ZYTEL ® Nylon resin

Ref. 150000005914
Version 2.0

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This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Great Britain and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : ZYTEL ® Nylon resin

Types : 77CG20THS
Recycling code : ISO 11469 : >PA612-I-(CF+GF)20<

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Resin for moulding and/or extrusion

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Celanese Sales Germany GmbH
Am Unisyspark 1
65843 Sulzbach (Taunus), Germany

Telephone :

Telefax :

E-mail address : HazCom@celanese.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC: +1 703 527 3887 (Collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

The product does not need to be labelled in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation 1272/2008/EC.

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.

None.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical nature of the substance/mixture : Polyamide 6.12
: Carbon fibre
: Glass fibre
: Additives

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CAS-No. 7440-44-0 **EC-No.** 231-153-3 **Index-No** - **REACH No.** -	Carbon	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 10< 20 %
CAS-No. 10081-67-1 **EC-No.** 233-215-5 **Index-No** - **REACH No.** -	4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	Oral ATE: > 40,000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg	>= 0.25< 1 %
CAS-No. 108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314	Skin Sens.1A; H317:C >= 0.001 %	>= 0.001< 0.1 %

EC-No. 203-571-6 **Index-No** 607-096-00-9 **REACH No.** 01-2119472428-31		Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT RE 1; H372 EUH071	Oral ATE: 1,090 mg/kg Dermal ATE: 2,620 mg/kg	

Carbon 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
Maleic anhydride : Note: Laboratory tests/assessments have shown that one or more components in this product is/are not bioavailable in sufficient concentrations to produce adverse effects, and therefore, do not need to be considered in the final hazard labeling of the product.

The above products are compliant to REACH registration obligations; Registration number(s) may not be provided because substance(s) are exempted, not yet registered under REACH or are registered under another regulatory process (biocide uses, plant protection products), etc.

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 : Remove from exposure, lie down. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. No hazards which require special first aid measures. If a person vomits when lying on his back, place him in the recovery position.

Inhalation : Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of fumes from overheating or combustion. Consult a physician after significant exposure.

Skin contact : Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten material. Do not peel polymer from the skin. Obtain medical attention.

Eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : No hazards which require special first aid measures. Drink water as a precaution.

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

Risks : No special protective equipment required.

Symptoms : Treat symptomatically.

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

Treatment : Consult a physician.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry powder, Foam, Water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Large molten masses may ignite spontaneously in air. Water quenching is good practice. Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2) (see also section 10)

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

Further information : Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Burns after ignition without external heat source (IEC 60695-11-10 : HB).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Do not contaminate surface water.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Clean up promptly by sweeping or vacuum. Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Other information : Use mechanical handling equipment.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8., For disposal considerations see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Protect from contamination. When opening containers, avoid breathing vapours that may be emanating. Open container only in well-ventilated area. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at dryers, machinery and at places where dust or volatiles can be generated. General precaution for all plastics and elastomers:

For personal protection see section 8. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. No special handling advice required.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours).
Dust explosion class	:	no data available
Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. General precaution for all plastics and elastomers: Do not breathe fumes evolved from hot polymer.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	No special storage conditions required. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Protect from contamination.
Further information on storage conditions	:	none
Advice on common storage	:	No special restrictions on storage with other products.
Other data	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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 sub-section is empty then no values are applicable. For further information on any control parameters provided, please refer to the relevant regulation.

Components with workplace control parameters

Type Form of exposure	**Control parameters** (Expressed as)	**Update**	**Regulatory basis**

Maleic anhydride (CAS-No. 108-31-6)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)	1 mg/m3	2007-08-01	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
	Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.		
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)	3 mg/m3	2007-08-01	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
	Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.		

Dust (inhalable and respirable fraction)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) Inhalable	10 mg/m3	2020-01-01	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) Respirable fraction	4 mg/m3	2020-01-01	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective measures	:	No special protective equipment required.
Eye/face protection	:	Safety glasses with side-shields Wear tightly fitting chemical splash goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to spattering or splashing of molten material.
Hand protection	:	Material: Heat insulating gloves Protective gloves (Type : Kevlar® - heat resistant, use possible until worn out)
Skin and body protection	:	If there is a potential for contact with hot/molten material wear heat resistant clothing and footwear. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.
Respiratory protection	:	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Suitable respiratory equipment: Half mask with a particle filter FFP2/FFP3 (EN149)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	solid
	Form pellets
Colour	black
Odour	none
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 210 - 220 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	no data available
Flammability	no data available
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	430 °C
Decomposition temperature	**Thermal decomposition** > 340 °C
pH	Not applicable
Viscosity	**Viscosity, kinematic** no data available

Solubility(ies)	**Water solubility** insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and / or relative density	**Density** 1.12 - 1.16 g/cm3 Method: ISO 1183
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

9.2. Other information

No other data to be specially mentioned.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	:	Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.
10.2. Chemical stability	:	Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	None. Further information : During drying, cleaning and moulding, small amounts of hazardous gases and/or particulate matter may be released. These may irritate eyes, nose and throat. Large molten masses may give off hazardous gases. Water quenching is good practice. Stable under normal conditions.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heating for prolonged periods above the recommended upper processing limit.
10.5. Incompatible materials	:	Strong acids and oxidizing agents
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous thermal decomposition products may include: Ammonia Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Aldehydes Alcohols Acrolein Organic acids Maleic anhydride acetaldehydes Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide Formaldehyde

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

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.

- Carbon
  LD50 / Rat : > 2,000 mg/kg
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  LD50 / Rat : > 40,000 mg/kg

- Maleic anhydride
  LD50 / Rat : 1,090 mg/kg
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
  Central nervous system effects

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.

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  LD50 / Rat : > 2,000 mg/kg
  Method: see user defined free text

- Maleic anhydride
  LD50 / Rabbit : 2,620 mg/kg

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.

- Maleic anhydride
  An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration.

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

- Carbon
  Rabbit
  Classification: Not classified as irritant
  Result: No skin irritation
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Rabbit
  Classification: Not classified as irritant
  Result: No skin irritation
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

- Maleic anhydride
  Rabbit
  Classification: Causes burns.
  Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eye irritation, Category 2
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

- Carbon
  Rabbit
  Classification: Irritating to eyes.
  Result: Mild eye irritation
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Rabbit
  Classification: Not classified as irritant
  Result: No eye irritation
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

- Maleic anhydride
  Rabbit
  Classification: Risk of serious damage to eyes.
  Result: Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Classification procedure: Calculation method

- Carbon
  Mouse Local lymph node test
  Classification: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
  Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Mouse
  Classification: The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.
  Result: Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitisation rate in humans
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

- Maleic anhydride
  Mouse
  Classification: The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1A.
  Result: Probability or evidence of high skin sensitisation rate in humans
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

  Rat
  Classification: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.
  Result: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

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

- Carbon
  Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects. Evidence suggests this substance does not cause genetic damage in animals.

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects. Evidence suggests this substance does not cause genetic damage in animals.

- Maleic anhydride
  Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells. Genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells was observed in some laboratory tests but not in others.

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

- Maleic anhydride
  Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

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

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Toxicity to reproduction assessment:
  Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity.

- Maleic anhydride
  Toxicity to reproduction assessment:
  Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity Animal testing showed effects on reproduction at levels equal to or above those causing parental toxicity. No effects on or via lactation

  Assessment teratogenicity:
  Animal testing showed no developmental toxicity.

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

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

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

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

  Inhalation multiple species
  Respiratory tract irritation

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

  Ingestion Rat
  Exposure time: 28 d
  NOAEL: 40 mg/kg
  LOAEL: 80 mg/kg
  Method: see user defined free text
  No toxicologically significant effects were found.

- Maleic anhydride
  Respiratory system
  The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

  Inhalation Rat
  Exposure time: 28 d
  LOAEL: 0.01 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 412
  Respiratory effects

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

- Carbon
  No aspiration toxicity classification

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  No aspiration toxicity classification

- Maleic anhydride

No aspiration toxicity classification

Human experience

No human exposure data is available.

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

Note: Laboratory tests/assessments have shown that one or more components in this product is/are not bioavailable in sufficient concentrations to produce adverse effects, and therefore, do not need to be considered in the final hazard labeling of the product.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity to fish

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  LC50 / 96 h / Poecilia reticulata (guppy): 100 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
  No acute toxicity effects at concentrations up to the limit of aqueous solubility

- Maleic anhydride
  LC50 / 96 h / Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to aquatic plants

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  ErC50 / 72 h / Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): 116 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  No acute toxicity effects at concentrations up to the limit of aqueous solubility

- Maleic anhydride
  EC50 / 72 h / Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): > 150 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

  NOEC / 72 h / Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): 150 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  EC50 / 48 h / Daphnia magna (Water flea): 100 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
No acute toxicity effects at concentrations up to the limit of aqueous solubility

- Maleic anhydride
  LC50 / 48 h / Daphnia magna (Water flea): 330 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic Invertebrates

- Maleic anhydride
  NOEC / 21 d / Daphnia magna (Water flea): 10 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

- Carbon
  The methods for determining biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

- 4-(1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
  Not biodegradable

- Maleic anhydride
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
  Biodegradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation

- Carbon
  Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

- Maleic anhydride
  Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. 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

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Like most thermoplastic plastics the product can be recycled. Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Can be landfilled, when in compliance with local regulations. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
European Waste Catalogue number	:	07 02 99: Wastes not otherwise specified.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

14.1.	UN number or ID number:	Not applicable
14.2.	UN proper shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es):	Not applicable
14.4.	Packing group:	Not applicable
14.5.	Environmental hazards:	none

14.6. Special precautions for user:
Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

IATA_C

14.1.	UN number or ID number:	Not applicable
14.2.	UN proper shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es):	Not applicable
14.4.	Packing group:	Not applicable
14.5.	Environmental hazards:	none

14.6. Special precautions for user:
Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

IMDG

14.1.	UN number or ID number:	Not applicable
14.2.	UN proper shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es):	Not applicable
14.4.	Packing group:	Not applicable
14.5.	Environmental hazards:	none

14.6. Special precautions for user:
Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals

Not applicable

Major Accident Hazard Legislation

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under section 3.

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute toxicity estimate
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstracts Service number
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
EbC50	Concentration at which 50% reduction of biomass is observed
EC50	Median effective concentration
EN	European Norm
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ErC50	Concentration at which a 50% inhibition of growth rate is observed
EyC50	Concentration at which 50 % inhibition of yield is observed
IATA_C	International Air Transport Association (Cargo)
IBC	International Bulk Chemical Code
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ISO	International Standard Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC50	Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Median Lethal Dose
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LOEL	Lowest observed effect level
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
n.o.s.	Not Otherwise Specified
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No observed adverse effect level
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPPTS	Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Classification procedure:
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method

Further information

All chemical constituents are listed in:
EINECS
Before use read DuPont's safety information.
An Exposure Scenario (ES) is not required.

Note: The classification of substances listed in Annex VI to the CLP regulation are derived from assessment of the best knowledge and information available at the time of its publication or subsequent amendments.The information on components provided in sections 11 and 12 of this safety data sheet may in some cases not align with a legally binding classification on the basis of technical progress and availability of new information.

Significant change from previous version is denoted with a double bar.

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