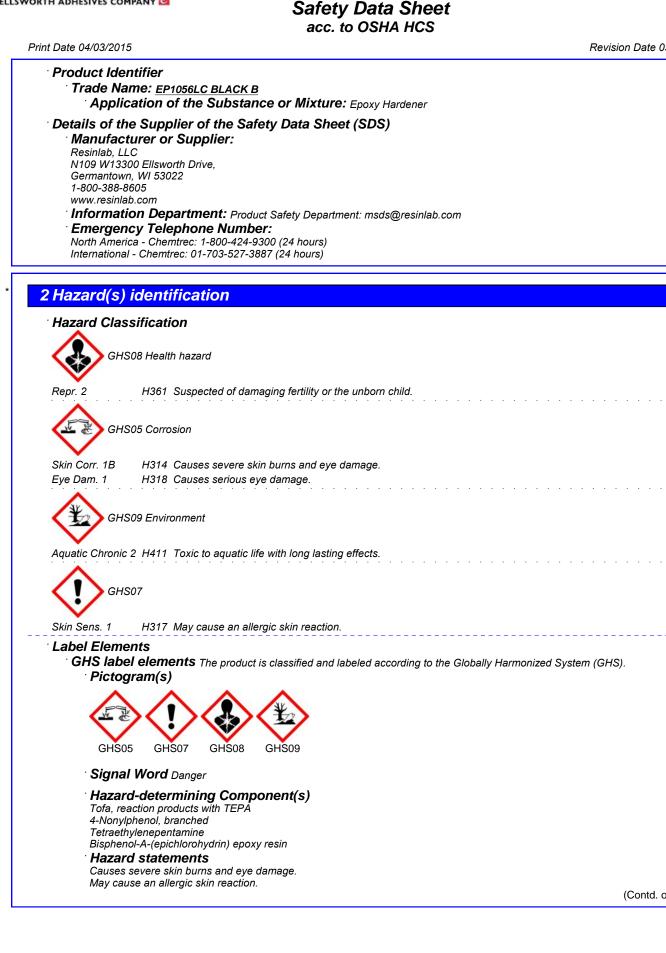


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(Contd. of page 1) Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Precautionary statements Do not breathe dusts or mists. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye protection / face protection. Avoid release to the environment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Specific treatment (see on this label). IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Collect spillage. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Prevention Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid release to the environment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Hazard Rating System NFPA System NFPA Ratings (scale 0 - 4) Health = 2 Fire = 1Reactivity = 0 NFPA special hazards (water reactivity and oxidizing property): None HMIS Svstem HMIS Ratings (scale 0 - 4) HEALTH *2 Health = *2 FIRF 1 Fire = 1 Reactivity = 0 REACTIVITY 0 Other hazards Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT: Not applicable. · vPvB: Not applicable. 119

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3 Composition/information on ingredients

[•] Chemical Characterization: Mixtures

[·] Composition/Inform	nation on Ingredients	
CAS: 68953-36-6 EINECS: 273-201-6	Tofa, reaction products with TEPA Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	50-60%
CAS: 84852-15-3 EINECS: 284-625-5 Index Number: 601-053-00-8	4-Nonylphenol, branched	10-20%
CAS: 25068-38-6 NLP: 500-033-5 Index Number: 603-074-00-8	Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2A, H319; Skin Sens. 1, H317	10-20%
CAS: 112-57-2 EINECS: 203-986-2 Index Number: 612-060-00-0 RTECS: KH8585000	Tetraethylenepentamine Resp. Sens. 1, H334 Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Aquatic Acute 2, H401	5-<10%
CAS: 140-31-8 EINECS: 205-411-0 Index Number: 612-105-00-4 RTECS: TK 8050000	N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine Acute Tox. 3, H311 Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Acute 3, H402; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	5-<10%
· Classification Syst		

Classification System:

The Classifications were based on the Toxicological and Ecological Data of the substances/mixtures in the Section 11 and 12.

4 First-aid measures

[•] Description of First Aid Measures

General Information

Symptoms may be delayed several hours after exposure; victims should be medically observed for at least 48 hours after exposure. Ensure medical personnel are aware of exposure and take precautions for their personal protection; see Section 8 for the information of personal protection.

After Inhalation

Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. Keep person at rest. Provide oxygen if person is not breathing. Supply fresh air and to be sure call for a doctor. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Seek immediate medical advice.

After Skin Contact

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing and put them in a tightly sealed bag. Immediately wash contaminated skin with water and soap and rinse them thoroughly. Seek immediate medical advice even if no symptoms develop.

After Eye Contact

Immediately rinse opened eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water. Immediately remove contact lenses if present. Continue rinsing. Do not put any ointments, oils or medication in eyes without specific instructions. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to a hospital even if no symptoms develop.

After Swallowing

If victim is unconscious; never give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious; rinse out mouth and give victim small amounts of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs.



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Seek immediate medical advice.

After Exposure Get medical advice/attention at once.

• Information for Doctor Have chemical containers, labels and/or (M)SDS ready when calling or visiting a medical center. Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed After frequent or high intense exposure, the following medical tests are recommended:

eye tests skin tests

kidney tests

Reproductive system function tests Check section 11 Toxicological Information for further relevant information.

Additional Information

For additional information, please consult the corresponding first aid measures in the most current version of Emergency Response Guidebook which is produced by the US Department of Transportation.

5 Fire-fighting measures

• Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Agent(s)

Use fire fighting measures and extinguishing agents that suit the environment. In case of fire, suitable extinguishing agents are: Alcohol resistant foam. Dry chemical or fire-extinguishing powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water spray or water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Agent(s) Water with full jet

Firefighting Procedures

Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Solid stream of water may spread fire; use water spray or water fog. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic; protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water runoff if possible to prevent environmental pollution. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Contain fire water runoff if possible to prevent environmental pollution.

Special Hazards Arising in Fire

Will not burn unless preneated.
In case of fire, following can be released:
Phenolic compounds
nitric acid
nitrosamine
Aldehydes and or ketones.
Ammonia gas may be liberated at high temperatures.
Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Carbon monoxide (CO)
Nitrogen oxides

[•] Advice for Firefighters

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA fire brigades standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

As with any fire, wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear that are NIOSH approved.

• Additional Information Ensure adequate and functional fire fighting facilities equipped in working area at all times.

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6 Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions

Do not touch damaged containers or spills unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during use. Ensure personnel take precautions for their personal protection during clean up; see Section 8 for the specific requirements.

Environmental Precautions

Keep away from sewage system or other water courses; do not penetrate ground/soil. Inform respective authorities in case of any seepage to the environment.

Cleaning Up Methods

Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unauthorized personnel away. For large spills: Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Allow molten product to cool. Absorb residues with liquid-binding materials. For small spills: Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete. Collect spills in suitable and properly labeled containers. Do not use solvents unless following safe handling practices and within the recommended exposure guidelines. Dispose contaminated chemicals as waste according to Section 13.

Additional Information No further relevant information.

7 Handling and storage

· Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling

Obtain special instruction before use; do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during handling.

- Avoid any body contact of containers or contents unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Wear respiratory protection when handling.

Handle in well ventilated work space.

Keep away from incompatible material(s).

Avoid any release into the environment.

Observe all the personal protection requirements in Section 8.

Information about Protection Against Explosions and Fires

Will not burn unless preheated.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources during handling.

· Storage

[•] Requirements to be Met by Storerooms and Receptacles

Store in a well-ventilated place; provide ventilation for receptacles. Keep stored in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Information about Storage in One Common Storage Facility

Store away from incompatible material(s).

Store away from foodstuffs.

Avoid release to the environment.

Additional Information No further relevant information.

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8 Exposure controls/personal protection

[•] Engineering Measures or Controls

Exposure Limit Values that Require Monitoring at the Workplace

84852-15-3 4-Nonylphenol, branched

TEEL-1 Short-term value: 20 mg/m³

TEEL-2 Short-term value: 125 mg/m³

TEEL-3 Short-term value: 500 mg/m³

112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine

WEEL Long-term value: 5 mg/m³

Skin; DSEN

140-31-8 N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine

TEEL-1 Short-term value: 7.5 mg/m³

TEEL-2 Short-term value: 50.0 mg/m³

TEEL-3 Short-term value: 500 mg/m³

Other Engineering Measures or Controls

Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions.

If applicable, use process enclosure(s), local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protective

General Protective and Hygienic Measures

Avoid any contact with skin or eye. Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Keep food, drink or feed away from working area. Contaminated work clothing is not allowed out of workplace. Clean hands and exposed skin thoroughly after work and before breaks.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

[•] Breathing Equipment

Caution! Improper use of respirators is dangerous.

In case of brief exposure or low pollution, use a respiratory filter device.

In case of intensive or longer exposure, use a positive-pressure respiratory protective device that is independent of circulating air. **Hand Protection**



Protective gloves

Selection of glove material should take into consideration the penetration times, rates of diffusion, and the degradation. Suggested glove type(s): Nitrile Gloves Butyl Rubber Gloves Fluoroelastomer or Viton Gloves

Eye Protection



Brief or short term use: Tightly sealed goggles



Intensive or long term use: Tightly sealed goggles and Face Shields

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[•] Body Protection



Intensive or long term use: Protective Clothing

Additional Information

All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available every day, and put on before work. The Engineering measures or controls, and PPE recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation. For additional information, please consult the corresponding requirements under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.94-95, and 29 CFR 1910.132-138.

Information on Basic Physica	I and Chemical Properties	
Appearance:	·	
Form:	Liquid	
Color:	Amber	
Odor:	Amine-like	
Odor Threshold:	Not determined.	
PH-Value:	Not determined.	
Change in Condition:		
Melting Point:	Not determined.	
Boiling Point:	204 °C (399 °F)	
[•] Flash Point:	99 °C (210 °F)	
Decomposition Temperature	re: Not determined.	
Flammability:	Not determined.	
Explosion:	Not determined.	
Explosion Limits:		
Lower:	Not determined.	
Upper:	Not determined.	
· Vapor Pressure:	Not determined.	
Density at 25 °C (77 °F):	0.99 g/cm³ (8.262 lbs/gal)	
Solubility in or Miscibility	with	
Water:	Partially miscible.	
· Viscosity:	-	
[•] Dynamic at 20 °C (68 °F): 6200 mPas	
Kinematic:	, Not determined.	

10 Stability and reactivity

* Physical Hazard(s) Not a regulated reactive or physical hazard under GHS.

* Hazardous Reactivity and Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperatures.

Thermal Decomposition and Conditions to be Avoided

Keep away from incompatible material(s).

Thermally decomposes during fire or high heat; keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources.

Possibility of Other Hazardous Reaction(s)

May slowly corrode Copper, Aluminum, Nickel, Cobalt, Zinc and Galvanized surfaces.

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May react with strong reducing agents generating flammable hydrogen (H_2) .

Incompatible Material(s) Oxidizing agents

Bases (Alkalis) Amines. Mercaptans Strong reducing agents Sodium hypochlorite, Nitrous acid and other nitrosating agents Isocyanates Aldehydes Acids Chlorinated hydrocarbons

• Hazardous Decomposition Product(s)

Nitric acid, nitrogen oxides and nitrosamine. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide Ammonia (NH₃) and/or Amines. Thermally decomposes during fire or very high heat. See Section 5 for fire hazards evolved during thermal decomposition.

* Hazardous Polymerization Product(s) No relevant information.

* Additional Information No further relevant information.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

· (Oral	
6895	3-36-6	Tofa, reaction products with TEPA
Oral	LD50	(rat) (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg) 3125 mg/kg (mouse) (Read-across from 68140-00-1& 68155-06-6) Reference: Air products (M)SDS (2012).
8485	2-15-3	4-Nonylphenol, branched
Oral	LD50	1604 mg/kg (rat) Reference: Royce SDS (2015)
2506	8-38-6	Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Oral	LD50	11400 mg/kg (rat) 15600 mg/kg (mouse) Reference: NLM Toxnet (2010).
112-	57-2 Te	etraethylenepentamine
Oral	LD50	2100 mg/kg (white rats) (Classified as Cat 4 by EU) 3900 mg/kg (rats) EC classified the substance as an Acute-4 oral hazard although the lowest LD50 (oral) available was over 2000 mg/kg. Reference: HSNO (2010), HSDB (2011) and ESIS (2011).
140-:	31-8 N	-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine
Oral	LD50	2140 mg/kg (rat) Royce SDS (2015)
	lf sı diar nau sho	tential Health Effect(s): vallowed, may cause: rhea isea ck or collapse a classified acute oral hazard.
· L	Derm	al
6895	3-36-6	Tofa, reaction products with TEPA
Derm	nal LD	50 (rabbit) (LD50 ≥ 8550 mg/kg) Reference: Air products (M)SDS (2012).



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(Contd. of page 8) 84852-15-3 4-Nonylphenol, branched Dermal LD50 2031 mg/kg (rabbit) Royce SDS (2015) 25068-38-6 Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin Dermal LD50 20000 mg/kg (rabbit) (Test guideline not available) > 1270 mg/kg (mouse) > 2000 mg/kg (rat) > 1600 mg/kg (rabbit); however, there was no fixed test result available; classification was not possible without further information. Reference: Royce (M)SDS (2011) and ChemID (2010). 112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine Dermal LD50 660 mg/kg (rabbit) Reference: OECD SIDS (2001). 140-31-8 N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine Dermal LD50 866 mg/kg (rabbit) Reference: OECD SIDS (2005). Potential Health Effect(s): Not a classified acute dermal hazard. Inhalative 84852-15-3 4-Nonylphenol, branched Inhalative LC50/4 h (mouse) (Non-toxic; LC50 exceeded the satured vapor value) At 267 mg/m³ (230 ppm), there was no significant depression. At the saturated vapor concentration of 3636 mg/m³ (400 ppm) at 70 °C, there was sensory irritation observed which was rapidly gone after removal from exposure. The substance was not classified as an acute inhalative hazard under its regular use. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000). 25068-38-6 Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin Inhalative LC50/4 h (Test species: n/a) (Toxicity not expected based on the acute oral data) 112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine Inhalative LC50/4 h (rat) (LC0/8hrs >9.9ppm (saturated vapor concentration)) No mortality or any signs of toxicities were observed after an 8 hour inhalation of 9.9 ppm of the substance which was the saturated vapor and the highest tested concentration. Reference: OECD SIDS (2001). 140-31-8 N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine Inhalative LC50/4 h (rat) (No mortality observed at saturated atmosphere) No mortality was observed in rats after a single exposure to the saturated atmosphere for 8 hours. Reference: OECD SIDS (2005). Potential Health Effect(s): While not a classified inhalative acute toxicity hazard, the product may cause the following symptoms: burning sensation sore throat Not a classified acute inhalative hazard. cough, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, vomiting, and wheezing Skin Corrosion or Irritation 68953-36-6 Tofa, reaction products with TEPA Corrosion/Irritation (No data available) 84852-15-3 4-Nonylphenol, branched Corrosion/Irritation corrosive (rabbit) (Directive 84/449/EEC B4: Post-exposure: 8 days) All tested animals showed signs of erythema, edema, and eschar which were not fully reversible within 8 days. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000). 25068-38-6 Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin Corrosion/Irritation irritating (rabbit) Acute skin irritation was mild, through repeated and prolonged exposure may cause severe irritation. The substance was classified as Category 2 by GHS-J. Reference: HSNO CCID (2010) and GHS-J (2006). 112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine (Contd. on page 10) US

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		(Contd. of page 9
Corrosion/Irri	The su period	ive (rabbit) (serious skin burns within 20-30 min of application) ubstance caused serious skin burns within 20-30 min of application, and necrosis following a 4 hour exposure I in rabbit skin. The substance was therefore considered as corrosive (Category 1) to rabbit skin. ence: OECD SIDS (2001).
140-31-8 N-(2		
	tation corros 100 % 10 % s 10 % s Thus,	ive (rabbit) (US DOT Corrosivity Assay) pure substance (4 hours) - corrosive substance (9 -11 days) - moderate irritation substance (abraded skin, 2 days) - deep necrosis the substance was classified as corrosive to rabbit skin (Category 1). ence: OECD SIDS (2005).
·Pote	ential Hea	Ith Effect(s):
Caus In coi	es severe sk ntact with ski	n, may cause: severe skin burns
		nage or Irritation
-		-
		n products with TEPA
Damage/Irrita		,
84852-15-3 4		
Damage/Imte	There v involver	irrit. (rabbit) (Draize Test) vas corneal opacity in all animals and iritis in two. Meanwhile, all treated animals showed marked conjunctival ment with transient discharges. Thus, the substance was classified as a serious eye irritant (Category 1). nce: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
		(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Damage/Irrita		g (rabbit) ostance caused eye irritation (Category 2A) based on the dermal effect to rabbit skin.
112-57-2 Tet	raethylenep	entamine
Damage/Irrita		damage (rabbit) (Based on the skin corrosion results) bstance was classified as a serious eye irritant (Category 1) based on the skin corrosion results.
140-31-8 N-(2	2-Aminoethy	/I)piperazine
Damage/Irrita	Neat su resulted	damage (rabbit) ubstance applied to rabbit eyes caused extensive irritation in the conjunctiva and cornea, which most likely d in permanent blindness. nce: OECD SIDS (2005).
·Pote	ential Hea	Ith Effect(s):
	es serious ey	
In coi	ntact with eye	e, may cause:
	ease or loss o	
		severe deep burns
		kin Sensitization
	,	n products with TEPA
Sensitization	-	(No data available)
		(No data available)
84852-15-3 4	• •	•
Sensitization	Skin	not sensitizing (guinea pig) (Buehler test with OECD TG 406) Guinea pig maximization test - negative There was no significant difference between treated and negative controlled groups; the substance was not classified as a dermal sensitizer. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
	Respiratory	(No data available)
25068-38-6 E	Bisphenol-A-	(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Sensitization	Skin	sensitizing (Human) Based on positive results from skin sensitization tests on human volunteers and guinea pigs, GHS-J classified the substance as a dermal sensitizer. Reference: GHS-J (2006).
	Respiratory	



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		(Contd. of page
112-57-2 Tet		
Sensitization		sensitizing (Human) (Based on human epidemiological report) There were skin sensitization results reported in human victims after exposure to the substance. (guinea pig) Maximization test - a 50% concentrated solution of the substance induced a positive result. The substance is therefore classified as a dermal sensitizer (Category 1). Reference: OECD SIDS (2001). (Ale date subjects)
		(No data available)
140-31-8 N-(2	-	
Sensitization		sensitizing (guinea pig) (OECD TG 406) 5 out of 20 guinea pigs showed positive responses in the maximization tests. For safety reason, the substar was classified as a skin sensitizer (Category 1). Reference: OECD SIDS (2005).
	Respiratory	(No data available)
May o Repe No re	cause an alle ated skin coi levant inform	n Ith Effect(s): ergic skin reaction. ntact may cause dermatitis, skin rash or itchiness. nation for respiratory sensitization; classification is not possible.
	•	ccupational Safety & Health Administration)
None of the ir	ngredients is	listed.
· Germ (Cell Mutag	zenicity
		n products with TEPA
Mutagenicity		
84852-15-3 4		
	• •	ouse) (In Vivo (Directive 79/831/EEC, B12))
	In Vitro (HG In Vivo (Diro sampling tin Reference: I	IUCLID Dataset (2000).
		-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Mutagenicity	In Vitro (Chi with metabo Positive (sai a conclusior	inese hamster lung fibroblast cells) (In Vitro (Chromosomal Aberration)) romosomal Aberration; Chinese hamster lung fibroblast cells) - Positive without metabolic activation; negat blic activation. Imonella typhimurium) (In Vitro (Ames assay)). Due to the absence from In Vivo tests, it was not possible to ma n of mutagenicity of the substance. NLM CCRIS (2010).
112-57-2 Tet	raethylenep	entamine
Mutagenicity	(Rats and M In Vitro (rat; In Vivo (mou (salmonella In Vitro - Po (Chinese H In Vitro (Ger In Vitro (Sist Due to the n	Unscheduled DNA synthesis) - Positive with and without metabolic activation. use; Micronucleus assay) - Negative a typhimurium) isitive with and without metabolic activation.
140-31-8 N-(2		
	negative (Hi	uman) (In Vitro (Cytogenic Assay with OECD TG 473)) monella typhimurium; OECD TG 471) - Negative with and without metabolic activation
	negative (m	ouse) (In Vivo (Micronucleus Assay)) use; Lymphoma Assay) - Negative with and without metabolic activation.
	In Vitro (Moi In Vitro (Rat In Vitro (Sac When consi	use; Gene Mutation Assay) - Positive without metabolic activation (due to high pH) t; Unscheduled DNA Synthesis with OECD TG 482) - Negative ccharomyces cerevisiae) - Negative with and without metabolic activation. idering all of the evidence, the substance is not classified as a mutagen. OECD SIDS (2005) and IUCLID Dataset (2000).



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	tial Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.
· Carcinog	enicity
	a, reaction products with TEPA
Carcinogenicity	negative (Test species: n/a) (not listed by OSHA, ACGIH, NTP or IARC)
	onylphenol, branched
	negative (Test species: n/a) (not listed as a Carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA) Reference: Hexion (M)SDS (2004).
25068-38-6 Bisp	ohenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
	negative (Test species: n/a) (Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or OSHA) (Mouse) 1 out of 4 cases with female mice showed positive carcinogenic results after a repeated dermal application with 10 concentration of the substance for two years. When considering all of the evidence, the substance was not classified as carcinogen. Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010).
	thylenepentamine
Carcinogenicity	negative (mouse) (No carcinogenic effect in mouse skin observed) Reference: OECD SIDS (2001).
	minoethyl)piperazine
	negative (Test species: n/a) (not listed as a Carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA)
Poten	tial Health Effect(s): Not a known Carcinogen.
	ctive Toxicity
	a, reaction products with TEPA
	xi. (No data available)
•	onylphenol, branched
	xi. positive (rat) (NOAEL (oral) = 15 mg/kg/day)
	There were adverse effects on pups observed at the non-maternally toxic doses; the substance was therefo classified as a suspected reproductive hazard by EU. Reference: EPA HPVIS (2010) and REACh CLP (2012).
	ohenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Reproductive To	 negative (Test species: n/a) (no reproductive or developmental effect observed) There was no reproductive or developmental effect observed at dosing levels that were toxic to parental animals. Reference: GHS-J (2006).
112-57-2 Tetrae	thylenepentamine
Reproductive To	xi. (No data available)
140-31-8 N-(2-A	minoethyl)piperazine
Reproductive To	 negative (rat) (OECD TG 422; No reproductive performance observed) Route: Oral with up to 416 mg/kg/day (male rats) and 598 mg/kg/day (female rats) No reproductive performance in maternal animals or general physical condition in F1 pups was observed at any dos levels. Thus, the substance was not classified as a reproductive hazard. Reference: ECHA (2011).
Suspecto Not a kn	tial Health Effect(s): ed of damaging fertility or the unborn child. own Reproductive hazard. ant information; classification is not possible.
[·] Specific	Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
	a, reaction products with TEPA
	vo data available)
84852-15-3 4-No	onylphenol, branched
STOT-Single (N	vo data available)
25068-38-6 Bisp	phenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
STOT-Single Ta So ratio	arget: None (Rats and Mice) (No effect after single oral doses) omnolence (general depressed activity) and dyspnea were observed after a single oral application with 11400 mg/kg ts, or 15600 mg/kg to mice of the substance. However, the dose levels were both outside of the guidance value ranges. eference: NLM Toxnet (2010).
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112-57-2 Tetraet	hylenepentamine (Contd. of page
STOT-Single (N	
	ninoethyl)piperazine
STOT-Single Tai NC At but est	rget: N/A (rat) (conclusive but not sufficient for classification) AEL (oral) < 2097 mg/kg necropsy, slightly congested lungs, mottled livers, intestine and adrenal hemorrhaged stomach, and congested interna t pale externally kidneys were observed in victims that were killed at the dose level of 2097 mg/kg. NOAEL was n ablished. Meanwhile, ECHA concluded it as conclusive but not sufficient for classification.
	ference: ECHA (2011). ial Health Effect(s): No relevant information; classification is not possible.
	arget Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
	, reaction products with TEPA
	(No data available)
	nylphenol, branched
STOT-Repeated	(rat) (Target: Kidney via Oral routes) NOAEL (oral, 90 days) = 50 mg/kg/day; there were renal tubular epithelial degeneration and renal tubular dilatati observed from the test animals. Reference: Huntsman (M)SDS (2009), EPA HPVIS (2010), IUCLID Dataset (2000) and GHS-J (2006).
25068-38-6 Bisp	henol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
STOT-Repeated	Target: N/A (guinea pig) (insufficient data for classification) With dermal application of the substance for 55 days, increased seromucoid concentrations, decreased lacta dehydrogenase (LDH), and decreased leucylnaphthylamidase (LNA) were observed in the test animals. Meanwhile, t substance caused a toxic effect on blood components of female guinea-pigs with greater effects on pregnant anima However, there was no detail available regarding the dose level or test guideline, classification was thus not possible. Reference: HSNO CCID (2010).
112-57-2 Tetraet	hylenepentamine
STOT-Repeated	Target: None (rabbit) (No systemic effect after oral or dermal doses) Dermal (OECD TG 410): There were no systemic or relevant adverse effects observed. Oral: No significant change was observed by comparing the treated animals with the controlled groups. Reference: OECD SIDS (2001).
140-31-8 N-(2-Ar	ninoethyl)piperazine
STOT-Repeated	Target: None (rat) (After repeated dermal or oral administration) Target organs: None NOAEL (dermal; 4 weeks; OECD TG 410) = 1000 mg/kg/day (the maximum test dose) There was no evidence of systemic toxicity observed. (rat) (Oral; OECD TG 422) Target organs: None A test item-related lower mean final body weight was apparent in females of the 8000 ppm/day group (598 mg/kg/day) the scheduled necropsy. However, the dose level was outside of the guidance value ranges. Reference: OECD SIDS (2005) and ECHA (2011).
Potent	ial Health Effect(s): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiratior	
	, reaction products with TEPA
	d (No data available)
	nylphenol, branched
	(No data available)
,	henol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
	d (No data available)
	hylenepentamine
	(No data available)
Ashiration Hazarr	
	ninoethyl)piperazine

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· Additional Information No further relevant information.

Aquatic Enviro	nmental Toxicity
-	action products with TEPA
Algae Toxicity	1.1-2.2 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (EC50 (96 hrs), OECD TG 201) EC50 (96 hrs; OECD TG 201; Read-across from 68140-00-1, 68155-06-6 and 68603-42-9) = 1.1-2.2 mg/l
Crustacean Toxicity	0.3-4.2 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (48 hrs); OECD TG 202 and EEC Method C2) EC50 (48 hrs; Read-across from 71820-35-4; OECD TG 202 and EEC Method C2) = 0.3 - 4.2 mg/L (Ceriodaphnia dubia) (Read-across from 68603-42-9; EPA-600/3-88-034(-36)) EC50 (48 hrs) = 2.25 mg/L (Daphnia Pulex) (Read-across from 68603-42-9; EPA/600/485/013) EC50 (48 hrs) = 2.39 mg/L
Fish Toxicity	0.43 mg/l (Test species: n/a) (LC50 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203) 0.43 mg/L (Test species: N/a) (LC50 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203; Read-across from 68910-93-0) 2.6 mg/L (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) (LC50 (96 hrs); Read-across from 93-83-4) 3.6 mg/L (Brachydanio rerio (Zebra fish)) (LC50 (96 hrs); Read-across from 68603-42-9; ISO 7346/1-3) Based on the rapid degradability, the substance is not classified as a chronic environmental hazard; based on lowest acute L(E)C50 (fish and crustacea) < 1 mg/L, the substance is classified as an Acute-1 environmental hazar Reference: Air products (M)SDS (2012), IUCLID Dataset (2000) and EPA HPVIS (2010).
84852-15-3 4-Nony	phenol, branched
Algae Toxicity	0.27 mg/l (Skeletonema costatum) (EC50 (96 hrs)) (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) EC50 (96 hrs) = 0.41 mg/L (Scenedesmus subspicatus) EC50 (72 hrs; Algenwachstums-Hemmtest nach UBA) = 1.3 mg/L
Crustacean Toxicity	0.15 mg/l (Hyalella azteca) (EC50 (96 hrs)) (Daphnia magna (water flea)) EC50 (48 hrs) = 0.035 mg/L Royce SDS (2015) NOEC (21 days) = 0.024 mg/L (Mysidopsis bahia) EC50 (96 hrs) = 0.043 mg/L NOEC (28 days) = 3.9 μg/L
Fish Toxicity	0.14 mg/l (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) Royce SDS (2015)
25068-38-6 Bispher	nol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
Algae Toxicity	(No data available)
Crustacean Toxicity	1.4 - 1.7 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (48 hrs))
Fish Toxicity	1.41 mg/l (Oryzias latipes (Rice fish)) (LC50 (96 hrs)) 3.1 mg/l (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) (LC50 (96 hrs)) Based on the non-rapid degradability and the acute LC50 < 10 mg/L, the substance is classified as a Chronic environmental hazard. Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010) and CHRIP (2010).
112-57-2 Tetraethy	•
Algae Toxicity	2 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (ErC50 (72 hrs, growth rate)) Based on the non-rapid degradability and the algal ErC50 < 1 mg/L, the substance is classified as a Chroni environmental hazard.
Crustacean Toxicity	14.6 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (LC50 (48 hrs))
Fish Toxicity	420 mg/l (Poecilia reticulata) (LC50 (96 hrs)) 420 mg/l (Guppy (Poecilia reticulata)) (LC50 (96 hrs)) Reference: OECD SIDS (2001).
140-31-8 N-(2-Amin	oethyl)piperazine
Algae Toxicity	495 mg/l (Green Algae) (EC50 (72 hrs); OECD TG 201) Royce SDS (2015)



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Crustacean Toxicity	/ 32 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (48 hrs); OECD TG 202) Based on the non-rapid degradability and the acute EC50 < 100 mg/L, the substance is classified as a Chronic environmental hazard. Royce SDS (2015)
Fish Toxicity	368 mg/l (Leuciscus idus (Ide or Orfe)) (LC50 (96 hrs)) 560 mg/l (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) (LC50 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203) Reference: OECD SIDS (2005) and ECHA (2011).
Aquatic En	vironmental Toxicity Assessment: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Degradability a	and Stability
68953-36-6 Tofa, r	eaction products with TEPA
	readily biodeg. (Activated Sludge) (Read-across from 68140-00-1 and 68603-42-9) Biodegradation (OECD TG 303A; aerobic) = 92% Biodegradation (OECD TG 303A; anaerobic) = 79% (Test species: n/a) (Read-across from 68140-00-1, 68155-06-6&68063-42-9) Biodegradation (30 days; Directive 84/449/EEC C6) = 55-90% Thus, the substance is readily biodegradable. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
	(Test species: n/a) (The substance is not persistent) Reference: Canada DSL (2007). (27, -02)5(-12) am3/melacula acc (OH radical) (Read across from 112-84 5, 124-26 5 and 201-02-0).
-	(27 - 93)E(-12) cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) (Read-across from 112-84-5, 124-26-5 and 301-02-0) Half-Life = 1.5-4.5 hours; however, photolysis in water is negligible. Reference: EPA HPVIS (2010).
Stability in water	(No data available)
84852-15-3 4-Nony	/lphenol, branched
_	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Read-across from 25154-52-3; OECD TG 301C) Biodegradation (Conc. 100 ppm; 2 weeks; Direct analysis from GC, UV-vis, HPLC) = 8.9, 5.3, 2.5% Biodegradation (Conc. 100 ppm; 2 weeks; Indirect analysis from BOD) = 0% The substance is non-biodegradable. Reference: NITE CHRIP (2010).
	(Test species: n/a) (The substance is not persistent) Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
-	9.99E-11 cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) (Half-life (5.0E5 OH/cm³) = 0.3 day) Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).
	(No data available)
•	enol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin
	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Biodegradation (OECD TG 302B; 28 days) = 12%) (Activated Sludge) (OECD TG 301C; 4 weeks; Conc. 100 mg/L) Biodegradation (Indirect Analysis from BOD) = 0% Biodegradation (Direct Analysis from HPLC) = 0% The substance is non-biodegradable. Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010) and CHRIP (2010).
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) (This substance is persistent) Reference: Canada DSL (2007) and CHRIP (2010).
, The second sec	6.69E-11 cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) (Half-life (T1/2) = 1.92 hrs) However, photolysis in water is negligible. Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010).
Stability in water	(No data available)
112-57-2 Tetraethy	•
J	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Biodegradation (Closed bottle test; 28 days) < 10%) Biodegradation (Die-way test; 43 and 49 days): non-biodegradable Reference: OECD SIDS (2001).
	(Test species: n/a) (The substance is not persistent) Reference: Canada DSL (2007).
-	3.06E-10 cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) Half-life = 24 minutes; however, photolysis in water is negligible. Reference: ChemID (2010) and OECD SIDS (2001).
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Stability i	n water	stable (Test species: n/a) (No hydrolysis group in the formula) (Contd. of page	
Stability I		Hydrolysis of the substance is negligible. Reference: OECD SIDS (2002).	
140-31-8	N-(2-Am	inoethyl)piperazine	
Biodegra	dation	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (Biodegradation (OECD TG 301C) < 5%) Biodegradation (Conc.: 100 mg/L; 4 weeks; Indirect analysis from BOD) < 1% Biodegradation (Conc.: 100 mg/L; 4 weeks; Direct analysis from TOC and GC) \leq 5% This substance is non-biodegradable. Reference: NITE CHRIP (2011).	
Persisten		(Test species: n/a) (The substance is persistent) Reference: NITE CHRIP (2011).	
Photodeg		2.14E-14 cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) (Half-life (1.5E6 OH/cm³) = 0.6 hours) However, photolysis effect can be seen as negligible based on the partition of the substance to air is less than 1%. Reference: OECD SIDS (2005).	
Stability i		stable (Test species: n/a) Hydrolysis is not expected under environmental conditions (pH from 5 to 9). Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).	
Bioacc	umulat	ion and Distribution	
		reaction products with TEPA	
BCF	(Test spe	ecies: n/a) (The substance is not bioaccumulative) e: Canada DSL (2007).	
Koc LoaPow	•	available) available)	
<u> </u>		ylphenol, branched	
	BCF = 250 - 330 (8 weeks; Concentration: 0.1 ppm) BCF = 90 - 220 (8 weeks; Concentration: 0.01 ppm) (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) BCF (20 days, chemical concentration = 21 µg/L) = 271 Reference: NITE CHRIP (2010) and IUCLID Dataset (2000).		
	2580 - 25200 L/kg (Test species: n/a) Calculated from Log Koc = 0.989 LogPow - 0.346 and LogPow of 3.8 - 4.8. Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).		
~	3.8 - 4.8 (Test species: n/a) Reference: IUCLID Dataset (2000).		
	-	enol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin	
	BCF (28 0 BCF (28 0	Cyprinus carpio) (The substance is low-bioaccumulative) days; Concentration: 10 μg/L) = 0.56 - 0.67, 3.3 - 4.2 days; Concentration: 1 μg/L) = 5.6 - 6.8, 33 - 42 e: CHRIP (2010).	
	1800 - 4400 L/kg (soil) Potential for mobility in soil is moderate. Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010).		
J	/ 3.7 - 3.9 (Test species: n/a) Reference: Dow (M)SDS (2010).		
112-57-2	Tetraeth	ylenepentamine	
	Reference	species: n/a) (The substance is not bioaccumulative) e: OECD SIDS (2002).	
	1098 L/kg (Test species: n/a) (By calculation, PH=5-9) The substance is highly mobile in soil. The substance partitioned primarily to soil (55%) and to a lesser extent water (45%) based on Level III Fugacity Modeling. Reference: OECD SIDS (2002).		
LogPow		est species: n/a) (other: EPIWIN) e: OECD SIDS (2002).	
		(Contd. on page	



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(Contd. of page 16) 140-31-8 N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine BCF (Test species: n/a) (The substance is not bioaccumulative) Reference: Canada DSL (2007). 37000 L/kg (Test species: n/a) (Batch equilibrium method) Koc The substance is expected to have high affinity for adsorption to soil and sediments via a cation exchange mechanism. The substance would partition primarily to water (71.4%) and to a lesser extent soil (28.6%) based on Level 3 Fugacity Modeling. Reference: ECHA (2011). LogPow -1.48 (Test species: n/a) (Shake-flask method) Referènce: ÉCHA (2011) and OECD SIDS (2005). Degradability and Bioaccumulation Assessment: No further relevant information; assessment is not possible. Rapidly degradable; but low-bioaccumulative. * Additional Information No further relevant information. **13 Disposal considerations** [•] Hazardous Waste List Description: The product has not been evaluated for its hazards when disposed as a waste by RCRA. However, it is necessary to contain and dispose of the product as a hazardous waste based on the Hazard Identification in Section 2. Waste Treatment Recommendation: Generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Chemical waste, even small quantities, is neither allowed to be poured down drains, sewage system or waterways; nor disposed with household garbage. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Unused and Uncontaminated Packagings Recommendation Dispose of according to your local waste regulations. 14 Transport information **UN-Number** DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA UN3267 [•] UN Proper Shipping Name DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s. (4-Nonylphenol, branched, Tetraethylenepentamine) Transport hazard class(es) DOT Class 8 Corrosive substances

Label

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ADR Class 8 (C7) Corrosive substances Label 8 MDG Class 8 Class 8 Class 8 Class 8 Class 8 Class 8 Label 8 Class 8 Cass 8 Label 8 Class 8 Corrosive substances 8 Class 8 Corrosive substances 8 Corrosive substances 8 Corosive substances 8 Corrosive substances 8 Corrosive	
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DOT Quantity limitations On passenger aircraft/rail: 5 L On cargo aircraft only: 60 L ADR Excepted quantities (EQ) Code: E1 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml	
• Quantity limitations On passenger aircraft/rail: 5 L On cargo aircraft only: 60 L • ADR • Excepted quantities (EQ) Code: E1 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml • IMDG	
On cargo aircraft only: 60 L ADR Excepted quantities (EQ) Code: E1 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml IMDG	
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Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml	
IMDG	
• Excepted quantities (EQ) Code: E1	
Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml	
Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml	



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UN "Model Regulation":

UN3267, Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s. (4-Nonylphenol, branched, Tetraethylenepentamine), 8, III

15 Regulatory information

USA Regulation Lists	,	USA	Rea	ulatio	n Lists
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SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)

- Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances)
- None of the ingredients is listed.
 - Section 313 (Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting)

None of the ingredients is listed.

Section 311/312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting)

84852-15-3	4-Nonylphenol, branched	A	10-20%
25068-38-6	Bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) epoxy resin	А, С	10-<20%
112-57-2	Tetraethylenepentamine	A	5-<10%
140-31-8	N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine	A, C	5-<10%

Hazard Abbreviations for SARA 311/312

- A Acute Health Hazard
- C Chronic Health Hazard
- F Fire Hazard R - Reactive Hazard
- S Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

All ingredients are listed.

Proposition 65

Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer

106-89-8 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane

Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Females

None of the ingredients is listed.

Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Males

106-89-8 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane

Chemicals Known to Cause Developmental Toxicity

None of the ingredients is listed.

[•] Carcinogenic Categories

· EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

None of the ingredients is listed.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

None of the ingredients is listed.

NTP (National Toxicology Program)

None of the ingredients is listed.

TLV (Threshold Limit Value Established by ACGIH)

None of the ingredients is listed.

NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

None of the ingredients is listed.

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International Regulation Lists	
Canadian Domestic Substance Listings:	
All ingredients are listed.	
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)	
112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine	
140-31-8 N-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine	
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances:	
All ingredients are listed.	
Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substance List:	
All ingredients are listed.	
Korean Existing Chemical Inventory:	
All ingredients are listed.	
European Pre-registered substances:	
All ingredients are listed.	
REACh - Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) List:	
84852-15-3 4-Nonylphenol, branched	10-20%
Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) list:	
None of the ingredients is listed.	

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Department Issuing (M)SDS: Product Safety Department

Contact: msds@resinlab.com

Abbreviations and acronyms: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR: European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society) CLP/GHS: CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures) implements the Globally harmonised System (GHS) under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. DOT: US Department of Transportation HMIS: US National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA) Hazardous Materials Identification System HPVIS: US EPA High Production Volume Information System IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer developed by United Nations World Health Organisation (WHO) ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions (TI) by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods; the principal international rules for International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by SEA under the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (RTDG) LC50/LD50: Lethal Concentration/Dose, 50 percent N/a: Not available or Not applicable NFPA: US National Fire Protection Association NIOSH: US National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration P: Marine Pollutant RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA) REACh: EU Registry, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals SARA: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit developed by US Subcommittee on Consequence Assessment and Protective Actions (SCAPA) of US Department of Energy (DOE) TSCA: US Toxic Substance Control Act

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(Contd. of page 20) ACToR: US EPA Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource BCF: Bioconcentration Factor CCRIS: US NLM TOXNET Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System CHRIP: Japan NITE Information on Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of the Existing Chemical Substances in the Chemical Risk Information Platform DSL: Canada Domestic Substance List ECHA: European Chemicals Agency's Dissemination portal with information on chemical substances registered under REACH ESIS: European Chemical Substances Information System HSDB: US NLM TOXNET Hazardous Substances Databank HSNO CCID: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Chemical Classification Information Database IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) ICSC: International Chemical Safety Cards IUCLID: EU REACh International Uniform Chemical Information Database Koc: Partition coefficient, soil Organic Carbon to water NITE: National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Japan NLM TOXNET: US National Library of Medicine Toxicology Data Network OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development RID: the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; published by the Central Office for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF) RTDG: the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (UN) RTECS: US Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances SIDS: OECD existing chemicals Screening Information Data Sets SVHC: EU ECHA Substance of Very High Concern TOXLINE: US NLM bibliographic database search system Date of preparation / last revision 04/03/2015 / 2 us