Safety Data Sheet

according to UK REACH Regulation

GYEON Q2M Polish

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

1.1. Product identifier

GYEON Q2M Polish

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Vehicle polishing product - designed to remove scratches, oxidation and defects from paint.
Enthusiasts and professional use (End consumer)

Uses advised against

Any non-intended use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer

Company name:	Gyeon Technology
Street:	1405-538, 212, Gasan digital 1-ro
Place:	Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea
Telephone:	+82-10-4339-3599
Contact person:	Robert Gyeon
e-mail:	sales@gyeon.co

Supplier

Company name:	Gyeon UK Ltd
Street:	Commercial Quay, 84 Commercial Stree
Place:	GB-EH6 6LX Edinburgh
e-mail:	hello@gyeonquartz.uk
Contact person:	Richard Cooper Telephone: +44 (0)7984 056790

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

National Poisons Information Service - 03448920111. 'For healthcare professionals only'.

Further Information

Safety Data Sheet according to UK-REACH Regulation

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GB CLP Regulation

Asp. Tox. 1; H304
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Full text of hazard statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

GB CLP Regulation

Hazard components for labelling

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha
Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified
White mineral oil (petroleum)

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:

Hazard statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

The substances in the mixture (> 0.1%) do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to UK REACH.
This product does not contain a substance (> 0,1%) that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria. This product does not contain a substance (> 0,1 %) that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	Classification (GB CLP Regulation)			
7732-18-5	AQUA (Water)			65 - < 70 %
	231-791-2			
1344-28-1	aluminium oxide			10 - < 12 %
	215-691-6			
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha			10 - < 12 %
	265-150-3	649-327-00-6		
	Flam. Liq. 3, Asp. Tox. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2; H226 H304 H411			
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified			5 - 8 %
	265-149-8	649-422-00-2		
	Asp. Tox. 1; H304			
56-81-5	Glycerol			5 - < 7 %
	200-289-5			
8042-47-5	White mineral oil (petroleum)			3 - < 5 %
	232-455-8			
	Asp. Tox. 1; H304			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE

CAS No	EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE		
7732-18-5	231-791-2	AQUA (Water)	65 - < 70 %

	inhalation: LC50 = >100 mg/l (vapours); inhalation: LC50 = >100 mg/l (dusts or mists); dermal: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg		
1344-28-1	215-691-6	aluminium oxide	10 - < 12 %
	inhalation: LC50 = >2,3 mg/l (dusts or mists); oral: LD50 = > 15900 mg/kg		
64742-48-9	265-150-3	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	10 - < 12 %
	inhalation: LC50 = (5,61) mg/l (dusts or mists); dermal: LD50 = >2000 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg		
64742-47-8	265-149-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified	5 - 8 %
	inhalation: LC50 = > 5,3 mg/l (vapours); dermal: LD50 = > 2000 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = > 5000 mg/kg		
56-81-5	200-289-5	Glycerol	5 - < 7 %
	inhalation: LC50 = 5,85 mg/l (dusts or mists); dermal: LD50 = 56750 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = 27200 mg/kg		
8042-47-5	232-455-8	White mineral oil (petroleum)	3 - < 5 %
	inhalation: LC50 = >5 mg/l (dusts or mists); dermal: LD50 = >2000 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg		

Further Information

- Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha (P)
Note P: The harmonised classification as a carcinogen or mutagen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene (Einecs No 200-753-7).

Product does not contain listed SVHC substances > 0.1 % according to UK REACH.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

After inhalation

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. In case of respiratory tract irritation, consult a physician.

After contact with skin

Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. In case of skin irritation, seek medical treatment.

After contact with eyes

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. In case of troubles or persistent symptoms, consult an ophthalmologist.

After ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Let water be drunken in little sips (dilution effect). Do NOT induce vomiting. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
following inhalation: Headache. spasms. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Caution if victim vomits: Risk of aspiration!

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry extinguishing powder. Alcohol resistant foam. Atomized water.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High power water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Can be released in case of fire: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional information

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water.
Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Safe handling: see section 7

For non-emergency personnel

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8).

For emergency responders

No special measures are necessary.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).
Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal.

For cleaning up

Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Safe handling: see section 7
Personal protection equipment: see section 8
Disposal: see section 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Wear suitable protective clothing. See section 8.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Usual measures for fire prevention.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Always close containers tightly after the removal of product. Do not eat, drink, smoke or sneeze at the workplace. Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Further information on handling

Do not breathe gas/vapour/aerosol. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. General protection and hygiene measures: refer to chapter 8

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep/Store only in original container. Suitable material for Container: Stainless steel. Steel.
storage temperature: +10°C - 30°C Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area.

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Explosives. Oxidizing solids. Oxidizing liquids. Radioactive substances. Infectious substances. Food and animal feedingstuff.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep the packing dry and well sealed to prevent contamination and absorbtion of humidity.
Recommended storage temperature: 20 °C
Protect against: frost. UV-radiation/sunlight. heat. Humidity

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
1344-28-1	Aluminium oxides, respirable dust	-	4		TWA (8 h)	WEL
56-81-5	Glycerol, mist	-	10		TWA (8 h)	WEL

PNEC values

CAS No	Substance
Environmental compartment	Value
1344-28-1	aluminium oxide
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment plants (STP)	20 mg/l

Additional advice on limit values

Air limit values::
Possibility of exposure to Aerosol ; Limit value = 5 mg/ m3 - Source: ACGIH

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and the application of suitable work processes have priority over personal protection equipment.
Provide adequate ventilation.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses; chemical goggles (if splashing is possible). BS/EN 166

Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves.
Suitable material:
FKM (fluororubber). - Thickness of glove material: 0,4 mm
Breakthrough time >= 8 h
Butyl rubber. - Thickness of glove material: 0,5 mm
Breakthrough time >= 8 h
CR (polychloroprenes, Chloroprene rubber). - Thickness of glove material: 0,5 mm
Breakthrough time >= 8 h
NBR (Nitrile rubber). - Thickness of glove material: 0,35 mm
Breakthrough time >= 8 h

PVC (Polyvinyl chloride). - Thickness of glove material: 0,5 mm
Breakthrough time >= 8 h
For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.
The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of the Personal Protective Equipment at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2022 and the standard EN ISO 374.
Check leak tightness/impermeability prior to use. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well.

Skin protection

Suitable protective clothing: Lab apron.
Minimum standard for preventive measures while handling with working materials are specified in the TRGS 500 (D).

Respiratory protection

With correct and proper use, and under normal conditions, breathing protection is not required.
Respiratory protection necessary at:
-Exceeding exposure limit values
-Insufficient ventilation and aerosol or mist formation
Suitable respiratory protective equipment: particulates filter device (DIN EN 143). Type: P1-3
The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If the concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	blue
Odour:	Petroleum
Odour threshold:	not determined
Melting point/freezing point:	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C
Flammability:	not determined
Lower explosion limits:	not determined
Upper explosion limits:	not determined
Flash point:	95 °C
Auto-ignition temperature:	not determined
Decomposition temperature:	not determined
pH-Value:	8,5
Viscosity / kinematic:	not determined
Water solubility:	miscible.
Solubility in other solvents	
not determined	
Dissolution rate:	not relevant
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	SECTION 12: Ecological information
Dispersion stability:	not relevant
Vapour pressure:	not determined
Density:	not determined
Bulk density:	not determined
Relative vapour density:	not determined
Particle characteristics:	not relevant

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties

none

Sustaining combustion:	Not sustaining combustion

Self-ignition temperature

Solid:	not relevant
Gas:	not relevant

Oxidizing properties

none

Other safety characteristics

Evaporation rate:	not determined
Solvent separation test:	not determined
Solvent content:	not determined
Solid content:	not determined
Sublimation point:	not determined
Softening point:	not determined
Pour point:	not determined
Viscosity / dynamic:	not determined
Flow time:	not determined

Further Information

No information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No information available.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under recommended conditions of storage, use and temperature.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Refer to chapter 10.5.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Protect against: UV-radiation/sunlight. heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents, strong. Reducing agents, strong.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in GB CLP Regulation

Toxicocinetics, metabolism and distribution

No data available.

Acute toxicity

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

CAS No	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
7732-18-5	AQUA (Water)				
	oral	LD50 >5000 mg/kg			

	dermal	LD50 >5000 mg/kg			
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 >100 mg/l			
	inhalation (4 h) dust/mist	LC50 >100 mg/l			
1344-28-1	aluminium oxide				
	oral	LD50 > 15900 mg/kg	Rat	Study report (1969)	OECD Guideline 401
	inhalation (4 h) dust/mist	LC50 >2,3 mg/l	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha				
	oral	LD50 >5000 mg/kg	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	dermal	LD50 >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) dust/mist	LC50 (5,61) mg/l	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified				
	oral	LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	dermal	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Rabbit.	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 > 5,3 mg/l	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
56-81-5	Glycerol				
	oral	LD50 27200 mg/kg	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	dermal	LD50 56750 mg/kg	Guinea-pig.	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) dust/mist	LC50 5,85 mg/l	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
8042-47-5	White mineral oil (petroleum)				
	oral	LD50 >5000 mg/kg	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	dermal	LD50 >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) dust/mist	LC50 >5 mg/l	Rat	ECHA Dossier	

Irritation and corrosivity

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

Sensitising effects

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

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified:
In vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity:
Method:
-OECD Guideline 479 (Genetic Toxicology: In Vitro Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay in Mammalian Cells)
-OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
-OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Result: negative. ; Literature information: ECHA dossier

In vivo mutagenicity/genotoxicity:
Method:
-OECD Guideline 475 (Mammalian Bone Marrow Chromosome Aberration Test)
-OECD Guideline 478 (Genetic Toxicology: Rodent Dominant Lethal Test)
Result: negative. ; Literature information: ECHA dossier
Reproductive toxicity
Method:-
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat ; Exposure route : oral
Result: NOAEL > 1500 mg/kg ; Literature information: ECHA dossier
Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity
Method:OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat ; Exposure route : oral
Result: NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg ; Literature information: ECHA dossier

Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified:
In vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity:
Method:
-OECD Guideline 479 (Genetic Toxicology: In Vitro Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay in Mammalian Cells)
-OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
-OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Result: negative. ; Literature information: ECHA dossier

White mineral oil (petroleum):
In-vitro mutagenicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Result: negative. ; Literature information: ECHA dossier
Carcinogenicity:
Method: (oral.) OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies)
Species: Rat
Length of test: 2 years
Result: NOAEL = 1200 mg/kg ; Literature information: ECHA dossier
Reproductive toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)
Species: Rat
Results: NOAEL >= 1000 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA dossier
Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)
Species: Rat
Results: NOAEL >= 5000 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA dossier

STOT-single exposure

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

STOT-repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified:
Subchronic oral toxicity:
Method:-
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat
Exposure duration: 90d
Result: NOAEL = 750 mg/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier
Subchronic inhalation toxicity :
Method:OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day)
Species: Mouse
Exposure duration: 90d
Result: NOAEC = 1000 mg/kg

Literature information: ECHA dossier
Subchronic oral toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat
Exposure duration: 28d
Result: NOAEC = 0,5 ml/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier

Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified:
Subchronic oral toxicity:
Method:-
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat
Exposure duration: 90d
Result: NOAEL = 750 mg/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier
Subchronic inhalation toxicity :
Method:OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day)
Species: Mouse
Exposure duration: 90d
Result: NOAEC = 1000 mg/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier
Subchronic oral toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)
Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat
Exposure duration: 28d
Result: NOAEC = 0,5 ml/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Subchronic oral toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents)
Species: Rat
Results: NOAEL = 20000 ppm.
Literature information: ECHA dossier
Subchronic dermal toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
Species: Rat.
Results: NOAEL >2000 mg/kg
Literature information: ECHA dossier

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data available.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance (> 0,1%) that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria.

Other information

No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

The product has not been tested.

CAS No	Chemical name						
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose		[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
1344-28-1	aluminium oxide						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	114,97 mg/l	96 h	Channa marulius	REACh Registration Dossier	other: USEPA 1985. Methods for measuring
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	0,57 mg/l	96 h	Raphidocelis subcapitata	Study report (1984)	other: protocol used by the EPA Office o
	Fish toxicity	NOEC	0,169 mg/l	60 d	Salvelinus fontinalis	REACh Registration Dossier	other: Cleveland, L., E.E. Little, S.J.
	Crustacea toxicity	NOEC	45 mg/l	8 d	Ceriodaphnia dubia	ECHA Dossier	EPA Method 1002
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	LL50: 8,2 mg/l	96 h	Pimephales promelas	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	EL50: 3,1 mg/l	72 h	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	EL50: 4,5 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier	
	Crustacea toxicity	NOEC	NOELR: 2,6 mg/l	21 d	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier	
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified						
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	EL50: 1-3 mg/l	72 h	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EL50	1,4 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier	
56-81-5	Glycerol						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	54000 mg/l	96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	2900 mg/l	96 h	Microcystis aeruginosa	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	1955 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute bacteria toxicity	(EC50	>10000 mg/l)	3 h	Pseudomonas putida	ECHA Dossier	
8042-47-5	White mineral oil (petroleum)						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	>1000 mg/l	96 h	Leuciscus idus	ECHA Dossier	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	LL50 > 100 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier	
	Fish toxicity	NOEC	NOEL>= 100 mg/l	28 d	QSAR	ECHA Dossier	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The product has not been tested.

CAS No	Chemical name			
	Method	Value	d	Source
	Evaluation			
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha			
	OECD Guideline 301 F	77%	28	ECHA Dossier

	Easily biodegradable (concerning to the criteria of the OECD)			
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light; Kerosine - unspecified			
	OECD 301F / ISO 9408 / EEC 92/69 annex V, C.4-D	61	28	ECHA Dossier
56-81-5	Glycerol			
	-	94%	1	ECHA Dossier

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No indication of bioaccumulation potential.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

CAS No	Chemical name	Log Pow
56-81-5	Glycerol	-1,75
8042-47-5	White mineral oil (petroleum)	>4

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to UK REACH.
The aforementioned statement applies to substances contained in the product with a minimum content of 0.1 %.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the criteria.
The aforementioned statement applies to substances contained in the product with a minimum content of 0.1 %.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No data available.

Further information

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

Observe in addition any national regulations! Consult the local waste disposal expert about waste disposal.
Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.
According to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue, allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out in a specific way for every industry and process.
Control report for waste code/ waste marking according to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue:

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

120107 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS; wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics; mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions); hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

120107 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS; wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics; mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions); hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

150110 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste); packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.
14.4. Packing group:	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.4. Packing group:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.

Marine transport (IMDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.4. Packing group:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.
14.4. Packing group:	No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

Refer to section 6 - 8

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

not relevant

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3, Entry 40, Entry 75

2010/75/EU (VOC):	not determined
2004/42/EC (VOC):	not determined
Information according to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III):	Not subject to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III)

Additional information

Safety Data Sheet according to UK-REACH Regulation
The mixture is classified as hazardous according to GHS (GB CLP).
UK REACH Appendix XVII, No (mixture): 3

National regulatory information

Employment restrictions:	Observe restrictions to employment for juveniles according to the 'juvenile work protection guideline' (94/33/EC).
Water hazard class (D):	1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Rev. 1,0; 15.07.2016, Initial release
Rev. 1.1; 01.09.2016, Changes in chapter: 1, 16.
Rev. 2.0; 15.05.2020; Revision Changes in chapter: 2-16.
Rev. 2.1; 11.02.2021; Revision
Rev. 3.0; 05.01.2023; Revision Changes in chapter: 2-16.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
AGW: Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
d: day(s)
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
EWC: European Waste Catalogue
IARC: INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GefStoffV: Gefahrstoffverordnung (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany)
h: hour
LOAEL: Lowest observed adverse effect level
LOAEC: Lowest observed adverse effect concentration
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
NOAEC: No observed adverse effect concentration
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
N/A: not applicable
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PNEC: predicted no effect concentration
PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative toxic
RID: Regulation Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals
SVHC: substance of very high concern
TRGS: Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe
UN: United Nations
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to GB CLP Regulation

Classification	Classification procedure
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further Information

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)