### SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## MOLYKOTE(R) 3400A ANTI-FRICTION COATING LF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 11.11.2015

 3.0
 16.02.2016
 680390-00005
 Date of first issue: 28.10.2014

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : MOLYKOTE(R) 3400A ANTI-FRICTION COATING LF

Product code : 00000000003299295, 00000000003299295

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

Use of the Sub- : Lubricants and lubricant additives

stance/Mixture

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Dow Corning Europe S.A.

rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C

B-7180 Seneffe

Telephone : English Tel: +49 611237507

Deutsch Tel: +49 611237500 Français Tel: +32 64511149 Italiano Tel: +32 64511170 Español Tel: +32 64511163

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS

: sdseu@dowcorning.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h) Tél: +44 1446732350 Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h) Tél: +49 61122158 Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h) Tel: +32 64 888240

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B H360F: May damage fertility.

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-

posure, Category 3

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3 H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.



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#### 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.

H360F May damage fertility.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

Supplemental Hazard : EUH066

Statements

JH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dry-

ness or cracking.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:** 

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.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical ad-

vice/ attention.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

n-Butyl acetate

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200)

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Cobalt naphthenate

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.



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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients** 

### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Inorganic and organic compounds

dispersion

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Butanone	78-93-3 201-159-0	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 10 - < 20
Ethanol	64-17-5 200-578-6	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 10 - < 20
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4 215-175-0	Carc. 2; H351	>= 10 - < 20
Reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200)	25068-38-6 500-033-5	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 5 - < 10
Methanol	67-56-1 200-659-6 01-2119433307-44	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370	>= 0.1 - < 1
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7 205-250-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Muta. 2; H341 Carc. 1B; H350i Repr. 1B; H360Fd STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.3 - < 1
Cobalt naphthenate	61789-51-3 263-064-0	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Repr. 2; H361 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0.1 - < 0.25



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Lead oxide	1317-36-8 215-267-0	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 Repr. 1A; H360FD Lact.H362 STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	< 0.032
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### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment

when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

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

Risks : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer by inhalation.

May damage fertility.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.



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4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

**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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides
 Metal oxides
 Sulphur oxides
 Chlorine compounds

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures** 

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate the area.

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equip-

ment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.



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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 material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

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 deter-

mine which regulations are applicable.

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

Technical measures : Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning

transfer operations.

This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before

beginning transfer operations.

Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of

static electricity.

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

oractice.

Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed.



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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.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: 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.

Advice on common storage : 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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at

elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may re-

quire added precautions.

For further information regarding the use of silicones / organic oils in consumer aerosol applications, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of these type of materials in consumer aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicone industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the

Dow Corning customer service group.

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m3	GB EH40
Butanone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm	2000/39/EC



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			600 mg/m3	
Further information	Indicative		000 mg/mo	
		STEL	300 ppm	2000/39/EC
			900 mg/m3	
Further information	Indicative			<u></u>
		TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40
			600 mg/m3	
Further information	Can be absor	rbed through sk	in. The assigned substances	s are those for which
	there are con	cerns that derm	nal absorption will lead to sys	stemic toxicity.
		STEL	300 ppm	GB EH40
			899 mg/m3	
Further information			in. The assigned substances	
			nal absorption will lead to sys	
Ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm	GB EH40
			1,920 mg/m3	
Further information			exposure limit is listed, a fig	gure three times the
And the annual to the total		osure should b		OD 51140
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	14/1	- ::::: :	(antimony)	
Further information		ecific snort-term posure should b	exposure limit is listed, a fig	gure three times the
Malyhdanum aul	1317-33-5	TWA	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Molybdenum sul- fide	1317-33-5	IVVA	(Molybdenum)	GB ER40
lide		STEL	20 mg/m3	GB EH40
		SIEL	(Molybdenum)	GD EH40
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	2006/15/EC
Methanol	07-30-1	1 ***	260 mg/m3	2000/13/20
Further information	Identifies the	nossibility of sig	gnificant uptake through the	skin Indicative
T ditilor illiornidion	idonanos ano	TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40
		' ' ' ' '	266 mg/m3	OB LITTO
Further information	Can be abso	rbed through sk	in. The assigned substances	s are those for which
			nal absorption will lead to sys	
		STEL	250 ppm	GB EH40
			333 mg/m3	
Further information	Can be absor	rbed through sk	in. The assigned substances	s are those for which
			nal absorption will lead to sys	
Cobalt	136-52-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	GB EH40
bis(ethylhexanoate			(Cobalt)	
)				
Further information			occupational asthma (also kr	
			an induce a state of specific	
	responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the			
	airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance,			
	sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers			
			ser will become hyper-response	
			that can cause occupational	
			that can cause occupational es which may trigger the syn	
			ay hyper-responsiveness, b	
	clude the disa	ase themselve	ay nyper-responsiveness, bi s. The latter substances are	not classified
	clude the disc	ease tnemselve	s. The latter substances are	not classified



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asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., 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 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., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used. Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate.. The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

Cobalt naphthenate 61789-51-3

TWA

0.1 mg/m3 (Cobalt) GB EH40

Further information

Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyperresponsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance. sometimes even to 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 hyperresponsive. 54 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 asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.. 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 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., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation



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	tact' or - are I sessments of updated from has shown to ing cancer and those which: may cause he or - a substacific short-term posure should phate., The 'S	isted in section C of the evidence for age time to time, or any be a potential cause d/or heritable genetic - are assigned the ri- ritable genetic dama nce or process listed n exposure limit is list be used, Carcinoge	use sensitisation by inhalation HSE publication 'Asthmagenents implicated in occupational other substance which the rise of occupational asthma., Cac damage. The identified subsk phrases 'R45: May cause age'; 'R49: May cause cancerd in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Noted, a figure three times the enic applies for cobalt dichlorst of WELs has been assigned upational asthma.	? Critical as- al asthma' as sk assessment apable of caus- stances include cancer'; 'R46: by inhalation' Where no spe- long-term ex- ide and sul-
Lead oxide	1317-36-8	TWA	0.15 mg/m3 (Lead)	98/24/EC I
Further information	Binding			

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Butanone	78-93-3	butan-2-one: 70	Post shift	GB EH40
		micromol per litre		BAT
		(Urine)		
Lead oxide	1317-36-8	Lead (Lead): 0.7		98/24/EC II
		mg/l		
		(Blood)		

### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
n-Butyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	960 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	960 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	480 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	480 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	859.7 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	859.7 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	102.34 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	102.34 mg/m3
Butanone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	600 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic	1161 mg/kg



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			effects	bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	106 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	412 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	31 mg/kg bw/day
Ethanol	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1900 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	343 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	950 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	950 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	206 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	114 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	87 mg/kg bw/day
Antimony trioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0.5 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	281 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0.1 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	168.6 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	168.6 mg/kg bw/day
Methanol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	40 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	260 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	260 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	40 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	260 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	260 mg/m3



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	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	50 mg/m3
	Workers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	50 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
	Workers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	50 mg/m3
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0.235 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	0.037 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.558 mg/kg bw/day
Cobalt naphthenate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.4494 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.0708 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.1067 mg/kg bw/day

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
n-Butyl acetate	Fresh water	0.18 mg/l
	Marine water	0.018 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.36 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	35.6 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.981 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0981 mg/kg
	Soil	0.0903 mg/kg
Butanone	Fresh water	55.8 mg/l
	Marine water	55.8 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	55.8 mg/l



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	Sewage treatment plant	709 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	284.74 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	284.7 mg/kg
	Soil	22.5 mg/kg
	Oral	1000 mg/kg
Ethanol	Fresh water	0.96 mg/l
	Marine water	0.79 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	2.75 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	580 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg
	Soil	0.63 mg/kg
	Oral	720 mg/kg
Antimony trioxide	Fresh water	0.113 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0113 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	2.55 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	11.2 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	2.24 mg/kg
	Soil	37 mg/kg
Methanol	Fresh water	154 mg/l
	Marine water	15.4 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1540 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	570.4 mg/kg
	Soil	23.5 mg/kg
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	Fresh water	0.00051 mg/l
	Marine water	0.00236 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	0.37 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	9.5 mg/kg
	Marine water	9.5 mg/kg
	Soil	7.9 mg/kg
Cobalt naphthenate	Fresh water	0.0006 mg/l
	Marine water	0.00236 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	0.37 mg/l



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II	Fresh water sediment	9.5 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	9.5 mg/kg
	Soil	10.9 mg/kg
Lead oxide	Fresh water	6.5 μg/l
	Marine water	3.4 µg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 μg/l
	Fresh water sediment	174 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	164 mg/kg
	Soil	147 mg/kg
	Oral	10.9 mg/kg

### 8.2 Exposure controls

### **Engineering measures**

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Safety goggles

Hand protection

Material : Antistatic gloves

Impervious gloves Flame retardant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the

end of workday.

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical re-

sistance data and an assessment of the local exposure poten-

tial.

Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ven-

tilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that

exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

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Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Charcoal

Odour : solvent-like

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: > 35 °C

Flash point : 10 °C

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : 1.2

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : < 20.5 mm2/s

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Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight : No data available

### **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

Hazardous reactions : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static

charges.

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation

exposure Skin contact

Ingestion Eye contact

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h



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Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

**Butanone:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,460 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 7500 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

**Antimony trioxide:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular

weight > 700 - 1200):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 420

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Methanol:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg



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Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation

1272/2008, Annex VI

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 594 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Cobalt naphthenate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 3,129 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Lead oxide:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation

1272/2008, Annex VI

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.05 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Components:** 

**Butanone:** 

Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Ethanol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404



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Result: No skin irritation

#### **Antimony trioxide:**

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Result: Skin irritation

#### Methanol:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

### Cobalt naphthenate:

Species: human skin

Method: OECD Test Guideline 431

Result: No skin irritation

### Lead oxide:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Result: No skin irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### **Components:**

#### **Butanone:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

#### Ethanol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

#### Antimony trioxide:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: No eye irritation

### Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

### Methanol:

Species: Rabbit Result: No eye irritation

### Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):



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Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Cobalt naphthenate:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: No eye irritation

Lead oxide:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Butanone:

Test Type: Buehler Test Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Result: negative

Ethanol:

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Antimony trioxide:

Test Type: Maximisation Test Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Result: negative

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Methanol:

Test Type: Maximisation Test

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Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative

### Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Mouse Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Species: Humans Result: positive

Assessment: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

### Cobalt naphthenate:

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Mouse Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

#### Lead oxide:

Test Type: Maximisation Test Exposure routes: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Result: negative

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

### Butanone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

: Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)



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Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Antimony trioxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Genotoxicity in vitro

: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Methanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative



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Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell muta-

genicity tests.

Cobalt naphthenate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

> cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Lead oxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: DNA Repair

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

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#### Components:

#### **Antimony trioxide:**

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 12 Months

Result: positive

Remarks: The substance is inextricably bound in the product and therefore does not contribute

to a dust inhalation hazard.

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with

ment animals.

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 24 month(s) Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Methanol:

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time: 18 Months

Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Result: negative

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 105 weeks

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with

ment animals

Cobalt naphthenate:

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time: 105 weeks

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time: 105 weeks

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Lead oxide: Species: Rat



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Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 2 Years

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

### Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility.

### **Components:**

**Butanone:** 

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Antimony trioxide:

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular

weight > 700 - 1200):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Methanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: positive

Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic dos-

es.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Some evidence of adverse

effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Cobalt naphthenate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Lead oxide:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion



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Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies., Positive evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility from human epidemiological studies., Studies indicating a hazard to babies during

the lactation period

### STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **Components:**

#### **Butanone:**

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Methanol:

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

### Antimony trioxide:

Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

### Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Exposure routes: Ingestion

Target Organs: Thyroid, Heart, Blood

Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10

mg/kg bw or less.

Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 0.02

mg/I/6h/d or less.

#### Lead oxide:

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Kidney, Blood

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

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

### **Butanone:**

Species: Rat NOAEL: 5014 ppm

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

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Exposure time: 90 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

#### Ethanol:

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 2,400 mg/kg Application Route: Ingestion

Exposure time: 2 yr

### Antimony trioxide:

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 1,686 mg/kg Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 90 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Species: Rat

NOAEL: >= 0.51 mg/m3

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 1 yr

### Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight > 700 - 1200):

Species: Rat NOAEL: 50 mg/kg LOAEL: 250 mg/kg

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 14 Weeks

Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Methanol:

Species: Rat NOAEL: 1.06 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time: 90 Days

### Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Species: Rat LOAEL: 5 mg/kg

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 8 Weeks

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Rat LOAEL: < 0.01 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 13 Weeks

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Cobalt naphthenate:

Species: Rat, female NOAEL: 5 mg/kg

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Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 47 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Lead oxide:

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 0.0015 mg/kg LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 6 - 12 Months

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Not classified based on available information.

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

### **Components:**

### **Butanone:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2,993 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aguatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 308 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2,029 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

: EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l Toxicity to algae

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria : EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum): 32.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 0.25 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: NOEC: 9.6 mg/l Exposure time: 9 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)



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**Antimony trioxide:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 14.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 12.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 36.6

mq/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.11

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: NOEC: 4.5 ma/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: NOEC: 1.74 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Methanol:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15,400 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 22,000

Exposure time: 96 h Method: OPPTS 850.5400

Toxicity to bacteria : EC50: 20,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 15 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

: NOEC: 15,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 200 h

Species: Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)



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Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (chinook salmon)): 2.062

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.563 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Champia parvula (marine algae)): 0.141 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Lemna minor (common duckweed)): 0.029 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

: EC50: 120 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: NOEC: 2.003 mg/l Exposure time: 16 d

Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: EC10: 0.026 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Cobalt naphthenate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.512 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.605 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.144 Toxicity to algae

Exposure time: 72 h



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.156

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

: EC50: 120 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: NOEC: 0.21 mg/l Exposure time: 34 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: NOEC: 0.413 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

> Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Lead oxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.116 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.027

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6.59

μg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

: 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

city)

: EC10: 21.6 µg/l Exposure time: 30 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)



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Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

: EC10: 1.84 μg/l Exposure time: 7 d

ic toxicity)

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 10

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### **Components:**

**Butanone:** 

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable

Biodegradation: 98 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable

Biodegradation: 84 % Exposure time: 20 d

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular

weight > 700 - 1200):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Methanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable

Biodegradation: 95 % Exposure time: 20 d

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

### **Components:**

**Butanone:** 

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 0.3

octanol/water

Ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: -0.35

octanol/water

Methanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10



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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -0.77

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

#### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes

are not product specific, but application specific.

Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in

discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### 14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 1993
ADR : UN 1993
RID : UN 1993
IMDG : UN 1993
IATA : UN 1993

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADN** : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Butanone, Ethanol)

**ADR** : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Butanone, Ethanol)

RID : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Butanone, Ethanol)

IMDG : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Butanone, Ethanol)

**IATA** : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.

(Butanone, Ethanol)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)



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ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

### 14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

**ADR** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

**RID** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 364

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II

Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 353

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II

Labels : Flammable Liquids

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : no

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no



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**RID** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

### **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 Parlia-

ment and the Council concerning the export and import

of dangerous chemicals

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: Not applicable

: Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

: Not applicable

: Not applicable

5.000 t

50.000 t

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pol-

lutants

P5c

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. Quantity 1 Quantity 2

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS Other regulations : Take note of Dir 94/33/EC on the protection of young people

at work.

Take note of Dir 92/85/EEC on the safety and health at work

of pregnant workers.

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protec-

tion 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 applica-

ble.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

**NZIoC** : All ingredients listed or exempt.

REACH : All ingredients (pre-)registered or exempt.



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TSCA : All chemical substances in this material are included on or

exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical

Substances.

AICS : Consult your local Dow Corning office.

IECSC : All ingredients listed or exempt.

ENCS/ISHL : Consult your local Dow Corning office.

KECI : One or more ingredients are not listed or exempt.

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA

1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the Ca-

nadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

TCSI : All ingredients listed or exempt.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H331 : Toxic if inhaled. H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350i : May cause cancer by inhalation.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.

H351 : Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

H360Fd : May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn

child.

H360FD : May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H361 : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H362 : May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H370 : Causes damage to organs.

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Full text of other abbreviations



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Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Chronic aquatic toxicity

Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Lact. : Effects on or via lactation
Muta. : Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens. : Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

98/24/EC I : Europe.Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupa-

tional exposure limit values

98/24/EC II : Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit

values

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT : UK. Biological monitoring guidance values

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit 2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours

98/24/EC I / TWA : Occupational Exposure Limit Value

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 Develop-



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ment; 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; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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GB / EN