

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

1.1 Product identifier:

Substance name: oxydipropanol
 Trade Name : Dipropylene Glycol Industrial (DPG I)
 Molecular formula : C6H14O3
 CAS No: 25265-71-8
 EC (EINECS) No: 246-770-3

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

1.2.1 Recommended Use

As a solvent, emulsifier and intermediate in industrial applications below
 - paints, UV curing coatings, water repllent, functional fluids
 - acrylate monomer, unsaturated polyester resins, adhesives, sealants,

1.2.2 Prohibited Uses

in applications other than the above recommended use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Manufacturer/supplier: SK picglobal Co., Ltd.
 Street address/P.O.Box: 255, Yongjam-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan
 Country ID/Postcode/Place: Korea/ 44782
 Telephone number: +82-52-278-5511~6/+ 82-52-278-5642
 e-mail contact : www.skpicglobal.com
 National contact: 82-2-3787-1234
 Information for REACH Registration

Contact name	email address	phone number	registration no
KTR Europe GmbH	reach@ktreurope.de	+49 (0)61968871710	01-2119456811-38-0020

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Opening hours: +82-52-278-5642

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance:

2.1.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HCS/HazCom 2012) : Not a dangerous substance and no GHS classifications indicated

2.1.2 Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 :

Substance is not classified

2.2 Label elements:

2.2.1 GHS Signal word, Hazard & precautionary statements according 29 CFR 1910.1200(OSHA HCS) : No signal word, statements

2.2.2 Labeling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 :

No signal word, No label

2.3 Other hazards : No data available

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1 Substances:**

Chemical name	CAS no./ EC no.	Identification name	Weight % content (or range)	Component Type
Dipropylene Glycol	25265-71-8/ 246-770-3	oxybispropanol	99.5 - 100 %	Substance

4 FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1 General**

May cause irritation of the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Always observe self-protection methods Move out of dangerous area. Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

4.2 Eye

First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center.

Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician.

IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.

4.3 Skin

Remove contaminated clothing as needed. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Flush with lukewarm water for 15 minutes.

If sticky, use waterless cleaner first. Seek medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops.

4.4 Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. Be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital if advised by a physician.

If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital.

4.5 Inhalation

If overcome by exposure, remove victim to fresh air immediately. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.

Obtain emergency medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

4.6 Note To Physician

Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include central nervous system depression. Other symptoms may include convulsions.

It may cause irritation of the skin and eyes. It may cause primary skin irritation in some people, possibly due to dehydration. Prolonged contact may result in defatting of the skin. It can cause skin sensitization. Ingestion of large amounts can cause gastro-intestinal upset and diarrhea. A single drop in human eyes has caused immediate stinging, blepharospasm, and lacrimation followed by mild transient conjunctival hyperemia. Severe inhalation of the mist may cause mild irritation of the upper respiratory tract. In children, exposure can cause stupor, tachypnea, tachycardia, diaphoresis and seizures. It can also cause hypoglycemia in children. Very high doses in experimental animals have produced central nervous system depression, hemolysis, and minimal kidney changes.

5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

- o Suitable extinguishing media :
 - SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.
 - BIG FIRE: Use fine water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- o Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- o Specific hazards during fire fighting
 - Heat from fire can generate flammable vapor. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source. Fine sprays/mists may be combustible at temperatures below normal Flash point. Fight fire from a safe distance/protected location. Heat may build enough pressure to rupture closed containers/spreading fire/increasing risk of burns/injuries. Use water spray/fog for cooling. Avoid frothing/ steam explosion. Burning liquid may float on water. Although water soluble, may not be practical to extinguish fire by water dilution. Notify authorities immediately if liquid enters sewer/public waters.

5.3 Advice for for firefighters

- o Move the case from near the fire if work can be done without risk. Spray high-pressure water on the leaked substance to prevent scattering. Construct a bank for further processing. Use a fire extinguisher that has been used and found effective for nearby fire. Avoid inhalation of substances or their fumes. Stand facing the wind and avoid low areas.
- o Protective Equipment and Precautions For Firefighters
 - Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- o Firefighting procedure
 - Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of

the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Workers should only stop a chemical spill if it is not dangerous to do so.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions:** Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
- 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**
Small spills: For further disposal, move the leaked substance to a suitable case and dispose. Absorb using nonflammable substances. Quarantine the exposed area and restrict access to the area except for the related personnel.
Large spills: No data available.
- 6.4 Reference to other sections:** See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 7.1 Precautions for safe handling:**
Advice on safe handling : Handle empty containers with care - residue can burn if heated. Empty containers should be thoroughly rinsed with copious amounts of clean water. The rinse water can be used for makeup water for any necessary dilution of the concentrated product before use, or it can be properly discarded.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**
Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect from moisture. Store away from heat. Material can attack some forms of plastics. Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.
Advice on common storage : Carbon/Mild steel with epoxy-phenolic internal coating, or stainless steel
Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
- 7.3 Specific end use(s):** No data available.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 8.1 Control parameters:**
Occupational Exposure Limits : conform local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

DNELs: Derived No (Minimal) Effect Level

Exposure pattern	Workers	General Population
Long-term – inhalation, systemic	238 mg/m ³	70 mg/m ³
Long-term – dermal, systemic	84 mg/kg bw/day	51 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term – oral, systemic	-	24 mg/kg bw/day

PNECs: Predicted No Effect Concentration

Items	PNEC Value,	Assessment factor
freshwater	0.1 mg/l	1,000
sea-water	0.01 mg/l	10,000
water intermittent	1 mg/l	100
STP microbes	1,000 mg/l	1
sea sediment	0.238 mg/kg	
soil	0.0253 mg/kg	
oral food	313 mg/kg	

8.2 Exposure controls: The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls: Check whether the work process complies with the allowable standards and exposure standards of the Ministry of Labor. Install a ventilation device, such as a local exhauster, to ensure a suitable control wind speed.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

8.2.2.1 Eye/face protection: Install an emergency shower and basins for easy use by workers. Wear protective glasses to protect the eyes from scattering substances.

8.2.2.2 Skin protection:

Hand protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves to avoid the direct contact of water and chemicals.

Other: Wear chemical resistant protective wear to protect the skin.

8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection: Make sure to wear protection devices certified by KOSHA.

8.2.2.4 Thermal hazards: No data available.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls: Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid(colorless, very hygroscopic)
Odour:	characteristic
Odour threshold:	-
pH:	-
Melting point/freezing point:	< -20 °C
Initial boiling point / Dry boiling range:	230 /232 °C at 98.36 kPa
Flash point:	124 ± 2°C at 101.3 kPa, PMCC
Evaporation rate:	-
Flammability (solid, gas):	The substance is not flammable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	-
Vapour pressure:	1.3 Pa at 25 °C
Vapour density:	4.63 (air=1).
Relative density:	1.02 at 20 °C

Solubility(ies):	Miscible with water at 20 °C
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	-0.462 at 21.7 °C and pH = 6
Auto-ignition temperature:	332 ± 3 °C at 98.96-100.18 kPa
Decomposition temperature:	-
Dynamic viscosity:	118 mm ² /s at 20 °C, 32 mm ² /s at 40 °C
Surface tension	71.4 mN/m in 1.01 g/L solution at 22 °C
Explosive properties:	The substance is non explosive.
Oxidising properties:	The substance is non oxidizing.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable at room temperature and normal pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No polymerization.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with substances that are prohibited for mixing.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Acids, bases, combustible substances, halogen carbon chemicals, metals, metallic salts, oxidizers, reducers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Pyrolysis products or burning products(Carbon oxide).

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

Acute toxicity:

Dipropylene glycol has a low acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalation routes. In rats, LD50 value by oral route is > 5000mg/kg bw. In the acute dermal toxicity study with rabbits, LD50 was > 5010 mg/kg bw. The classification for acute toxicity is not warranted based on these values. In the acute inhalation toxicity study with rats, LC50 value was > 2.34 mg/l/4h. The latter value is below the cut-off value of 5 mg/l/4 h, established for classification of aerosols in accordance to Directive 67/548/EEC. However, as higher concentration levels were not attainable and based on the absence of mortality and of any clinical signs of toxicity in the study, the classification of dipropylene glycol for acute inhalation toxicity is not warranted.

Acute toxicity: oral

Method: EPA OPP 81-1 (Acute Oral Toxicity)

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley) male/female

Routes of administration: oral: gavage

Results: LD50: > 5 g/kg bw (male/female)

Acute toxicity: inhalation

Method: EPA OPP 81-3 (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley) male/female

Routes of administration: inhalation: aerosol (whole body)

Results: LC50 (4 h): > 2.34 mg/L air (male/female)

Acute toxicity: dermal

Method: EPA OPP 81-2 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White) male/female

Coverage: occlusive

Vehicle: unchanged (no vehicle)

Results: LD50: > 5010 mg/kg bw (male/female)

Skin corrosion/irritation:

The substance is not classified for skin corrosion/irritation according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Human data(1)

Method

Study type: 24-h semiocluded patch study in human volunteers

Subjects: 30 female and 3 male subjects entered and completed the study. The test substance was prepared as a 25% solution in distilled water. 0.2 ml of the solution was placed on the patch pad and applied on the paraspinal region of the back. Eight test articles, in addition to a positive irritant (0.5% sodium lauryl sulfate) and two negative irritant controls (distilled water and mineral oil USP), were tested simultaneously in this study. All skin sites were scored prior to the application, 30 min after the removal of the 24 h application and again 24 h following patch removal.

Endpoint addressed: skin irritation / corrosion

Species: human

Results: Under the conditions of the study, dipropylene glycol exhibited mild irritation compared to that of the positive control. Two subjects were clear at the 30 min evaluation, however, the response increased to mild erythema at the 24h evaluation. Nine subjects exhibited mild to moderate erythema at the 30 min evaluation. Seven of these subjects responses were resolved by the 24 h evaluation. The remaining two subjects exhibited mild erythema at the 24h evaluation.

Human data(2)

Method:

Study type: Cumulative 14-day skin irritation test with dipropylene glycol (100% and 50% solution in water) in human volunteers.

Subjects: 26 male and female volunteers (18 to 70 years) with selfassessed sensitive skin were used; 25 subjects completed the study. Approximately 0.2 ml of each test material was applied neat and as 50% aqueous solutions to the upper back under occlusion. The test material was applied to the appropriate treatment side Monday through Friday. Patches applied on Friday remained in place until the following Monday for a total of 14 days of skin contact. Evaluation of each test site was conducted prior to each test application. No positive controls were used in the study.

Endpoint addressed: skin irritation / corrosion

Species: human

Results: Upon application of neat dipropylene glycol, one out of 26 subjects showed mild erythema (faint but definite pink skin) during the first 4 days of exposure to neat dipropylene glycol. Further exposure did not result in any signs of irritation in this volunteer. The other 25 subjects did not show any signs of skin irritation at any time of the exposure.

Animal data

Method: EPA OPP 81-5 (Acute Dermal Irritation)

Coverage: occlusive (clipped closely)

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Results: Erythema score: 0 of max. 4; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 hr; no effects at 24 hr and thereafter, Edema score: 0 of max. 4; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 hr; no effects at 24 hr and thereafter

Serious eye damage/irritation:

The substance is not classified for eye damage/irritation according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Method: EPA OPP 81-4 (Acute Eye Irritation)

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Vehicle: unchanged (no vehicle)

Results: Cornea score: 0 of max. 4; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 h; no effects at 24 h and thereafter, Iris score: 0 of max. 2; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 hr; no effects at 24 h and thereafter, Conjunctivae score: 0 of max. 3; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 hr; no effects at 24 hr and thereafter, Chemosis score: 0 of max. 4; mean; 24 + 48 + 72 hr; no effects at 24 hr and thereafter

Respiratory irritation: not available.

Skin sensitization:

The substance is not classified for skin sensitization according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Human data

Method

Study type: study with volunteers

Type of population: general

Subjects: TYPE OF TEST(S) USED: patch test (epicutaneous test)

ADMINISTRATION

- *Type of application:* patches were applied using Scanpor test and Finn Chambers

- *Vehicle / solvent:* water

- *Concentrations:* 10%, 5%, 2% and 1% in a pilot study, 10% in the consecutive study

- *Testing/scoring schedule:* patches were applied for 2 days and reactions scored at days 2, 3 and 5-7

Species: human male/female

Results: NO. OF PERSONS WITH/OUT REACTIONS COMPARED TO STUDY POPULATION (cosmetic grade / synthesis grade):

- Number of subjects with positive reactions: 0 / 1
- Number of subjects with negative reactions: 488 / 480
- Number of subjects with equivocal reactions: 13 / 17
- Number of subjects with irritating reactions: 2 / 5

Animal data

Method: EPA OPP 81-6 (Skin Sensitization)

Coverage: Buehler test

Species: guinea pig male/female

Induction: epicutaneous, occlusive

Challenge: epicutaneous, occlusive

Vehicle: unchanged (no vehicle)

Results: No. with positive reactions:

1st reading: 0 out of 10 (test group); 24 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml
1st reading: 1 out of 5 (negative control); 24 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml
2nd reading: 0 out of 10 (test group); 48 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml
2nd reading: 0 out of 5 (negative control); 48 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml
3rd reading: 0 out of 10 (test group); 72 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml
3rd reading: 0 out of 5 (negative control); 72 h after chall.; dose: 0.5 ml

Respiratory sensitization:

No information available on respiratory sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

The substance is not classified for germ cell mutagenicity according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Carcinogenicity(1):

The substance is not classified for carcinogenicity according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Method: Drinking water exposure of the male and female rats (50/sex/dose) to 0, 2500, 10000 and 40000 ppm dipropylene glycol for 105 weeks.

Species/strain: rat (Fischer 344) male/female

Routes of administration: drinking water

Doses:

0, 0.25, 1 and 4 mg/ml (target in vehicle)

115, 470 and 3040 mg/kg bw/day (males), 140, 530 and 2330 mg/kg bw/day (females) (actual ingested)

Exposure: 105 weeks (Daily)

Results:

NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 3040 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (male) (No neoplastic lesions at the highest dose tested.)

NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 2330 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (female) (No neoplastic lesions at the highest dose tested.)

Neoplastic effects observed in any test group: no effects

Carcinogenicity(2):

The substance is not classified for carcinogenicity according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Method: Drinking water exposure of the male and female mice (50/sex/dose) to 0, 10000, 20000 and 40000 ppm dipropylene glycol for 104 or 105 weeks.

Species/strain: mouse (B6C3F1) male/female

Routes of administration: drinking water

Doses:

0, 0.25, 1 and 4 mg/ml (target in vehicle)

735, 1220 and 2390 mg/kg bw/day (males); 575, 1040 and 1950 mg/kg bw/day (females) (actual ingested)

Vehicle: water

Exposure: 104 or 105 weeks (Daily)

Results:

NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 2390 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (male) (No neoplastic lesions at the highest dose tested.)

NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 1950 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (female) (No neoplastic lesions at the highest dose tested.)

Neoplastic effects observed in any test group: no effects

Reproductive toxicity:

The substance is not classified for reproductive toxicity according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Effects on fertility(continuous breeding reproduction study)

Method: NTP Reproductive Assessment by Continuous Breeding (RACB)

Species: mouse (CD-1) male/female

Routes of administration: oral: drinking water

Doses:

0, 1.82, 4.80 and 10.10 g/kg bw/day (main study) (actual ingested)

5% in water (post-cohabitation)(nominal in water)

Exposure: 14 days in the dose rangefinding study; 7 days pre-mating period, 98 days (14 weeks) cohabitation, 21 days post-cohabitation. Any litters delivered during these 21 days were kept for at least 21 days (weaning); dosing at 74 ± 10 days of age until mating (mother was dosed throughout). (Daily)

Results:

NOAEL (P): 10100 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (male/female) (No effects reported at the highest dose tested.)

NOAEL (F1): 10100 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) (male/female) (No effects on fertility of F1 generation were observed at the highest dose.)

NOAEL (F2): 10100 mg/kg bw/day (male/female) (No effects on litter size, sex and pup weight in F2 pups were observed at the highest dose.)

STOT-single exposure:

Substance is not classified for specific target organ toxicity after single exposure according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

STOT-repeated exposure:

The substance is not classified for repeated dose toxicity according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Aspiration hazard:

The substance is not classified for aspiration hazard according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity: The substance is not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Short-term toxicity to fish

LC₅₀ (96h) for freshwater fish (*Pimephales promelas*), static: 46500 mg/L test mat. (nominal)

LC₅₀ (96h) for freshwater fish (*Oryzias latipes*), semi-static: > 1000 mg/L test mat. (nominal)

LC₅₀ (24h) for freshwater fish (*Oryzias latipes*), semi-static: > 1000 mg/L test mat. (nominal)

LC₅₀ (96h) for freshwater fish : 15167 mg/L

Long-term toxicity to fish

ChV(30d) for freshwater fish: : 1340 mg/L

Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀ (48h) for freshwater invertebrates (*Daphnia magna*), static: > 100mg test mat. (meas. (not specified)) based on: mobility

EC₅₀ (48h) for freshwater invertebrates (*Daphnia magna*), flow-through: > 109mg test mat. (meas. (not specified)) based on: mobility

LC₅₀ (48h) for freshwater invertebrates (*other aquatic crustacea: daphnids*): 5943mg

Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

ChV(16d) for freshwater fish: : 466 mg/L

Toxicity to algae / aquatic plants

EC₅₀ (72h) for freshwater algae (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*): > 100 mg/L test mat. (nominal) based on: biomass

EC₅₀ (72h) for freshwater algae (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*): > 100 mg/L test mat. (nominal) based on: growth rate

NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*): > 100 mg/L test mat. (nominal) based on: growth rate

EC₅₀ (96h) for freshwater algae (*green algae*): 968 mg/L

Toxicity to other aquatic organisms

LC₅₀ (48h) for vertebrates (*Xenopus laevis*): 3181 mg/L test mat. (nominal) based on: mortality

Toxicity to aquatic micro-organisms

EC₅₀ (18h), (*Pseudomonas putida*), static: > 1000 mg/L mat. (nominal) based on: growth inhibition

12.2 Persistence and degradability: A closed bottle test (OECD 301F) showed that dipropylene glycol is ready biodegradable. Therefore, dipropylene glycol can be regarded as not persistent.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: Based on the result of the octanol/water partition coefficient (Log Kow of -0.46) and from results of the bioaccumulation study with carp species, it is expected that dipropylene glycol has no bioaccumulative potential.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: An assessment of the PBT status of dipropylene glycol has been made using all available data. The information available suggests that dipropylene glycol does not meet the PBT screening criteria as outlined in Annex XIII of Directive 2006/121/EC.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No data available.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal Method: Discard the contents and case according to the regulations if it is regulated in the Waste Management Act.

Caution for Disposal: Consider the caution indicated in the regulations if it is regulated in the Waste Management Act.

Canada	DSL
China	IECS
European Union	EINECS
Japan	ENCS/ISHL
Korea	KECL
Philippines	PICCS
United States of America	TSCA
New Zealand	NZIoC

16 OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of change: 15/01/2022 rev. no : 4

16.2 NFPA Classification :

Health Hazard: 0 Fire Hazard: 1 Instability: 0

16.3 Recommended restrictions on use (i.e. non-statutory recommendations by supplier): Substance should not be used for any other purpose than for which is appointed (point 1.2). Because of the fact that specific conditions of use of substance are out of supplier's control, it is responsibility of the user to adjust the prescribed warnings to local laws and regulations. Safety information describes the product in terms of safety and it cannot be considered as technical information about product.