

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 02.03.2017 / 0010
Replacing version dated / version: 07.12.2016 / 0009
Valid from: 02.03.2017
PDF print date: 06.03.2017
LM 508 Anti-Seize Comp. 100 g
Art.: 2012

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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

1.1 Product identifier

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

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:

Lubricant

Sector of use [SU]:

SU 3 - Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)

SU22 - Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Chemical product category [PC]:

PC24 - Lubricants, greases, release products

Process category [PROC]:

PROC 1 - Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.

PROC 2 - Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions

PROC 8a - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC 8b - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC 9 - Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC20 - Use of functional fluids in small devices

Article Categories [AC]:

AC99 - Not required.

Environmental Release Category [ERC]:

ERC 4 - Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)

ERC 7 - Use of functional fluid at industrial site

ERC 9a - Widespread use of functional fluid (indoor)

ERC 9b - Widespread use of functional fluid (outdoor)

Uses advised against:

No information available at present.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

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The mixture is not classified as dangerous in the terms of the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).

2.2 Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

EUH210-Safety data sheet available on request.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

n.a.

3.2 Mixture

Copper	
Registration number (REACH)	---
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	231-159-6
CAS	7440-50-8
content %	1-10
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.

The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!

For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1/3.2 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

Normally not necessary.

Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.

Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

Eye contact

Remove contact lenses.

Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.

Do not induce vomiting. Consult doctor immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Drying of the skin.

With long-term contact:

Irritation of the skin.

In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Symptomatic treatment.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam
Dry extinguisher
Sand

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water
CO₂

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon
Oxides of nitrogen
Oxides of phosphorus
Toxic gases

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Protective respirator with independent air supply.
Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure sufficient supply of air.
Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin.
If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.
Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.
Prevent from entering drainage system.
Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent) and dispose of according to Section 13.
Or:

Pick up mechanically and dispose of according to Section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 General recommendations

Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.
Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.
Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.
Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.
Store product closed and only in original packing.

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Protect against moisture and store closed.
 Store cool.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Name	Copper	Content %:1-10
WEL-TWA: 1 mg/m3 (dusts and mists, as Cu)	WEL-STEL: 2 mg/m3 (dusts and mists, as Cu)	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO 15202 (Workplace air - Determination of metals and metalloids in airborne particulate matter by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry), Part 1-3 - 2000(Part 1), 2001(Part 2), 2004 (Part 3) - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 84-1 (2004) - MDHS 91 (Metals and metalloids in workplace air by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry) - 1998 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 84-2 (2004) - NIOSH 7029 (Copper (dust and fume)) - 1994 - NIOSH 7300 (Elements by ICP (nitric/perchloric ashing)) - 2003 - NIOSH 7301 (Elements by ICP (aqua regia ashing)) - 2003 - NIOSH 7303 (Elements by ICP (Hot block HCl/HNO3 digestion)) - 2003 - OSHA ID-121 (Metal and metalloid particulates in workplace atmospheres (Atomic absorption)) - 2002 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 84-10 (2004) - OSHA ID-125G (Metal and metalloid particulates in workplace atmospheres (ICP)) - 2002 - OSHA ID-206 (ICP analysis of metal/metalloid particulates from solder operations) - 1991 	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.
 ** = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.
 If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.
 Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.
 Suitable assessment methods for reviewing the effectiveness of protection measures adopted include metrological and non-metrological investigative techniques.
 These are specified by e.g. EN 14042.
 EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents".

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:
 If applicable
 Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:
 Recommended
 Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374)

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Minimum layer thickness in mm:

>= 0,38

Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

> 480

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.

The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Protective hand cream recommended.

Skin protection - Other:

Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:

Normally not necessary.

Thermal hazards:

Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.

In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.

Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.

Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.

Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.

The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Paste, solid.
Colour:	Copper
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	>150 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Not determined
Density:	<1 g/cm ³ (25°C)
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive.
Oxidising properties:	No

9.2 Other information

Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

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12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.

Copper							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	0,15	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss		
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	0,15-0,3	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	0,03-0,05	mg/l	Daphnia magna		

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.

Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

07 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

20 01 26 oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

E.g. dispose at suitable refuse site.

E.g. suitable incineration plant.

For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Empty container completely.

Untampered packaging can be recycled.

Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General statements

14.1. UN number: n.a.

Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

14.4. Packing group:

Classification code:

LQ:

14.5. Environmental hazards:

Tunnel restriction code:

Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

14.4. Packing group:

Marine Pollutant:

14.5. Environmental hazards:

Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

14.4. Packing group:

14.5. Environmental hazards:

n.a.

n.a.

n.a.

n.a.

n.a.

Not applicable

n.a.

n.a.

n.a.

Not applicable

n.a.

n.a.

Not applicable

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14.6. Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

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

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Observe restrictions:

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): < 3 %

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15

Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Not applicable

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic Acute — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute

Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic

Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories
acc., acc. to according, according to
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds
approx. approximately
Art., Art. no. Article number
ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)
BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)
BCF Bioconcentration factor
BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)
BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)
BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)
BOD Biochemical oxygen demand
BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum
bw body weight
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids
CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques
CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council

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CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)

CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic

COD Chemical oxygen demand

CTFA Cosmetic, Toilet, and Fragrance Association

DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level

DNEL Derived No Effect Level

DOC Dissolved organic carbon

DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration

DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)

dw dry weight

e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance

EC European Community

ECHA European Chemicals Agency

EEA European Economic Area

EEC European Economic Community

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances

EN European Norms

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)

ERC Environmental Release Categories

ES Exposure scenario

etc. et cetera

EU European Union

EWC European Waste Catalogue

Fax. Fax number

gen. general

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GWP Global warming potential

HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane

HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IBC Intermediate Bulk Container

IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)

IC Inhibitory concentration

IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

incl. including, inclusive

IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database

LC lethal concentration

LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill

LCLo lowest published lethal concentration

LD Lethal Dose of a chemical

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill

LDLo Lethal Dose Low

LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level

LQ Limited Quantities

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships

n.a. not applicable

n.av. not available

n.c. not checked

n.d.a. no data available

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)

NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration

NOEL No Observed Effect Level

ODP Ozone Depletion Potential

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

org. organic

PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

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PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

PC Chemical product category

PE Polyethylene

PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration

POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential

ppm parts per million

PROC Process category

PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)

REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.

RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

SAR Structure Activity Relationship

SU Sector of use

SVHC Substances of Very High Concern

Tel. Telephone

ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand

TOC Total organic carbon

TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)

UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))

VOC Volatile organic compounds

vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative

WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).

WHO World Health Organization

wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.
No responsibility.

2012 LM 508 ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND 100g

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 48-0008

Issue Date: 09/10/2015

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Print Date: 26/11/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	2012 LM 508 ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND 100g
Synonyms	Item No. 2012
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s (contains copper and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Lubricant.
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SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H320	Causes eye irritation
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7440-50-8	5-15	<u>copper</u>
Not Available	1-2.5	hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics
128-37-0	1-<2.5	<u>2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol</u>
80584-90-3	0.1-<1	<u>diiisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment neededTreat symptomatically.
for copper intoxication:

- Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

Continued...

- ▶ A role for activated for charcoals or emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- ▶ In severe poisoning CaNa2EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p>

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

2012 LM 508 ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND 100g

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	copper	Copper - Fume / Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ / 1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(as Cu) / (as Cu);Dusts and mists
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	copper	Copper - Fume, as Cu / Copper - Dusts and mists, as Cu	0.2 mg/m ³ / 1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Irr; GI; metal fume fever; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	copper	Copper metal dusts, Copper metal fumes	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	[*Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Butylated hydroxytoluene	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	BHT; Butylated hydroxytoluene; Dibutylated hydroxytoluene; 4-Methyl-2,6-di-tert-butyl phenol	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
copper	Copper	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	45 mg/m ³
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylphenol, 2,6-; (BHT (food grade); 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)	6 mg/m ³	16 mg/m ³	180 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
copper	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	100 mg/m ³
hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
diisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Copper colour non slump paste with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.4

2012 LM 508 ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND 100g

Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Copper has fairly low toxicity. Some rare hereditary conditions (Wilson disease or hepatolenticular degeneration) can lead to accumulation of copper on exposure, causing irreversible damage to a variety of organs (liver, kidney, CNS, bone, vision) and lead to death.

2012 LM 508 ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND 100g	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.03 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.67 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]		
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 890 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): 500 mg/48h - mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/48h-moderate

diisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

COPPER	<p>for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</p>
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2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>for bridged alkyl phenols:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Acute oral and dermal toxicity data are available for all but two of the substances in the group. The data show that acute toxicity of these substances is low. The testing for acute toxicity spans five decades</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Repeat dose studies on the members of this category include both subchronic and chronic exposures. The liver is identified as the target organ in rats for all of the substances tested.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Data show that acute toxicity following oral and topical use of hindered phenols is low. They are not proven to cause mutations. However, long term use may affect the liver, thyroid, kidney and lymph nodes. Liver tumours have been reported.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>* Degussa SDS</p>
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DIISOOCTYL AMINOMETHYL TOLYLTRIAZOLE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>* RT Vanderbilt MSDS for Cuvan 303 CAS 94270-86-7 (mixture of isomers)</p>
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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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
☑ – Data required to make classification available
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
copper	LC50	96	Fish	0.0028mg/L	2
copper	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
copper	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
copper	EC50	96	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	4
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LC50	96	Fish	0.440mg/L	3
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.48mg/L	2
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.228mg/L	3
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	EC0	48	Crustacea	>=0.31mg/L	1
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.15mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH (BCF = 2500)



Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LOW (KOC = 23030)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3077				
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s (contains copper and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	9	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>8, 146, 335, 384, A112, B54, B120, IB8, IP3, N20, N91, T1, TP33</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	9	Special provisions	8, 146, 335, 384, A112, B54, B120, IB8, IP3, N20, N91, T1, TP33
Hazard Label	9				
Special provisions	8, 146, 335, 384, A112, B54, B120, IB8, IP3, N20, N91, T1, TP33				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3077						
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains copper and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>9L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	9L
ICAO/IATA Class	9						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	9L						
Packing group	III						

Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3077	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains copper and 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****COPPER(7440-50-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL(128-37-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

DIISOCTYL AMINOMETHYL TOLYLTRIAZOLE(80584-90-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
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Continued...

Copper	5000	2270
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State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol; copper; diisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (copper)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (diisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
copper	7440-50-8, 133353-46-5, 133353-47-6, 195161-80-9, 65555-90-0, 72514-83-1
diisooctyl aminomethyl tolyltriazole	80584-90-3, 80595-74-0

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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