Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Blue

Alsco Ltd (GB)

Part Number: **83318, M83318**
Version No: **1.4**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **04/12/2023**
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S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Blue
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For Industrial Use Only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	Sectors of Use - SU21 | Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Alsco Ltd (GB)**	**ITW Pro Brands. -KS**
Address	Unit 13 Hillmead Industrial Estate Marshall Road Swindon, Wiltshire SN5 5FZ United Kingdom	805 E. Old 56 Highway Olathe, KS 66061 United States
Telephone	+44 1793 733 900	1-800-433-9536
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.alscoltd.co.uk	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	info@alscoltd.co.uk	Customerservice@itwprobrands.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec**	**Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec**
Emergency telephone numbers	**+44 330 027 0156 (InfoTrac)+001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)**	**1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**844 892 0111**	**1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Ouside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)**

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H350 - Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H371 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567*

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

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H350	May cause cancer.
H371	May cause damage to organs.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
zirconium octoate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64742-47-8* 2.265-149-8 3.649-422-00-2 4.01-2119456620-43-XXXX	15-40	Petroleum Distillates light*	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	0	Not Available
1. 96-29-7* 2.202-496-6 3.616-014-00-0|606-082-00-X 4.Not Available	1-5	methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; H301, H312, H315, H317, H318, H336, H350, H370, H373 [1]	dermal: ATE = 1100 mg/kg bw | oral: ATE = 100 mg/kg bw	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 123-42-2 2.204-626-7 3.603-016-00-1 4.Not Available	1-5	diacetone alcohol	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [2]	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C ≥ 10 %	Not Available
1. 22464-99-9* 2.242-197-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<0.15	zirconium octoate	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; H361 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 147-14-8 2.205-685-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.5-1.5	C.I. Pigment Blue 15 [e]	Not Classified [3]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

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	‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ‣ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ‣ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ‣ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Avoid generation of static electricity. ‣ **DO NOT** use plastic buckets. ‣ Earth all lines and equipment. ‣ Use spark-free tools when handling. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▸ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▸ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▸ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▸ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Inorganic derivative of Group 11 metal. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

+	x	o	x	+	+	+

X — *Must not be stored together*
0 — *May be stored together with specific preventions*
+ — *May be stored together*

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Dermal 4.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 16.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 2.9 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 10 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/L (STP)
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Inhalation 0.9 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Inhalation 0.43 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	0.256 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.118 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.026 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.012 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.101 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.052 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 177 mg/L (STP)
diacetone alcohol	Dermal 212 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 32.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 442 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 240 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 5.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 65.3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) **	2 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.2 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 7.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.74 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.3 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
zirconium octoate	Dermal 0.333 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.351 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.82 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Dermal 0.167 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.58 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.167 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.7 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	0.36 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.036 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 6.37 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.637 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.06 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 71.7 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Copper and compounds: dust and mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	diacetone alcohol	4-Hydroxy-4methylpentan-2-one	50 ppm / 241 mg/m3	362 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	zirconium octoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Petroleum Distillates light*	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
diacetone alcohol	150 ppm	350 ppm	2100* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Petroleum Distillates light*	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Not Available	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	1,800 ppm	Not Available
zirconium octoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a 'glove-box' . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

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Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ‣ Eyewash unit. ‣ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.90-1.00
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	260
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	6,000 - 9,000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	136.1	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	42	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	5.6	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC %**	36%
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2

Continued...

10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Blue	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

Petroleum Distillates light*	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

C.I. Pigment Blue 15	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (human): non-irritant [Manuf. C.G.]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.084<5.212 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (human): non-irritant
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *[2]	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **[2]	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg **[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg[2]	
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg[2]	

diacetone alcohol	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 100 ppm/15 mins.
Oral (Rat) LD50: 2520 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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zirconium octoate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body s hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.
Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Dykem® Cross Check™ Torque Seal® - Blue

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Petroleum Distillates light*

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1

C.I. Pigment Blue 15

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.33-11	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	2

methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

diacetone alcohol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	100mg/l	2

Continued...

zirconium octoate	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	HIGH	HIGH
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	LOW	LOW
diacetone alcohol	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Petroleum Distillates light*	LOW (BCF = 159)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (BCF = 11)
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
diacetone alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3376)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
diacetone alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine distruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformaties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Continued...

	▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): 30 Classification code: F1 Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: 163 367 650 Limited quantity: 5 L Tunnel Restriction Code: D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955

Continued...

	Limited Quantities	5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	3 Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: F1 Special provisions: 163; 367; 650 Limited quantity: 5 L Equipment required: PP, EX, A Fire cones number: 0

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Petroleum Distillates light*	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Petroleum Distillates light*	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Petroleum Distillates light* is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C.I. Pigment Blue 15 is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

diacetone alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

zirconium octoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c

Continued...

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Petroleum Distillates light*	64742-47-8*	649-422-00-2	01-2119456620-43-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Asp. Tox. 1	GHS08; Dgr	H304
2	Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 1B; Acute Tox. 4; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1B; Flam. Liq. 2; STOT SE 2	GHS08; Dgr; GHS02; GHS09; GHS05	H304; H336; H411; H335; H373; H302; H312; H314; H332; H340; H350; H225; H371

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	147-14-8	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng; GHS09	H317; H410; H315; H319

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU	96-29-7*	616-014-00-0|606-082-00-X	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1; Carc. 2	GHS08; GHS05; Dgr	H312; H317; H318; H351
2	Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1; STOT RE 1; Acute Tox. 1; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 3; Carc. 1B; STOT SE 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Flam. Liq. 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 2; Acute Tox. 3	Dgr; GHS08; GHS05; GHS06; GHS02; GHS09	H317; H318; H372; H412; H310; H301; H315; H336; H350; H370; H226; H331

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	603-016-00-1	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	STOT SE 3; Repr. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 1; STOT RE 1; Flam. Liq. 2; STOT SE 3; Eye Dam. 1	GHS08; GHS02; Dgr; GHS05	H335; H361d; H315; H336; H373; H370; H225; H318

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
zirconium octoate	22464-99-9*	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H315
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 3; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Sens. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS08; Dgr; GHS02	H315; H360D; H412; H319; H335; H332; H317; H302; H226

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Petroleum Distillates light*; C.I. Pigment Blue 15; methyl ethyl ketoxime - EU; diacetone alcohol; zirconium octoate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zirconium octoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/12/2023
Initial Date	24/07/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Minimum classification
Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, H371	Calculation method

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