CARADOL SC46-28

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : CARADOL SC46-28

Product code U312Z

Synonyms : Polyol CAS-No. 9082-00-2

ENCS/ISHL number : 7-92 (CAS: 9082-00-2)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier's company name,

address and phone number SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

Emergency telephone : +65 6542 9595 (Alert SGS)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use for the manufacture of polyurethane products.

Restrictions on use This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of chemical product

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

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Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Substance

Hazardous components

Substance name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Polyalkylene glycol	9082-00-2		<= 100

This product does not contain chemical(s) listed by Japanese regulations and/or classified at or above the cut-off value(s) according to GHS.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal General advice

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

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

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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If swallowed

In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross overexposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained

for future reference.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

: Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire

fighters.

Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Will only burn if enveloped in a pre-existing fire.

Hazardous combustion products may include:

Carbon dioxide

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Toxic gases Carbon monoxide.

Specific extinguishing

methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire

fighting facilities.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant

gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained

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Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Environmental precautions

: Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding

area.

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (refer to Section 13), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk

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		assessment of local circumstance appropriate controls for safe hand this material. Ensure that all local regulations restorage facilities are followed.	dling, storage and disposal of
Advice on safe handling	:	In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. Use local exhaust extraction over processing area. Avoid unintentional contact with isocyanates to prevent uncontrolled polymerisation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Do not empty into drains. Handling Temperature: Ambient. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition	
		sources. Avoid sparks.	-
Facial protective equipment	:	If material is handled such that it protective eyewear is recommend	
Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands before eating, drinki toilet. Launder contaminated clothing b	
Describe contact avoidance, etc	:	Avoid contact with isocyanates, c zinc, strong oxidizing agents, and	
Product Transfer	:	Lines should be purged with nitro transfer. Keep containers closed	
Storage			
Conditions for safe storage	:	Refer to section 15 for any additional covering the packaging and storage.	
Storage period	:	24 month(s)	
Other data	:	Prevent all contact with water and Tanks must be clean, dry and rus Prevent ingress of water. Must be stored in a diked (bunde from sunlight, ignition sources an Nitrogen blanket recommended f m3 or higher). Drums should be stacked to a magnetic stacked to a mag	d) well- ventilated area, away of other sources of heat. or large tanks (capacity 100
		Storage Temperature:	

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Ambient.

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	viscosities are less than 500 cSt; t Tanks should be fitted with heating ambient temperatures are below the	Storage should be handled at temperatures such that viscosities are less than 500 cSt; typically at 25-50 °C. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the ambient temperatures are below the recommended product handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should not exceed 100 °C.	
Packaging material	 Suitable material: Stainless steel., epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. Unsuitable material: Copper., Cop 	·	
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable		
	Ensure that all local regulations re storage facilities are followed.	garding handling and	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values. Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

労働者の健康障害を防止するため化学物質の濃度基準値とその適用方法などを定めました (mhlw.go.jp)

Engineering measures : Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is

greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

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The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection

: No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater

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> than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-

perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye and face protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the Hygiene measures

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Clear colourless

Odour odourless

Odour Threshold Data not available Hq Data not available Melting / freezing point : Data not available : Data not available

Boiling point, initial boiling

point and boiling range

Typical $> 200 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / > 392 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

: Data not available Evaporation rate

Flammability

Flash point

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available Lower explosion limit : Data not available

: < 10 hPa Vapour pressure

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Density and / or relative density

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 1,019 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Slightly soluble. Partition coefficient: n-: Data not available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition point : Data not available Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: Typical 760 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F) Viscosity (Dynamic)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available : Not applicable Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m Conductivity

> A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

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addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions Hygroscopic.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Polymerises exothermically with di-isocyanates at ambient

temperatures.

The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence

of solvents.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Avoid contact with isocyanates, copper and copper alloys,

zinc, strong oxidizing agents, and water.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Unknown toxic products may be formed.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar

substances.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 : > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: LD 50 : > 2,000 mg/kgAcute dermal toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Polyalkylene glycol	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

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Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

> The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : LC50 : > 100 mg/l

toxicity)

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: IC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

Product:

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Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Mobility in soil

Product:

: Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents Mobility

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Hazardous to the ozone layer

Not applicable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Chemicals (residual waste)

: Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated containers and

packaging

: Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

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International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Glycerol, propoxylated and ethoxylated

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Related Regulations

Fire Service Law

Group 4, Type 3 petroleums

Chemical Substance Control Law

Not applicable for Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substance and Priority Assessment Chemical Substance.

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture

Not applicable

Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health

Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Notified Names

Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Indicated Names

Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances

Not applicable

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Ordinance on Prevention of Lead Poisoning

Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning

Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning

Not applicable

Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Not applicable

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law

Not applicable

Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Not applicable

Explosive Control Law

Not applicable

Vessel Safety Law

Not applicable

Aviation Law

Not applicable

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Not classified as marine pollutant

Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law

Industrial waste

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the

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specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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