



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Crystic 2.406PA 1%S

## **Section 1. Identification**

Crystic 2.406PA 1%S : GHS product identifier

Liquid. : Product type

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

**Identified uses** 

Resins.

Scott Bader Co Ltd.

Wollaston. Northants NN297RL

United Kingdom +44 (0)1933663100

SDS@scottbader.com

+44 (0) 1933 663399 (24h)

: Supplier's details

: e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS

: Emergency telephone number (with hours of

: Classification of the

substance or mixture

operation)

### Section 2. Hazards identification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5

ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5

ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

**CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2** 

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

#### **GHS** label elements







: Hazard pictograms

Signal word

: Hazard statements

Danger

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.

H332 - Harmful if inhaled.

H303 + H313 - May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.

#### **Precautionary statements**

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: Date of previous issue 20/04/2016 : Date of issue/Date of revision



: Prevention

: Response

: Storage

: Disposal

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### Section 2. Hazards identification

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.

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

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P260 - Do not breathe vapour.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep

comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel

unwell.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P302 + P352 + P312 + P362+P364 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and

water. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Take off

contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P235 - Keep cool.

None known.

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

: Other hazards which do not

result in classification

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Substance/mixture

#### **CAS** number/other identifiers

Not applicable. : CAS number
Mixture. : EC number
R2002800 : Product code

CAS number	%	Ingredient name
100-42-5	39.918	styrene
112945-52-5	>1.008	Silica, amorphous, fumed, crystfree
108-31-6	0.45	maleic anhydride
85-44-9	0.45	phthalic anhydride

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.



### Section 4. First aid measures

#### **Description of necessary first aid measures**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

: Eye contact

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

: Inhalation

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

: Skin contact

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

: Ingestion

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

Causes serious eye irritation. : Eye contact
Harmful if inhaled. : Inhalation
May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. : Skin contact
May be harmful if swallowed. : Ingestion

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain or irritation

watering

redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Inhalation

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Skin contact

irritation redness

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Ingestion

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary



### Section 4. First aid measures

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

No specific treatment. : Specific treatments

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

: Protection of first-aiders

: Notes to physician

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

#### **Extinguishing media**

Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

Do not use water jet.

: Suitable extinguishing media

: Unsuitable extinguishing media

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide

carbon monoxide metal oxide/oxides : Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

: For non-emergency personnel

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

: For emergency responders

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

: Environmental precautions

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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### Section 6. Accidental release measures

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and : Small spill explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and : Large spill explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

### Section 7. Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - : Protective measures obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

: Advice on general occupational hygiene

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

: Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Control parameters**

#### Occupational exposure limits

None.

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

: Appropriate engineering controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**Environmental exposure** controls

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## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Individual protection measures**

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

: Eye/face protection

#### Skin protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

: Body protection

: Hand protection

: Other skin protection

: Respiratory protection

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### **Appearance**

Liquid. : Physical state

Translucent. : Colour : Odour

Not available. : Odour threshold

Not available. : pH

Not available. : Melting point

Not available. : Boiling point

Closed cup: 32°C (89.6°F) : Flash point

Not applicable. : Burning time

Not applicable. : Burning rate

Not available. : Evaporation rate

Not available. : Flammability (solid, gas)

Not available. : Lower and upper explosive

(flammable) limits

Not available. 

\*\*Vapour pressure\*\*

Not available. : Vapour density

1.1 to 1.2 : Relative density

at available

Not available. : Solubility

Not available. : Solubility in water



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Not available. : Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not available. : Auto-ignition temperature

Not available. : Decomposition temperature

Not available. : SADT

Kinematic ( $40^{\circ}$ C ( $104^{\circ}$ F)):  $>0.4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  (>40 cSt) : Viscosity

Not available. : VOC content (% by weight)

### Section 10. Stability and reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. : Reactivity

The product is stable. : Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. : Possibility of hazardous

reactions

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld,

braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

: Conditions to avoid

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

: Incompatible materials

: Hazardous decomposition

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

products

Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### **Acute toxicity**

Exposure	Dose	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
4 hours	2770 ppm	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	styrene
4 hours	11800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	
-	>2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Dermal	
-	2650 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	≥2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	Silica, amorphous, fumed, crystfree
-	≥5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	2620 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	maleic anhydride
-	400 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	,
-	>3160 mg/kg 1530 mg/kg	Rabbit Rat	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	phthalic anhydride

#### **Irritation/Corrosion**

Observation	Exposure	Score	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
-	50 parts per million	-	Human	Eyes - Mild irritant	styrene
-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Moderate irritant	
-	100 milligrams	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	
-	500 milligrams	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	
ı <del>-</del>	100 Percent	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	

#### **Sensitisation**

T: 020 7703 9786 SDS Correct as of 16th January 2019



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## **Section 11. Toxicological information**

Result		Route of exposure	Product/ingredient name
Sensitising	Guinea pig	skin	phthalic anhydride

#### **Mutagenicity**

Result	Experiment	Test	Product/ingredient name
Negative	Subject: Mammalian-Animal	OECD 479 Genetic Toxicology: In vitro Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay in Mammalian Cells	phthalic anhydride

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Target organs	Route of exposure	Category	Name
Respiratory tract irritation	Not applicable.	Category 3	phthalic anhydride

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

3 3 3 3	Route of exposure	Category	Name
ears	Not determined	Category 1	styrene

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

Not available. : Information on likely routes

of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Causes serious eye irritation. : Eye contact
Harmful if inhaled. : Inhalation
May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. : Skin contact
May be harmful if swallowed. : Ingestion

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain or irritation

watering

redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Inhalation

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations



### **Section 11. Toxicological information**

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Skin contact

irritation redness

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Ingestion

reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure Short term exposure

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

Long term exposure

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

#### Potential chronic health effects

Exposure	Dose	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
-	615 mg/kg	Rat	Chronic NOAEL Dermal	styrene
8 hours	20 ppm	Rat	Chronic NOAEL Inhalation	-
			Gas.	
-	500 mg/kg	Rat	Chronic NOAEL Oral	phthalic anhydride

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. : General

Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of : Carcinogenicity

exposure.

No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Mutagenicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child. : Teratogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Developmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Fertility effects

#### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

#### **Acute toxicity estimates**

ATE value	Route
2992.9 mg/kg	Oral
2753.3 mg/kg	Dermal
3128.5 ppm	Inhalation (gases)
13.33 mg/l	Inhalation (vapours)

# Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**



## **Section 12. Ecological information**

Exposure	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
72 hours	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC50 1400 μg/l Fresh water	styrene
96 hours	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC50 33 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute EC50 4700 μg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Crustaceans - Hyalella azteca	Acute LC50 13000 µg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 4020 µg/l Fresh water	
21 days	Daphnia	Chronic NOEC 1.01 mg/l	
96 hours	Fish - Brachydanio rerio	Acute LC50 >10000 mg/l	Silica, amorphous, fumed, crystfree
96 hours	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	Acute LC50 230 ppm Fresh water	maleic anhydride
21 days	Daphnia	NOEC 16 mg/l	phthalic anhydride
48 hours	Daphnia	Acute EC50 >640 mg/l Fresh water	
3 hours	Micro-organism	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	
72 hours	Algae	Acute NOEC 32 mg/l	
72 hours	Algae	Acute NOEC >100 mg/l	

#### Persistence and degradability

Inoculum	Dose		Result		Test	Product/ingredient name
-	-		85.2 % - 28 days		-	phthalic anhydride
Biodegradability		Photolysi	S	Aquatic ha	alf-life	Product/ingredient name
Readily Readily		-		-		styrene phthalic anhydride

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Potential	BCF	LogPow	Product/ingredient name
low	13.49	0.35	styrene
low	-	-2.78	maleic anhydride
low	3.4	1.6	phthalic anhydride

#### **Mobility in soil**

Not available.

: Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Other adverse effects

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

: Disposal methods



## **Section 14. Transport information**

IATA	IMDG	UN	
UN1866	UN1866	UN1866	UN number
RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION	UN proper shipping name
3	3	3	Transport hazard class(es)
III	III	III	Packing group
No.	No.	No.	Environmental hazards
-	-	-	Additional information

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

: Special precautions for user

Not available.

: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

### Section 15. Regulatory information

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

: Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined. China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Korea inventory: Not determined.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.

Turkey inventory: Not determined.

Listed on inventory.

### Section 16. Other information

#### **History**

20/04/2016

: Date of printing 20/04/2016

: Date of issue/Date of

revision

20/04/2016 Date of previous issue

: Version

: Key to abbreviations

1.01

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

11/12 1.01 : Version 20/04/2016 : Date of issue/Date of revision : Date of previous issue 20/04/2016

T: 020 7703 9786 SDS Correct as of 16th January 2019



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## **Section 16. Other information**

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations

Not available. : References

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the abovenamed supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.