



832TC-Part B Thermally Conductive Epoxy

MG Chemicals UK Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 2.4

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 2015/830)

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L.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	832TC-Part B Thermally Conductive Epoxy
Synonyms	SDS Code: 832TC-Part B, 832TC-450ML, 832TC-2L, 832TC-8L, 832TC-40L
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Thermally conductive epoxy resin for use with hardeners to pot devices or encapsulate components
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	MG Chemicals UK Limited	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Heame House, 23 Bilston Street, Sedgely Dudley DY3 1JA United Kingdom	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	+(44) 1663 362888	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	Not Available	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	Not Available	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	sales@mgchemicals.com	Info@mgchemicals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+(44) 870-8200418	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+(1) 703-527-3887	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.1344-28-1. 2.215-691-6 3.Not Available 4.01-2119817795-27-XXXX, 01-2119529248-35-XXXX	52	<u>aluminium oxide</u>	Not Applicable
1.68071-65-8 2.500-187-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	30	<u>tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; H315, H400 ^[1]
1.100-51-6 2.202-859-9 3.603-057-00-5 4.01-2119492630-38-XXXX	11	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H332, H302 ^[3]
1.112-24-3 2.203-950-6 3.612-059-00-5 4.Not Available	2	<u>triethylenetetramine</u>	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3; H312, H314, H317, H412 ^[3]
1.64741-65-7. 2.265-067-2 3.649-275-00-4 4.01-2119850115-46-XXXX	1	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H226, H336, H304 ^[1]
1.108-65-6 2.203-603-9 3.607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0 4.01-2119475791-29-XXXX	1	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3; H226 ^[3]
1.1333-86-4 2.215-609-9 3.Not Available 4.01-2119384822-32-XXXX, 01-2119489801-30-XXXX, 01-2119475601-40-XXXX	0.6	<u>carbon black</u>	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 ^[1]
1.872-50-4 2.212-828-1 3.606-021-00-7 4.01-2119472430-46-XXXX	0.1	<u>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</u>	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H360D, H319, H335, H315 ^[3]

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Legenda: 1. Classified by CHERNWATCH; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.
- ▶ Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.
- ▶ Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.
- ▶ Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa2EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- ▶ Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- ▶ High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- ▶ The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For aluminas (aluminium oxide):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber. ▶ In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite. <p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	aluminium oxide	Aluminium oxides inhalable dust / Aluminium oxides respirable dust	10 mg/m ³ / 4 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl acetate	274 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	548 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	2-Methoxy-1-methylethylacetate	275 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	550 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin

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(IOELVs) (English)						
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate	275 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	550 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m ³	7 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone / 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	40 mg/m ³ / 103 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm / 25 ppm	80 mg/m ³ / 309 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm / 75 ppm	Not Available	Sk
European Union (EU) Third List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	40 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm	80 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	Not Available	skin

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
aluminium oxide	Aluminum oxide; (Alumina)	1.5 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³	25 mg/m ³
benzyl alcohol	Benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	49 ppm	49 ppm
triethylenetetramine	Triethylenetetramine	3 ppm	5.7 ppm	83 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropyl-1-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³	590 mg/m ³
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Methyl 2-pyrrolidinone, 1-; (N-Methylpyrrolidone)	10 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Petroleum 50 thinner; (Paint thinner)	5.5 ppm	61 ppm	370 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminium oxide	Not Available	Not Available
tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	1,750 mg/m ³
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP):

Reports of skin and eye irritation and chronic headaches have been reported in workers exposed to 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. The Australian ES is based on a 10-fold uncertainty factor of the no-observable-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) of 24 ppm where adverse respiratory effects were observed in a 4-week inhalation study in rats.

For aluminium oxide and pyrophoric grades of aluminium:

Twenty seven year experience with aluminium oxide dust (particle size 96% 1.2 µm) without adverse effects either systemically or on the lung, and at a calculated concentration equivalent to 2 mg/m³ over an 8-hour shift has lead to the current recommendation of the TLV-TWA.

The limit should also apply to aluminium pyro powders whose toxicity is reportedly greater than aluminium dusts and should be protective against lung changes.

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition

Polyamide hardeners have much reduced volatility, toxicity and are much less irritating to the skin and eyes than amine hardeners. However commercial polyamides may contain a percentage of residual unreacted amine and all unnecessary contact should be avoided.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)


Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	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.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons. ▶ DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-**

generated selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.61
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	14000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	93	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.1	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

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9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect respiration (paralysis of the respiratory center, respiratory depression, gasping respirations), cardiovascular system (hypotension)</p>
Ingestion	<p>Acute toxic responses to aluminium are confined to the more soluble forms.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Ingestion of large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. It may affect behavior/central nervous system and cause headache, somnolence, excitement, dizziness, ataxia, coma, convulsions, and other symptoms of central nervous system depression.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles.</p> <p>Toxic effects may result from skin absorption</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.</p> <p>Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to aluminas (aluminium oxides) of particle size 1.2 microns did not produce significant systemic or respiratory system effects in workers.</p> <p>When hydrated aluminas were injected intratracheally, they produced dense and numerous nodules of advanced fibrosis in rats, a reticulin network with occasional collagen fibres in mice and guinea pigs, and only a slight reticulin network in rabbits.</p> <p>Occupational exposure to aluminium compounds may produce asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease and pulmonary fibrosis. Long-term overexposure may produce dyspnoea, cough, pneumothorax, variable sputum production and nodular interstitial fibrosis; death has been reported.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute ingestion.</p> <p>Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".</p>

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TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

Continued...

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aluminium oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1000000 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1560 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):20 mg/24 h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit); 49 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 490 mg open SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24 SEVERE
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.83 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg ^[2]	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	* [CCINFO]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6hr ^[2]	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >14.1 ml ^[1]	
carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[1]	
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	*[Manufacturer]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8300 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg ^[2]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

TALL OIL/ TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE/ TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived ether amines and Fatty Nitrogen-derived amines (FND ether amines and FND amines): FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure and function. .
BENZYL ALCOHOL	For benzyl alkyl alcohols: Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to undergo phase II metabolic activation. Instead, the beta-hydroxyl group is expected to contribute to detoxification via oxidation to hydrophilic acid. For benzoates: Acute toxicity: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. Systemic toxic effects of similar nature (e.g. liver, kidney) were observed. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occur. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitising fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally considered as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxification, and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential.

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TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	<p>Handling ethyleneamine products is complicated by their tendency to react with other chemicals, such as carbon dioxide in the air, which results in the formation of solid carbamates. Because of their ability to produce chemical burns, skin rashes, and asthma-like symptoms, ethyleneamines also require substantial care in handling.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of organic compounds containing two terminal primary amine groups and at least one secondary amine group. Typically these substances are derivatives of ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. The molecular weight range for the entire cluster is relatively narrow, ranging from 103 to 232</p> <p>Acute toxicity of the alkyl polyamines cluster is low to moderate via oral exposure and a moderate to high via dermal exposure.</p> <p>Triethylenetetramine (TETA) is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and induces skin sensitisation.</p> <p>TETA is of moderate acute toxicity: LD50(oral, rat) > 2000 mg/kg bw, LD50(dermal, rabbit) = 550 - 805 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p>
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY ALKYLATE	<p>Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene.</p>
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	<p>for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.</p> <p>A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.</p> <p>The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.</p> <p>A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. *Shin-Etsu SDS</p>
CARBON BLACK	<p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m³/6h/90D-I Nil reported</p>
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	<p>for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): Acute toxicity: In rats, NMP is absorbed rapidly after inhalation, oral, and dermal administration, distributed throughout the organism, and eliminated mainly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted via urine. About 80% of the administered dose is excreted as NMP and NMP metabolites within 24 h.</p>
832TC-Part B Thermally Conductive Epoxy & BENZYL ALCOHOL & TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.</p>
ALUMINIUM OXIDE & TALL OIL/ TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE/ TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE & CARBON BLACK	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE & N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.</p>

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	☒

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
aluminium oxide	LC50	96	Fish	0.0029mg/L	2
aluminium oxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
aluminium oxide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0054mg/L	2
aluminium oxide	EC50	168	Crustacea	0.0076mg/L	2
aluminium oxide	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.004mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	LC50	96	Fish	10mg/L	4
benzyl alcohol	EC50	48	Crustacea	230mg/L	2

Continued...

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benzyl alcohol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC03	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	=16mg/L	4
benzyl alcohol	NOEC	336	Fish	5.1mg/L	2
triethylenetetramine	LC50	96	Fish	180mg/L	1
triethylenetetramine	EC50	48	Crustacea	31.1mg/L	1
triethylenetetramine	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/L	1
triethylenetetramine	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.67mg/L	1
triethylenetetramine	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<2.5mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=13mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=30000mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.1mg/L	1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LC50	96	Fish	100mg/L	1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	48	Crustacea	373mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.337mg/L	3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	504	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	NOEC	336	Fish	47.5mg/L	2
carbon black	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
carbon black	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
carbon black	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	95mg/L	2
carbon black	EC50	384	Crustacea	4.9mg/L	2
carbon black	NOEC	720	Fish	17mg/L	2
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LC50	96	Fish	464mg/L	1
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.4897mg/L	1
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	2
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	EC50	384	Crustacea	133.481mg/L	3
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	NOEC	504	Crustacea	12.5mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For aluminium and its compounds and salts:

Despite its prevalence in the environment, no known form of life uses aluminium salts metabolically. In keeping with its pervasiveness, aluminium is well tolerated by plants and animals. Owing to their prevalence, potential beneficial (or otherwise) biological roles of aluminium compounds are of continuing interest.

For benzyl alcohol:

log Kow : 1.1

Koc : <5

Henry's atm m³/mol: 3.91E-07

BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%

COD : 96%

ThOD : 2.519

BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation : not significant

Anaerobic effects : significant degradation

Effects on algae and plankton: inhibits degradation of glucose

Degradation Biological: significant

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*, no photochem

Ecotoxicity

Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 10 ppm, bluegill sunfish 15 ppm; tidewater silverside fish 15 ppm

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
triethylenetetramine	LOW	LOW

Continued...

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propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (LogKOW = -2.6464)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (BCF = 0.16)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (KOC = 309.9)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (KOC = 20.94)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable										
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable										
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Class	Not Applicable										
Subrisk	Not Applicable										
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable										
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable										
Classification code	Not Applicable										
Hazard Label	Not Applicable										
Special provisions	Not Applicable										
Limited quantity	Not Applicable										

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

ALUMINIUM OXIDE(1344-28-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

TALL OIL/ TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE/ TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE(68071-65-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Union (EU) No-Longer Polymers List (NLP) (67/548/EEC)

BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE(112-24-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY ALKYLATE(64741-65-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 2) Carcinogens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 4) Mutagens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Carcinogenic Substances
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Mutagenic Substances
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Toxic to reproduction: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
Europe AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD) REACH Implementation Working Group Priority Declarable Substances List (PDSL)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Reprotoxic Substances
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Bulgarian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Czech)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Danish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Dutch)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Estonian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Finnish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (French)

European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (German)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Greek)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Hungarian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Italian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Latvian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Lithuanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Maltese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Portuguese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Romanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovak)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovenian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Spanish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Swedish)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

CARBON BLACK(1333-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE(872-50-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Toxic to reproduction: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Reprotoxic Substances

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

European Union (EU) Third List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	Not Available	01-2119817795-27-XXXX, 01-2119529248-35-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS08, Dgr, Wng, GHS09, GHS02	H370, H332, H335, H372, H341, H317, H350, H361, H220, H315, H319, H302, H225
2	Not Classified, STOT SE 3, Acute Tox. 4, STOT RE 1, Muta. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 1B, Repr. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, Flam. Liq. 2, Aquatic Chronic 4	GHS08, Dgr, Wng, GHS09, GHS02	H370, H332, H335, H372, H341, H317, H350, H361, H220, H315, H319, H302, H225

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine	68071-65-8	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS05, Dgr, GHS09, Wng	H318, H290, H314, H317, H312, H302
2	Not Classified, Eye Dam. 1, Met. Corr. 1, Skin Corr. 1A, Skin Sens. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1B	GHS05, Dgr, GHS09, Wng	H318, H290, H314, H317, H312, H302

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	603-057-00-5	01-2119492630-38-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4	GHS07, Wng	H302, H332
2	Acute Tox. 4, Eye Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 2, Not Classified, Skin Sens. 1	Wng, GHS05, Dgr, GHS08, GHS09	H302, H332, H318, H312, H315, H317

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	612-059-00-5	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS07, GHS05, Dgr	H312, H314, H317
2	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3, Eye Dam. 1, Acute Tox. 3, Resp. Sens. 1, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 2, Not Classified	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS08, GHS09	H314, H317, H318, H302, H311, H334, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	64741-65-7.	649-275-00-4	01-2119850115-46-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Asp. Tox. 1, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1B	GHS08, Dgr	H304, H340, H350
2	Asp. Tox. 1, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1B, Flam. Liq. 3, Aquatic Chronic 4, Aquatic Chronic 2, Not Classified, Acute Tox. 3, STOT SE 3, Flam. Liq. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Flam. Liq. 2, Repr. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08, Dgr, GHS02, GHS09, GHS06, Wng	H304, H340, H350, H331, H336, H224, H315, H361

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Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6	607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0	01-2119475791-29-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Not Classified, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B, Repr. 1A	GHS02, Wng, GHS03, GHS05, Dgr, GHS08	H226, H319, H335, H336, H360, H370

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
carbon black	1333-86-4	Not Available	01-2119384822-32-XXXX, 01-2119489801-30-XXXX, 01-2119475601-40-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332
2	Not Classified, Carc. 2, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 1, Self-heat. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332
2	Not Classified, Carc. 2, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 1, Self-heat. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	606-021-00-7	01-2119472430-46-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B	GHS07, GHS08, Dgr	H315, H319, H335, H360
2	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B, Repr. 1A, Not Classified, Eye Dam. 1, STOT RE 1, Acute Tox. 4, Repr. 2, Eye Irrit. 2A	GHS08, Dgr, Wng, GHS05	H315, H335, H360, H318, H370, H372, H332

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (benzyl alcohol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine; aluminium oxide; naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate; carbon black; triethylenetetramine; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine; naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (tall oil/ triethylenetetramine/ tetraethylenepentamine)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.

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H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4, 26138-58-9

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index