide	Carbonic anhy- dride	124-38-9	>= 5 - < 10 *
n-Octane	Octane	111-65-9	>= 1 - < 5 *

<sup>\*</sup> Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing

and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

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If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Protection of first-aiders First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection.

> and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Notes to physician

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides

Fluorine compounds

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

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#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventila-

tion.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe spray. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respira-

tory irritants or sensitizers.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and

other ignition sources. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Conditions for safe storage Store locked up.

Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Materials to avoid Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases

**Explosives** Gases

Recommended storage tem- : < 40 °C

perature

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	STEL	400 ppm 984 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm 492 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	400 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	200 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	400 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	400 ppm	ACGIH

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White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV (Mist	5 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		- Inhalable		
		dust)		
		TWA (Mist)	1 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWA (Inha-	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		lable particu-		
		late matter)		
Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	TWA	20 ppm 60 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	CA AB OEL
		TWA	15 ppm	CA BC OEL
		C	30 ppm	CA BC OEL
		C	50 ppm	CA QC OEL
			152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OA QU OLL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
N-Heptane	142-82-5	TWA	400 ppm	CA BC OEL
14 Fieplane	142 02 0	STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	400 ppm	CA AB OEL
		1 ***	1,640 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OA AD OLL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		0.11	2,050 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWAEV	400 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	500 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	400 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	TWA	5,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
			9,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		STEL	30,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
			54,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWA	5,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	15,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEV	30,000 ppm	CA QC OEL
			54,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		TWAEV	5,000 ppm 9,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	CA QC OEL
		TWA	5,000 mg/m²	ACGIH
		STEL	30,000 ppm	ACGIH
n-Octane	111-65-9	TWA	300 ppm	CA AB OEL
II-Ocialic	111-00-8	1 7 7 7	1,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	CA AB OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	300 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

•	•					
Components	CAS-No.	Control	Biological	Sam-	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	pling	concentra-	
				time	tion	
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of	40 mg/l	ACGIH
				shift at		BEI
				end of		

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workweek

**Engineering measures** : Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust venti-

lation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the re-

commended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Self-contained breathing apparatus

Hand protection

Material : Nitrile rubber

Material : PVC

Material : Neoprene

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the pro-

duct. Change gloves often!

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear:

Face-shield

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Wear the following personal protective equipment:

If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic

protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Aerosol containing a liquefied gas

Propellant : 1,1-Difluoroethane, Carbon dioxide

Color : colorless

Odor : solvent, pungent

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

Not applicable

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable aerosol.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Relative density : No data available

Density : ca. 0.818 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : partly miscible

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

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Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : None.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

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

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 25 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Butan-1-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 790 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 17.76 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male): 3,430 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

N-Heptane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 29.29 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

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Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 437500 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Carbon dioxide:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 40000 - 50000 ppm

Exposure time: 30 min Test atmosphere: vapor

n-Octane:

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 24.88 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Species : Rabbit

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Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

N-Heptane:

Result : Skin irritation

n-Octane:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Components:

#### Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

N-Heptane:

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

n-Octane:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

### Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

### Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

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#### **Components:**

Propan-2-ol:

Test Type : Buehler Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Butan-1-ol:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

n-Octane:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

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Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butan-1-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: negative

N-Heptane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

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Result: negative

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

n-Octane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 104 weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : negative

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 24 Months
Result : negative

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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 102 weeks
Result : negative

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 104 weeks
Result : negative

n-Octane:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

**Application Route: Ingestion** 

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Butan-1-ol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

N-Heptane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: negative

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

n-Octane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

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Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Butan-1-ol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

N-Heptane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness., May cause respiratory

irritation.

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

n-Octane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Components:** 

N-Heptane:

Target Organs : Nervous system

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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#### Repeated dose toxicity

### **Components:**

### Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 12.5 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor) Exposure time : 104 Weeks

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rat

LOAEL : > 160 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat LOAEL : >= 1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 4 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

#### Butan-1-ol:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 125 mg/kg
LOAEL : 500 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Species : Rat NOAEL : > 1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 20 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OPPTS 870.3465

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### N-Heptane:

Species : Rat, male NOAEL : 12.47 mg/l Application Route : Inhalation Exposure time : 16 Weeks

Species : Rat

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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NOAEL : >= 12.35 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 26 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 100000 ppm Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 14 Days

n-Octane:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 24.3 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

#### White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

#### Butan-1-ol:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

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

#### N-Heptane:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### n-Octane:

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

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#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity** 

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 9,640 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,050 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Butan-1-ol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,376 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,328 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)):

225 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 134

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Exposure time: 21 d

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 2,476 mg/l

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 17 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

N-Heptane:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

LC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 0.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Carbon dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : NOEC (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

: NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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n-Octane:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 10 -

100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

Propan-2-ol:

Biodegradability Result: rapidly degradable

BOD/COD BOD: 1,19 (BOD5)

COD: 2,23 **BOD/COD: 53 %** 

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Butan-1-ol:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 92 % Exposure time: 20 d

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 77.07 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

N-Heptane:

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 10 d

n-Octane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 70.3 % Exposure time: 10 d

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

Propan-2-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.05

log Pow: 1

Butan-1-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: > 4 Remarks: Expert judgment

1,1-Difluoroethane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.75

Carbon dioxide:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.83

n-Octane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 5.15

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS** 

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty

(including propellant)

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN 1950 UN number Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS** 

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1 Environmentally hazardous yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1950

Proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

203

203

Flammable Gas Labels

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)

**IMDG-Code** 

**UN** number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS** 

(N-Heptane, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.)

Class 2.1

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1 **EmS Code** F-D, S-U Marine pollutant yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Domestic regulation** 

**TDG** 

**UN** number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS** 

Class 2.1

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations



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Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 2.1 ERG Code : 126

Marine pollutant : yes(N-Heptane, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.)

#### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

Canada - Volatile Organic Compound Concentration Limits for

Certain Products Regulations VOC content: 70 % / 572.92 g/l

Remarks: VOC content excluding water and exempt com-

pounds

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol : 1,1-Difluoroethane

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA

1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

CA AB OEL : Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table

2: OEL)

CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL

CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safe-

ty, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-

borne contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : 15-minute occupational exposure limit

CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average CA BC OEL / STEL : short-term exposure limit

CA BC OEL / C : ceiling limit

CA QC OEL / TWAEV : Time-weighted average exposure value

CA QC OEL / STEV : Short-term exposure value

CA QC OEL / C : Ceiling

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AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date : 12/06/2024 Date format : mm/dd/yyyy

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 information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

CA / Z8