SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: MOLYKOTE® D-7409 Anti-Friction Coating

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SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: MOLYKOTE® D-7409 Anti-Friction Coating

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK
LIMITED
KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD
STEVENAGE
England
SG1 2NG
UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturer DuPont Specialty Products GmbH & Co. KG

Customer Information Number: 00800-3876-6838
SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418
Local Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315
Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318
Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B - H360D
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H335
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
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/ doctor.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Supplemental information

----------	Restricted to professional users.

Contains N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone; xylene

2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):
The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

PBT and vPvB assessment:
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, Mixture
3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 2687-91-4 **EC-No.** 220-250-6 **Index-No.** 616-208-00-5 **REACH No** 01-2119472138-36	N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Repr. 1B - H360D	Oral ATE: 3,200 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 5.1 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 30.0 - < 40.0 %
CASRN 1330-20-7 **EC-No.** 215-535-7 **Index-No.** 601-022-00-9 **REACH No** 01-2119488216-32	xylene	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT SE 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	Oral ATE: 3,523 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 11 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: 1,100 mg/kg	>= 20.0 - < 25.0 %
CASRN 100-41-4 **EC-No.** 202-849-4 **Index-No.** 601-023-00-4 **REACH No** 01-2119489370-35	ethylbenzene	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	Oral ATE: 3,500 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 17.2 mg/l (vapour) Dermal ATE: 15,500 mg/kg	>= 2.5 - < 10.0 %

Substances with a workplace exposure limit

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 1317-33-5 **EC-No.** 215-263-9 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** –	Molybdenum disulfide	Not classified	Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %
CASRN 7782-42-5 **EC-No.** 231-955-3 **Index-No.** – **REACH No** 01-2119486977-12	Graphite	Not classified	Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 2 mg/l (dust/mist)	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Sulphur oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels 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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. 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. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections:
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases.
Unsuitable materials for containers**:** None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
xylene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: OTO: Ototoxicant; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	2000/39/EC	TWA	221 mg/m3 50 ppm
	Further information: skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin; Indicative		
	2000/39/EC	STEL	442 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin; Indicative		
ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: OTO: Ototoxicant; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with		

	unknown relevance to humans		
	2000/39/EC	TWA	442 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin; Indicative		
	2000/39/EC	STEL	884 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: skin: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin; Indicative		
	GB EH40	TWA	441 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
	GB EH40	STEL	552 mg/m3 125 ppm
	Further information: Sk: Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
Molybdenum disulfide	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	GB EH40	TWA	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	GB EH40	STEL	20 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
Graphite	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	2 mg/m3
	Further information: pneumoconiosis: Pneumoconiosis		
	GB EH40	TWA inhalable dust	10 mg/m3
	GB EH40	TWA Respirable dust	4 mg/m3

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid	Urine	After shift	650 Millimoles per mole Creatinine	GB EH40 BAT
		Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Derived No Effect Level
N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
Workers

Acute systemic effects	*Acute local effects*	*Long-term systemic effects*	*Long-term local effects*

Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.1 mg/m3	4 mg/kg bw/day	16.75 mg/m3	n.a.	13 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2 mg/m3	0.5 mg/kg bw/day	1 mg/m3	0.5 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	1.2 mg/m3

ethylbenzene

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	293 mg/m3	180 mg/kg bw/day	77 mg/m3	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15 mg/m3	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

Graphite

Workers

Acute systemic effects		***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***		***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			***Acute local effects***		***Long-term systemic effects***			***Long-term local effects***	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	813 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	0.3 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.25 mg/l
Marine water	0.025 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	1.25 mg/kg

Marine sediment	0.125 mg/kg
Soil	0.104 mg/kg

xylene

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.327 mg/l
Marine water	0.327 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.327 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	6.58 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg
Marine sediment	12.46 mg/kg
Soil	2.31 mg/kg

ethylbenzene

Compartment	**PNEC**
Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
Marine water	0.01 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	0.1 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	9.6 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg
Soil	2.68 mg/kg
Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	0.02 mg/kg food

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.
Skin protection
Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to:

Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls
See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid (20 °C,) liquid (40 °C,)
Colour	grey
Odour	aromatic
	Odour Threshold No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: 138 °C
Flammability	**Gases/Solids** Not applicable
	Liquids Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	**Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit** No data available
	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No data available

Flash point	40 °C Method: (Tag closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	**Thermal decomposition** No data available
pH	No data available
Viscosity	**Viscosity, kinematic** No data available
	Viscosity, dynamic 400 mPa.s
Solubility(ies)	**Water solubility** No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and / or relative density	**Density** 1.1 g/cm3
	Relative density 1.1
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	**Particle size** Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Self-heating substances	The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in contact with water.
Corrosive to metals	Not corrosive to metals
Evaporation rate	No data available

Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational exposure limit for formaldehyde. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Acute toxicity estimate, 4 Hour, vapour, > 20 mg/l Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin irritation, Category 2
H315: Causes skin irritation.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Serious eye damage, Category 1
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.
Contains component(s) which have not demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
Based on information for component(s): In animal studies, it has been shown to cause effects on sperm which may interfere with fertility in males.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests.

STOT - single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Lung.
May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Aspiration Hazard
Not classified
Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, male and female, 3,200 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.1 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, it has been shown to cause effects on sperm which may interfere with fertility in males.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests.

STOT - single exposure
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

xylene

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 3,523 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, > 4,200 mg/kg

Acute toxicity estimate, 1,100 mg/kg Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
Acute toxicity estimate, 4 Hour, vapour, 11 mg/l Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
Vapor may cause skin irritation.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. Available data are inadequate for evaluation of maternal toxicity.

STOT - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system, Central nervous system

STOT - repeated exposure
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

STOT - single exposure
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Kidney.
Liver.
Lung.
Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

STOT - single exposure
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
No relevant data found.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Graphite

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)
An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Reproductive toxicity
Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Zebra fish (Danio/Brachydanio rerio), static test, 96 Hour, 464 - 999 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, >1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 12.5 mg/l

xylene

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.82 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (fresh water algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 4.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 1.57 mg/l

ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm2

Molybdenum disulfide

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
For similar material(s):
LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on data from similar materials
ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

Graphite

Acute toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC, Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga), 72 Hour, >= 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,012.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

12.2 Persistence and degradability

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

xylene
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 87.8 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

ethylbenzene
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 6 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Molybdenum disulfide
Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Graphite
Biodegradability: Not applicable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Bioaccumulation: Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.2 at 20 °C Measured

xylene

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.16 at 20 °C
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

ethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Molybdenum disulfide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Graphite

Bioaccumulation: Not applicable Not applicable

12.4 Mobility in soil

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 14 Estimated.

xylene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

ethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

No relevant data found.

Graphite

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

xylene

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

ethylbenzene

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Molybdenum disulfide

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Graphite

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

xylene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

ethylbenzene

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Molybdenum disulfide

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Graphite

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 3295
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	III
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	Hazard Identification Number: 30

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 3295
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	III
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	EmS: F-E, S-D
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	UN 3295
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	3
14.4	**Packing group**	III
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not applicable
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use:
The following substance/s contained in this product is/are subject through Annex XVII of REACH regulation to restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use when present in certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles. Users of this product have to comply with the restrictions placed upon it by the aforementioned provision.

CAS-No.: 2687-91-4	Name: N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII
Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction
Number on the list: 30

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Number in Regulation: P5c
5,000 t
50,000 t

Further information
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 - Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method
Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 - Calculation method
Repr. - 1B - H360D - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Limit Value - eight hours
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.
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