

It is prepared pursuant to 1907/2006/EC and Regulation on Information Forms on Harmful Substances and Mixtures (R.G. 13.12.2014-29204).

Issue Date:23.01.2017 SDS Code:SS-CX-001 Control Date:17.06.2020

# 1 Identification of Material / Mixture and Company / Distributor

# **1.1. Identification of Material / Mixture**

Trade Name: CERMISIL AS

## 1.2. Specified or recommended usage of substance/admixture

Acid curing silicone sealant.

# **1.3. Details of the supplier of the MSDS**

Company name: Koramic Yapı Kimyasalları

Bozüyük OSB 10.Cad No : 3 Bozüyük/BİLECİK

Tel: +90 228 314 63 00

Fax: +90 228 314 63 05

SDS contact person:yasemin.karel@koramic.com.tr

1.4. Emergency Telephone: +90 228 314 63 00(On weekdays, during working hours)

# NATIONAL POISON INFORMATION CENTER: 114

# 2. Hazard Identification

# 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Aquatic Chronic 3 H 412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

# **2.2. Label Elements:** None.

Signal Word: None

# 2.3. Other Hazards

None known.

# 2.4. Additional Labeling

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

# 3 Information on Composition / Contents

#### 3.1. Materials

Not relevant information. **3.2. Mixtures** 

Material	CAS Number	Concentration (%)	H statements



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Hydrotreated middle petroleum distillates	64742–46–7	10-20	Aspiration hazard: Category 1 - H304
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742–47–8	1-10	Aspiration hazard: Category 1 - H304
4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3-One	64359-81-5	0.0025 -0.1	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H310 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

#### 4 First Aid Measures

# 4.1. Identification of First Aid Measures:

**General information**: Remove your contaminated clothes and wash them before reusing.

After inhalation: Take the person into the fresh air. Seek medical advice.

After skin contact: Wipe off. Wash affected areas with soap and plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.

After eye contact: Hold the eyes open and rinse with preferably lukewarm water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Seek medical advice.

If swallowed: Do not induce the patient to vomit. Rinse mouth. Seek medical advice. First-Aid self-protection: Protect your skin and eyes.

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



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It can cause irritation in the eyes and skin.

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

## 5 Fire Fighting Measures

# 5.1. Extinguishing media:

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Carbon dioxide, foam, dry powder or fine water spray. Water can be used to cool fire exposed containers.

## **Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

# **5.2.** Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture None known.

# **5.3.** Advice for firefighters

A self –contained respirator and protective clothing should be worn.

Keep containers cool with water spray until well after the fire is out.

Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan.

# **5.4.Hazards combustion products:**

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Silica. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Formaldehyde. Nitrogen products. Chlorine compounds. Sulphur products.

## 6 Accidental release measures

## 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Provide adequate ventilation.

Avoid actions that will cause dust to form.

Avoid breathing dust and contacting with skin. Use personal protective equipment.

# 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid mixing with drainage systems, soil or water. Notify the competent authorities in case of water or sewerage pollution.

## 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning

Scrape up place in a container fitted with a lid. The spilled product produces an extremely slippery surface.



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Be sure to clean completely.

# 6.4 **References to other sections**

Section to be reviewed: 13

## 7 Handling and Storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Make sure that the necessary ventilation is done. If ventilation is inadequate, use respiratory protection. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protective materials. Since the bags are heavy, it can cause a variety of physical aches during back and forth movement (back, waist, spine, arms and legs pain and irritation). Do not eat, drink, do not smoke while using the product.

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Advice on safe handling. General ventilation is recommended. Local ventilation is recommended. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

**Storage:** Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Storage temperature: minimum -10°C, maximum -40°C.

# 7.3. Specific final uses: Not specified.

## 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

# 8.1.1. Occupational Exposure Limits

Substance	Ca No:	Basis / Country	Short Time Value	Short Time Value	Time Weighted Average Exposure Limit	Time Weighted Average Exposure Limit
			mg/m3	ppm- Calculated	mg/m3-8 h	ppm- Calculated
Amorphous fumed Silica (inhalable dust)1	112945- 52- 5	GBEH40			6	
Amorphous fumed Silica (respirable dust)2	112945- 52- 5	GBEH40			2,4	



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For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition 1 and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition 2 and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

# Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:



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4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4- Isothiazolin-3-One

Fresh water Value: 0.034 µg/l Fresh water sediment Value: 0.41 mg/kg Marine sediment Value: 0.41 mg/kg Sewage treatment plant Value: 0.064 mg/l Soil Value: 0.062 mg/kg Oral Value: > 1.55 mg/kg

# **8.2. Exposure controls**

## 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10). Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

## 8.2.2. Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes: Safety goggles should be worn.
- Skin: Protective gloves or gauntlets should be worn. Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Respiratory: Suitable respiratory protection should be worn if the product is used in large quantities, confined spaces or in other circumstances where the OEL may be approached or exceeded.

Depending on the working conditions, wear a respiratory mask with filter(s) A or use a self-contained respirator.

The choice of a filter type depends on the amount and type of chemical being handled in the workplace. Regarding filter characteristics, contact your respiratory protection supplier.

## 9 Physical and chemical properties

# 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Paste

Odour: Acetic acid

Important Health, Safety and Environmental Information:Explosive Properties:NoDensity:0,97 gr/cm³pH :Not applicableMelting point/freezing point :No data availableInitial boiling point and boiling range :Not applicableFlash point :>100 0C



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Evaporation rate :	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas) :	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper explosion limit :	No data available
Lower explosion limit :	No data available
Vapour pressure :	Not applicable
Relative vapour density :	No data available
Solubility(ies) Water solubility :	No data available
Partition coefficient: noctanol/wate	er: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature :	No data available
Thermal decomposition :	No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic :	Not applicable
Explosive properties :	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties :	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
The above information is not intended for	or use in preparing product specifications.

#### 10 Stability and Reaction

#### **10.1.Chemical Stability:**

Stable under normal usage conditions.

#### 10.2.Reactivity:

Cures in the presence of water or moisture, releasing a small amount of acetic acid.

#### **10.3.** Materials to avoid:

Oxidizing material can cause a reaction.

Water, moisture, or humid air can cause hazardous vapors to form as described in Section 8.

## **10.4.Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Silica. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Formaldehyde. Nitrogen products. Chlorine compounds. Sulphur products.

# 11 Toxicological Information

The information given is based on the data on components and on similar toxicological products.

### **11.1.Information about Toxicological Effects:**

No data available for the mixture. **11.1.1.Acute Toxicity** 



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Not classified based on below information

Acute Toxicity									
Substance	Cas No	Exposure Type	Parameter	Method	Value	Exposure Time	Species	Value Determination	
Hydrotreated middle petroleum distillates	64742_	Oral	LD50		>5000 mg/kg		rat	Literature/ Supplier	
	46–7	Inhalation	LC50		>5266 mg/m3	4 h	rat	Literature/ Supplier	
		Dermal	LD50		>3160 mg/kg		rabbit	Literature/ Supplier	
		Oral	LD50		>5000 mg/kg		rat	Literature/ Supplier	
Hydrotreated	64742– 47–8	Inhalation	LC50		5,3 mg/l	4 h	rat	Literature/ Supplier	
distillates light		Dermal	LD50		>3,16		rabbit	Literature/ Supplier	
4,5-Dichloro-2-N- Octyl- 4-		Oral	LD50		1636 mg/kg		rat	Literature/ Supplier	
	64359- 81-5	Inhalation	LC50		0.26 mg/l	4 h	rat	Literature/ Supplier	
Isotiliazoliii-3-Olie		Dermal	LD50		1100 mg/kg		rabbit	Literature/ Supplier	

# **Corrosion/Irritation**

Not classified based on below information

Corrosion / Irritation								
Substance	Cas No	Exposure Type	Result	Method	Exposure Time	Species	Value Determination	
Distillates (petroleum),	64742–	skin	not irritating	OECD /404		rabbit	Supplier	
hydrotreated middle:	46–7	eye	not irritating	OECD /405		rabbit	Supplier	
Hydrotreated petroleum	64742– 47–8	skin	not irritating				Assessment	



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distillates light		eye	not irritating		rabbit	
4,5-Dichloro-2-	64250	skin	corrosive	1-4 hours		Supplier
N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3- One	81-5	еуе	Irreversible effects on the eye			According to skin corrosion

#### Sensitization

Not classified based on below information

# Sensitization

Substance	Cas No	Exposure Type	Result	Method	Exposure Time	Species	Value Determination
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	skin	Not sensitizing	Maximisation Test (GPMT)		Guinea Pig	Based on data from similar materials
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	skin	Not sensitizing	Maximisation Test (GPMT)		Guinea Pig	Based on data from similar materials
4,5-Dichloro-2- N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3- One	64359- 81-5	skin	sensitizing	Maximisation Test (GPMT)		Guinea Pig	Based on data from similar materials

# Genotoxicity (in vivo/in vitro)

Not classified based on below information

Genotoxicity (in vivo / in vitro)								
Substance	Cas No	Result	Method	Exposure Time	Species	Organ	Value Determination	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	In vivo- not mutagenic			bacterial		Ames Test	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	In vitro- not mutagenic			rat	Mammalian bone	marrow cytogenetic test	



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Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	In vivo- not mutagenic		rat	Ames Test
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	In vitro- not mutagenic			Similar materials- Chromosomal aberration

# **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not classified based on below information

Reproductive Toxicity									
Substance	Cas No	Result	Method	Exposure Time	Species	Exposure Type- Organ	Value Determination		
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	Negative-on fertility	OECD Test Guideline 422		Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	Negative- embryo fetal development	OECD Test Guideline 414		Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	Negative-on fertility			Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	Negative- embryo fetal development			Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		
4,5-Dichloro-2- N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3- One	64359- 81-5	skin			Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		
4,5-Dichloro-2- N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3- One	64359- 81-5	skin			Rat	Ingestion	Supplier		

# **Repeated Dose Toxicity**

Not classified based on below information



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Reproductive Do	Reproductive Dose Toxicity									
Substance	Cas No	Result	Method	Exposure Time	Species	Exposure Type- Organ	Value Determination			
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	NOAEL >5000 mg/kg		13 weeks	Rat	Ingestion	Supplier			
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	NOAEL >10,4 mg/l		90 days	Rat	Ingestion	Supplier			
4,5-Dichloro-2- N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin-3- One	64359- 81-5	NOAEL >20 mg/kg LOAEL > 1000 mg/kg		28 days	Rat	Ingestion	Supplier			

# **Additional Information:**

STOT - single exposure Not classified based on available information.

Components: 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components: 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One:

Exposure routes: Ingestion

Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Aspiration toxicity Not classified based on available information.

Components: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle: The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

# 12 Ecological Information

# 12.1.Toxicity

No test data is available on the mixture.



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Substance	Cas No:	Method	Parameter	Result	Duration	Species	Value Source
				mg/l	Н		200000
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:	64742– 46–7	LL50		>1028	96	fish	Literature/ Supplier
		LL50		>3193	48	daphnia	Literature/ Supplier
		EL50		>10000	72	algea	Literature/ Supplier
		EC50	OECD 209	>100	3	bacteria	Literature/ Supplier
		NOELR		>100	8 days	Water flea	Literature/ Supplier
		LL50	OECD 203	>250	96	Zebra fish	Literature/ Supplier
Hydrotreated petroleum distillates light	64742– 47–8	EL50		>3193	48	daphnia	Literature/ Supplier
		EL50		>3200	72	Algae	Literature/ Supplier
		NOELR		993	72	Algea	Literature/ Supplier
		EC50		100	3	Bacteria	Literature/ Supplier
		NOELR		70	8 days	Daphnia	Literature/ Supplier
4,5- Dichloro-2- N-Octyl- 4- Isothiazolin- 3-One	64359-81- 5	LC50			96	Fish	Literature/ Supplier
		EC50			48	Daphnia	Literature/ Supplier
		ErC50			72	Algea	Literature/ Supplier
M Factor				100			Literature/ Supplier
		NOEC		0,0012	97		Literature/ Supplier
		NOEC		0,63	21		Literature/ Supplier



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M Factor		10		Literature/ Supplier

## **12.1.2. Ecotoxicity Effects:**

No adverse effects on aquatic organism are predicted.

## **12.1.3Persistence and degradability:**

Solid material, insoluble in water. No adverse effects are predicted.

Substance	Cas No:	Method	Parameter	Result	Duration		Value Source
				mg/l	Н		
Distillates		OECD					
(petroleum),	64742-	Test		7404	28 day	Diadagradability	Literature/
hydrotreated	46–7	Guideline		/470	28 day	Diodegradability	Supplier
middle:		306					
Hydrotreated		OECD					
petroleum	64742-	Test		Q70/	24 day	Diadagradability	Literature/
distillates	47–8	Guideline		0270	24 day	Diodegradaoiiity	Supplier
light		301F					
4,5-							
Dichloro-2-	64250 91					Domidly	Litanatura/
N-Octyl- 4-	04339-81-					Kapidiy	Literature/
Isothiazolin-	3					degradable	Supplier
3-One							

#### 12.2. Bioaccumulation:

4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-One: Bioaccumulation. Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 750

Partition coefficient: noctanol/ -log Pow: 2.8 water

# 12.3. Other Adverse Effects:

No adverse effects on bacteria are predicted.

# **13** Disposal Information

### **13.1.Product Disposal:**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.



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According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

## **13.2.**Packing Disposal:

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

# **14 Transportation Information**

- **14.1.** Road /Rail (ADR/RID): Not subject to ADR/RID
- **14.2.** Sea Transport (IMDG): Not subject to IMDG
- **14.3.** Air Transport (IATA): Not subject to IATA

# **15** Regulatory information

**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture** This safety data sheet has been prepared / approved by accredited and authorized personnel in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation on Safety Data Sheets on Hazardous Substances and Mixtures (13/12 / 2014-29204). The Regulation on Classification, Labeling and Packing of the Articles and Mixtures dated 11/12/2013 has been taken into consideration in the classification.

# 16 Other Information

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is provided only for the latest information and findings. However, neither do they constitute a warranty nor do they constitute a contractual legal relationship. The information provided is for the safe storage, handling, transport and disposal of the product mentioned in this safety data sheet. This information is not used for other products.

# 16.1. Safety Data Sheet Prepared by:

Güvenlik Bilgi Formu Hazırlayıcısı : Yasemin Karel



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# 16.2.Full text of H-phrases referred to under sections 3

- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H302: Harmful if swallowed
- H330: Fatal if inhaled
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

# 16.3. Abbreviations ACGIH

ACGIH ADR	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist European Agreement on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CLP	Regulation on the Classification, Labeling and Packing of Chemicals
DSD	Dangerous Goods Regulation (EC)
IARC	International Agency for Cancer Research
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Authority
IDLHs	Dangerous for Life or Health Concentrations
IMDG	International Maritime Rules for Dangerous Goods
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	The amount in milligrams of the substance found in 1 m3 of air at 20 ° C and 101.3 KPa. (760 mm mercury pressure).
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health
	Administration (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
ppm	Amount in milliliters of 1 m3 of airborne material (ml / m3)
RID	International Regulations for the Transport of



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	Dangerous Goods by Rail
SEA	Regulation (TR) on Classification, Labeling
	and Packing of the Articles and Mixtures No.
	28848 (Muk.) Dated 11 December 2013
STEL	Unless otherwise specified, the exposure upper
	limit value that should not be exceeded for a
	period of 15 minutes.
TWA	Time-weighted average measured or
	calculated for the 8-hour reference time