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# **MAISTER POWER OD57,5 4X5L BOT NBC**

Version 7 / EU Revision Date: 17.01.2017 102000021794 Print Date: 14.11.2017

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name MAISTER POWER OD57,5 4X5L BOT NBC

Product code (UVP) 79720386

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

**Use** Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Supplier** Bayer AG

Kaiser-Wilhelm-Allee 1 51373 Leverkusen

Germany

**Telefax** +49(0)2173-38-7394

Responsible Department Substance Classification & Registration

+49(0)2173-38-3409 (during business hours only)

Email: BCS-SDS@bayer.com

1.4 Emergency telephone no.

Emergency telephone no. Global Incident Response Hotline (24h)

+1 (760) 476-3964 (Company 3E for Bayer AG, Crop Science Division)

#### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Serious eye damage: Category 1

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Hazard label for supply/use required.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:



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- · Foramsulfuron, sodium salt
- lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium
- Thiencarbazone-methyl
- Cyprosulfamide
- Fatty alcohol ethoxylate alkyl ether
- Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate









# Signal word: Danger

#### **Hazard statements**

H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH208 Contains fatty alcohol ethoxylate alkyl ether. May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for

use.

Restricted to professional users.

#### **Precautionary statements**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

+ P338 present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/ physician.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

### 2.3 Other hazards

No other hazards known.

### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### **Chemical nature**

Oil dispersion (OD)

Foramsulfuron 30 g/l, lodosulfuron-methyl 0,96 g/l, Thiencarbazone-methyl 10 g/l, Cyprosulfamide 15 g/l

### **Hazardous components**

Hazard statements according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Name	CAS-No. / EC-No. / REACH Reg. No.	Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Conc. [%]
Foramsulfuron, sodium salt	173159-72-3	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	3,21



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lodosulfuron-methyl- sodium	144550-36-7	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	0,10
Thiencarbazone-methyl	317815-83-1	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	1,02
Cyprosulfamide	221667-31-8 485-320-2	Not classified	1,53
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate alkyl ether	1492044-51-5	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	> 1 - < 20
Docusate sodium	577-11-7 209-406-4	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Irrit. 2, H315	> 1 - < 20
Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate	12280-03-4	Repr. 1B, H360FD	> 0,3
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6 265-199-0	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	>1-<10

#### **Further information**

lodosulfuron- methyl-sodium	144550-36-7	M-Factor: 1.000 (acute)
Thiencarbazone- methyl	317815-83-1	M-Factor: 100 (acute)

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

### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice Move out of dangerous area. Remove contaminated clothing

immediately and dispose of safely. Place and transport victim in stable

position (lying sideways).

**Inhalation** Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Call a physician or

poison control center immediately.

**Skin contact** Wash off thoroughly with plenty of soap and water, if available with

polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water. Get medical

attention if irritation develops and persists.

**Eye contact** Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at

least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a physician or poison control

center immediately.

**Ingestion** Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center

immediately. Rinse mouth. Risk of product entering the lungs on

vomiting after ingestion.

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

**Symptoms** Symptoms and hazards refer to the solvent.



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Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, Somnolence

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and

diarrhoea.

Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.

Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms: Cough, Shortness of breath, Cyanosis, Fever

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Risks** Contains hydrocarbon solvents. May pose an aspiration pneumonia

hazard.

**Treat symptomatically.** Gastric lavage is not normally required.

However, if a significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested, administer activated charcoal and sodium sulphate. In case of aspiration intubation and bronchial lavage should be considered. Monitor: kidney, liver and pancreas function. There is no specific

antidote. Contraindication: derivatives of adrenaline.

#### **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable** Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon

dioxide.

**Unsuitable** High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or

mixture

In the event of fire the following may be released:, Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NOx),

Sulphur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters

In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. In the event

of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Further information** Contain the spread of the fire-fighting media. Do not allow run-off from

fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

**Precautions** Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Use

personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental

precautions

Do not allow to get into surface water, drains and ground water.



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### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid

binder, universal binder, sawdust). Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Keep in

suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other

sections

Information regarding safe handling, see section 7.

Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.

Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

#### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

**Hygiene measures** Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep working clothes

separately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wash hands immediately after work, if necessary take a shower. Remove soiled clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before using again. Garments that cannot be cleaned must be

destroyed (burnt).

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

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in a place accessible by authorized persons only. Store bulk material and packed materials in a closed warehouse or under cover protected against direct sunlight and frost.

**Advice on common storage** Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Suitable materials HDPE (high density polyethylene)

Coex HDPE/PA Coex HDPE/EVOH

Coex HDPE/EVOH/HDPE

**7.3 Specific end use(s)** Refer to the label and/or leaflet.

### **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### 8.1 Control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update	Basis
Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium	144550-36-7	1 mg/m3 (TWA)		OES BCS*
Thiencarbazone-methyl	317815-83-1	10 mg/m3 (TWA)		OES BCS*
Cyprosulfamide	221667-31-8	10 mg/m3 (TWA)		OES BCS*
Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	116 mg/m3/20 ppm	2014	EU



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(petroleum), light aromatic		(TWA)		SCOELS
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	290 mg/m3/50 ppm (STEL)	2014	EU SCOELS

<sup>\*</sup>OES BCS: Internal Bayer AG, Crop Science Division "Occupational Exposure Standard"

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

In normal use and handling conditions please refer to the label and/or leaflet. In all other cases the following recommendations would apply.

#### Respiratory protection

Personal protective equipment is not normally required. However, if there is a risk of uncontrolled exposure to the contents, the following should be considered.

Wear respirator with an organic vapours and gas filter mask (protection factor 10) conforming to EN140 type A or equivalent. Respiratory protection should only be used to control residual risk of short duration activities, when all reasonably practicable steps have been taken to reduce exposure at source e.g. containment and/or local extract ventilation. Always follow respirator manufacturer's instructions regarding wearing and maintenance.

### **Hand protection**

Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.

Wash gloves when contaminated. Dispose of when contaminated inside, when perforated or when contamination on the outside cannot be removed. Wash hands frequently and always before eating,

drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Material Nitrile rubber
Rate of permeability > 480 min
Glove thickness > 0,4 mm
Protective index Class 6

Directive Protective gloves complying with EN

374.

Eye protection

Wear goggles (conforming to EN166, Field of Use = 5 or equivalent) and faceshield (conforming to EN166, Field of Use = 3 or

equivalent).

Skin and body protection

Wear standard coveralls and Category 3 Type 6 suit.

If there is a risk of significant exposure, consider a higher protective

type suit.

Wear two layers of clothing wherever possible. Polyester/cotton or cotton overalls should be worn under chemical protection suit and

should be professionally laundered frequently.

If chemical protection suit is splashed, sprayed or significantly contaminated, decontaminate as far as possible, then carefully

remove and dispose of as advised by manufacturer.



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#### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form suspension

Colour white to beige

Odour aromatic

**pH** 7,0 - 8,2 at 10 % (23 °C) (deionized water)

Flash point 79 °C Auto-ignition temperature 370 °C

**Density** ca. 0,98 g/cm³ at 20 °C

Water solubility suspensive

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Foramsulfuron, sodium salt: log Pow: 1,0 at 40 °C at pH 2

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: log Pow: -0,7 Thiencarbazone-methyl: log Pow: -0,13

Cyprosulfamide: log Pow: -0,8

Surface tension 22,8 mN/m at 20 °C

Oxidizing properties No oxidizing properties

**Explosivity** Not explosive

92/69/EEC, A.14 / OECD 113

**9.2 Other information** Further safety related physical-chemical data are not known.

#### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

10.1 Reactivity

**Thermal decomposition** Stable under normal conditions.

**10.2 Chemical stability** Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid** Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

**10.5 Incompatible materials** Store only in the original container.

10.6 Hazardous

decomposition products

No decomposition products expected under normal conditions of use.

### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat) > 5.000 mg/kg



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Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat) > 3,257 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Determined in the form of a respirable aerosol.

Highest attainable concentration. Irritating to respiratory system.

During intended and foreseen applications, no respirable aerosol is

formed.

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rat) > 2.000 mg/kg

**Skin irritation** Slight irritant effect - does not require labelling. (Rabbit)

**Eye irritation** Severe eye irritation. (Rabbit) **Sensitisation** Non-sensitizing. (Guinea pig)

OECD Test Guideline 429, local lymph node assay (LLNA)

### Assessment STOT Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Foramsulfuron did not cause any significant specific adverse effects or target organ toxicity in subchronic toxicity studies.

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies. Thiencarbazone-methyl did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies. Cyprosulfamide did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.

### **Assessment mutagenicity**

Foramsulfuron was not mutagenic or genotoxic based on the overall weight of evidence in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

Thiencarbazone-methyl was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

Cyprosulfamide was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

#### Assessment carcinogenicity

Foramsulfuron was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.

Thiencarbazone-methyl was not carcinogenic in a lifetime feeding study in rats. Thiencarbazone-methyl caused at high dose levels an increased incidence of tumours in mice in the following organ(s): urinary bladder. The tumours seen with Thiencarbazone-methyl were caused through the chronic irritation due to the presence of bladder stones.

Cyprosulfamide caused at high dose levels an increased incidence of tumours in the following organ(s): urinary bladder, Kidney. The tumours seen with Cyprosulfamide were caused through the chronic irritation due to the presence of bladder stones. The mechanism that triggers tumours in rodents is not relevant for the low exposures encountered under normal use conditions.

#### Assessment toxicity to reproduction

Foramsulfuron did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.

Thiencarbazone-methyl did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.

Cyprosulfamide did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.

### Assessment developmental toxicity

Foramsulfuron did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.

Thiencarbazone-methyl did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.

Cyprosulfamide did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.

#### **Aspiration hazard**



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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

12.1 Toxicity

**Toxicity to fish** LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) 13,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to aquatic

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 6,87 mg/l

invertebrates

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to aquatic plants IC50 (Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed)) 0,024 mg/l

Growth rate; Exposure time: 7 d

IC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)) > 100 mg/l

Growth rate; Exposure time: 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Biodegradability** Foramsulfuron:

Not rapidly biodegradable lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: Not rapidly biodegradable Thiencarbazone-methyl: Not rapidly biodegradable

Cyprosulfamide:

Not rapidly biodegradable

**Koc** Foramsulfuron: Koc: 38 - 151

Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: Koc: 45 Thiencarbazone-methyl: Koc: 100 Cyprosulfamide: Koc: 8 - 75

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulation** Foramsulfuron:

Does not bioaccumulate. lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: Does not bioaccumulate. Thiencarbazone-methyl: Does not bioaccumulate.

Cyprosulfamide:

Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

**Mobility in soil** Foramsulfuron: Mobile in soils

lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: Mobile in soils Thiencarbazone-methyl: Moderately mobile in soils

Cyprosulfamide: Mobile in soils

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment Foramsulfuron, sodium salt: This substance is not considered to be

persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). lodosulfuron-methyl-sodium: This substance is not considered to be



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persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Thiencarbazone-methyl: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Cyprosulfamide: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological

information

No other effects to be mentioned.

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product** In accordance with current regulations and, if necessary, after

consultation with the site operator and/or with the responsible authority, the product may be taken to a waste disposal site or incineration plant.

Contaminated packaging 
Not completely emptied packagings should be disposed of as

hazardous waste.

Waste key for the unused

product

**02 01 08\*** agrochemical waste containing dangerous substances

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### ADR/RID/ADN

14.1 UN number 3082

14.2 Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL SOLUTION)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)914.4 Packing groupIII

14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark YES
Hazard no. 90
Tunnel Code E

This classification is in principle not valid for carriage by tank vessel on inland waterways. Please refer to the manufacturer for further information.

#### **IMDG**

14.1 UN number 3082

14.2 Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL SOLUTION)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 9
14.4 Packing group III
14.5 Marine pollutant YES



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**IATA** 

14.1 UN number **3082** 

14.2 Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL SOLUTION)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
14.4 Packing group
14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark
YES

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

See sections 6 to 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

No transport in bulk according to the IBC Code.

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

#### **Further information**

H226

H412

WHO-classification: III (Slightly hazardous)

#### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required.

#### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Text of the hazard statements mentioned in Section 3

Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
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.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

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

ATE Acute toxicity estimate

CAS-Nr. Chemical Abstracts Service number

Conc. Concentration

EC-No. European community number



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ECx Effective concentration to x %

EINECS European inventory of existing commercial substances

ELINCS European list of notified chemical substances

EN European Standard EU European Union

IATA International Air Transport Association

IBC International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous

Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) Inhibition concentration to x %

IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LCx Lethal concentration to x %

LDx Lethal dose to x %

**IC**x

LOEC/LOEL Lowest observed effect concentration/level

MARPOL: International Convention for the prevention of marine pollution from ships

N.O.S. Not otherwise specified

NOEC/NOEL No observed effect concentration/level

OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

RID Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

TWA Time weighted average

UN United Nations

WHO World health organisation

The information contained within this Safety Data Sheet is in accordance with the guidelines established by Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2015/830 amending Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006 and any subsequent amendments. This data sheet complements the user's instructions, but does not replace them. The information it contains is based on the knowledge available about the product concerned at the time it was compiled. Users are further reminded of the possible risks of using a product for purposes other than those for which it was intended. The required information complies with current EEC legislation. Addressees are requested to observe any additional national requirements.

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.