SAFETY DATA SHEET

KEMIRA PAX-MP3103M

Ref. 2.5/REG_EU/EN SAFETY DATA SHEET according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Revision Date: 14.08.2019 Previous date: 12.07.2018 Print Date:19.08.2019

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Commercial Product Name
KEMIRA PAX-MP3103M Chemical name: Mixture of inorganic coagulant and polymer.

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture

Water treatment chemical

Recommended restrictions on use

Do not use for other purposes than the identified uses.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Kemira Oyj
P.O. Box 33000101 HELSINKI FINLAND
Telephone+358108611, Telefax. +358108621124
ProductSafety.FI.Helsinki@kemira.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Carechem 24 International: +44 (0) 1235 239 670

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008(CLP)
Serious eye damage; Category 1; Causes serious eye damage.
Corrosive to metals; Category 1; May be corrosive to metals.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word	:	Danger	
Hazard statements	:	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
		H290	May be corrosive to metals.
Precautionary statements	:	P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
		Prevention:	
		P261	Avoid breathing spray.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
		Response:	
		P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
		Storage:	
		P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- 1327-41-9 Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride

2.3 Other hazards

Advice; Small amounts of hydrogen chloride may be released at temperatures above the boiling point.
Potential environmental effects; May lower the pH of water and thus be harmful to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature of the mixture: Mixture of inorganic coagulant and polymer.

CAS/EU number/REACH Registration Number	Chemical name of the substance	Concentration	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008(CLP)
1327-41-9 215-477-2 01-2119531563-43	Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride	18 - 32 %	Met. Corr. Category 1,H290 Eye Dam. Category 1,H318

42751-79-1	Epichlorohydrin-dimethylamine copolymer	14 - 22 %	Aquatic Chronic Category 3,H412

Further information

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation

Move to fresh air.

Skin contact

Rinse with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 10 minutes. If possible use lukewarm water. Consult a physician.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : corrosive effects, May cause irreversible eye damage.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Rinse with plenty of water.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media : Not combustible.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : No special requirements.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Small amounts of hydrogen chloride may be released at temperatures above the boiling point. Heating above the decomposition temperature can cause formation of hydrogen chloride.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Restrict the spread of the spillage by using inert absorbent material (sand, gravel). Cover the drains. Must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up methods - small spillage

Dilute residues with water and then neutralize with lime or limestone powder to a solid consistency. Shovel or sweep up. Must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations.

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Clean-up methods - large spillage

Remove spill using a vacuum truck. Dilute residues with water and then neutralize with lime or limestone powder to a solid consistency. Shovel or sweep up remaining material. Must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

For personal protection see section 8. The work place and work methods shall be organized in such a way that direct contact with the product is prevented or minimized.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

For quality reasons:
Keep at temperatures below 30 °C.
Keep at temperatures above 0 °C. Handling operations become difficult due to increased viscosity.

Materials for packaging

Suitable material: plastic (PE, PP, PVC), polyester with fibreglass reinforcement, rubber-coated steel, titanium

Materials to avoid:

chlorites, hypochlorites, sulphites, galvanized surfaces, Iron

Storage stability:

Storage period 12 Months

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No further information available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Limit values in other countries

Finland:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
FI OEL, 2007, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al

Sweden:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
SE AFS, 2005, NGV = 1 mg/m³, total fraction, Calculated as Al

Germany:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
DE TRGS 900, 2007, MAK = 4 mg/m³, inhalable fraction, Calculated as Al
DE TRGS 900, 2007, MAK = 1,5 mg/m³, respirable fraction, Calculated as Al
Biological occupational exposure limits = 0,2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al

Belgium:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
BE OEL, 2006, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
BE OEL, 2006-03-23, TLV 8 hr = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium

Switzerland:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
CH SUVA, , TWA = 2 mg/m³

Denmark:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
DK OEL, 2007, TWA = 1 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
DK OEL, 2007-08-01, GV = 1 mg/m³, Aluminium

Estonia:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
EE OEL, , TWA = 2 mg/m³

Spain:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
ES VLA, 2007, VLA-ED = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
ES VLA, 2014-01-01, VLA-ED = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium, c: The terms soluble and insoluble are understood to refer to the water.

France:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
FR VLE, 2007, VME = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
FR VLE, 2007-12-01, VME = 2 mg/m³, normal: Indicative exposure limits
FR VLE, 2012-07-01, VME = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium, normal: Indicative exposure limits

Great Britain:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
UK EH40, , TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
GB EH40, 2005-04-06, TWA = 2 mg/m³, 16: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.
GB EH40, 2011-12-01, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium, 16: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.

Greece:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
GR OEL, , TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
GR OEL, 1999-05-13, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium

Ireland:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
IE OEL, , TWA = 2 mg/m³
IE OEL, 2007-08-17, OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) = 2 mg/m³, : Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit value should be used
IE OEL, 2011-12-02, OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium, : Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit value should be used

Lithuania:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
LT OEL, , TWA = 1 mg/m³

Netherlands:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
NL OEL, 2007, TWA = 2 mg/m³, : Administrative

Norway:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
NO OEL, 2007, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al
FOR-2011-12-06-1358, 2007-11-28, TWA = 2 mg/m³, Aluminium

Portugal:

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride
PT OEL, , TWA = 2 mg/m³, Calculated as Al

DNEL

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: oral Potential health effects: Long-term exposure - systemic effects Value: 0,5 mg/kg bw/day

Calculated as Al

End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure - systemic effects
Value: 1,8 mg/m³
Calculated as Al

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: oral
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure - systemic effects
Value: 0,3 mg/kg bw/day
Calculated as Al

End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure - systemic effects
Value: 1,1 mg/m³
Calculated as Al

PNEC

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride	:	Sewage treatment plant The PNEC value would be highly depending on conditions as pH and organic matter, and therefore a true PNEC cannot and does not need to be derived.

Oral
Bioaccumulative potential, Secondary poisoning, not significant, Derivation of the PNEC, Not relevant

Soil
study scientifically unjustified

Water
Not relevant,The compound is considered to have no long term effects in aquatic systems due to the rapid formation of insoluble hydroxides.

,The PNEC value would be highly depending on conditions as pH and organic matter, and therefore a true PNEC cannot and does not need to be derived.

Fresh water sediment
The PNEC value would be highly depending on conditions as pH and organic matter, and therefore a true PNEC cannot and does not need to be derived.

Marine sediment
The PNEC value would be highly depending on conditions as pH and organic matter, and therefore a true PNEC cannot and does not need to be derived.

Air
Not relevant

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 **Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Eye wash bottle or emergency eye-wash fountain must be found in the work place.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Hand protection

Glove material: PVC and neoprene gloves

Protective gloves complying with EN 374.

Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.
Break through time: > 480 min

Eye protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. Eye wash bottle with pure water
(EN 166)

Skin and body protection

Wear protective clothing if necessary. Use rubber boots.
EN 14605

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is not required under normal handling conditions. If significant amounts of vapour, mist or aerosol are present use respiratory protection. Respirator with a full face mask (filter P2)
Wear suitable respiratory protection (conforming to EN136 or EN140). (EN 143)

8.2.3 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

General Information (appearance, odour)

Physical state	liquid, Aqueous solution
Colour	clear, Yellowish, brown
Odour	not significant
Odour Threshold	Not applicable

Important health safety and environmental information

pH	ca. 1,0
Crystallisation point/range	-10 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	105 - 115 °C
Flash point	> 100 °C
Flammability (solid, gas) :	The product is not flammable.
Explosive properties:	
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	18 hPa (20 °C)
Density	1,24 - 1,38 g/cm³
Solubility(ies):	
Water solubility	(20 °C) completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable, inorganic compound, In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex VII, the study does not need to be conducted.
Thermal decomposition	> 200 °C
Oxidizing	Not oxidizing

9.2 Other data

Surface tension	No data available
Corrosion	Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Corrosive to metals.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Contact with certain metals may form hydrogen gas, which in turn may form explosive mixtures of gases with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid temperatures below crystallization range. Avoid storage at high temperatures.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	chlorites hypochlorites sulphites galvanized surfaces Iron

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	:	Small amounts of hydrogen chloride may be released at temperatures above the boiling point.
Thermal decomposition	:	>200 °C

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:
LD50/Oral/Rat: > 2 000 mg/kg
LD50/Oral/: > 487 mg/kg
Calculated as Al

LC50/Inhalation/Rat: > 5,6 mg/l
LC50/Inhalation/Rat: > 1,4 mg/l
Calculated as Al

LD50/Dermal: > 2 000 mg/kg

Remarks: Read-across (Analogy), CAS-No., 39290-78-3

LD50/Dermal: > 550 mg/kg
Remarks: Calculated as Al

Epichlorohydrin-dimethylamine copolymer:
LD50/Oral/Rat: 5 000 mg/kg
LC50/Inhalation/4 h/Rat: > 20 mg/l
LD50/Dermal/Rabbit: > 2 000 mg/kg

Irritation and corrosion

Skin:
Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause: Skin irritation dry skin

Eyes:
Causes serious eye damage.

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:

Skin: Rabbit/OECD Test Guideline 404: No skin irritation
Remarks: (45% solution)

Eyes: Rabbit/OECD Test Guideline 405: Eye irritation
Remarks: (45% solution)
Causes serious eye damage.

Sensitisation

Not sensitizing.

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride**:**
Guinea pig/OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Read-across (Analogy) CAS-No. 12042-91-0 Not sensitizing.

Long term toxicity

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:
Repeated dose toxicity:
Oral/Rat:
NOAEL: 1 000 mg/kg
Remarks: Systemic toxicity bw/day

NOAEL: 90 mg/kg
Remarks: bw/day Calculated as Al

Oral/Rat/OECD Test Guideline 422:
NOAEL: 200 mg/kg
Remarks: bw/day Local effects

NOAEL: 18 mg/kg
Remarks: bw/day Calculated as Al

Inhalation/Rat:
NOAEL: = 0,0153 mg/l
Remarks: Read-across (Analogy) CAS-No. 12042-91-0

Inhalation:
NOAEL: = 0,0047 mg/l
Remarks: Calculated as Al

Carcinogenicity

Not believed to be a carcinogen.

Mutagenicity

Mutagenicity (Salmonella typhimurium - reverse mutation assay)/AMES test/OECD Test Guideline 471:
Result: negative
Metabolic activation: with and without

In vitro mammalian cells/micronucleus test/OECD Test Guideline 487:
Result: negative
Metabolic activation: with and without

In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells/Lymphoma/OECD Test Guideline 476:
Result: negative
Metabolic activation: with and without

Reproductive toxicity

Oral/Rat/female/Reproductive effects/OECD Test Guideline 452:
NOAEL: 3 225 mg/kg
NOAEL F1:
Remarks: Read-across (Analogy) CAS-No. 31142-56-0
No known effect.

Oral/Rat/male and female/Screening test/OECD Test Guideline 422:
NOAEL: 1 000 mg/kg
NOAEL F1:

No known effect.

Not believed to be toxic for reproduction.

Teratogenicity
Oral/Rat/OECD Test Guideline 452:
NOAEL: 1 075 mg/kg
Read-across (Analogy) Did not show mutagenic or teratogenic effects in animal experiments. CAS-No. 31142-56-0

Human experience

Inhalation
Symptoms: Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:, cough and difficulties in breathing
Skin contact
Symptoms: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause:, dry skin, irritation
Eye contact
Symptoms: Contact with eyes causes a smarting pain and a flood of tears.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity

This material is not classified as dangerous for the environment. At environmentally relevant pH 5,5 – 8, the solubility of aluminium is low. Aluminium salts dissociate with water resulting in rapid formation and precipitation of aluminium hydroxides. At pH <5.5, the free ion (Al3+) becomes the prevalent form, the increased availability at this pH is reflected in higher toxicity. At pH 6.0–7.5, solubility declines due to the presence of insoluble Al(OH)3. At higher pH (pH >8.0), the more soluble Al(OH)4 - species predominate, which again increases availability.
Aluminium salts must not be released to rivers and lakes in an uncontrolled way and pH variations around 5 - 5.5 should be avoided.

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:
LC50/96 h/Danio rerio/OECD Test Guideline 203: > 1 000 mg/l
LC50: > 243 mg/l
Calculated as Al

NOEC/Danio rerio/OECD Test Guideline 203: > 1 000 mg/l

LC50: > 0,156 mg/l
Calculated as Al Maximum soluble concentration under the test conditions.

EC50/Daphnia magna (Water flea)/semi-static test/OECD Test Guideline 202: 98 mg/l
EC50: 24 mg/l
Calculated as Al

EC50/72 h/Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)/static test/OECD Test Guideline 201: 15,6 mg/l
EC50: 3,8 mg/l
Calculated as Al

NOEC/72 h/Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)/static test/OECD Test Guideline 201: 1,1 mg/l
NOEC: 0,27 mg/l
Calculated as Al

Epichlorohydrin-dimethylamine copolymer:
LC50/96 h/Branchydanio rerio (zebra fish)/OECD Test Guideline 203: 10 - 100 mg/l
Remarks: Harmful to fish.
EC50/48 h/Daphnia magna (Water flea)/OECD Test Guideline 202: 10 - 100 mg/l
Remarks: Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity to other organisms

No data is available on the product itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biological degradability:

The methods for determining biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

Chemical degradation**:**

When reacting with water on pH range 5,8 - 8 precipitates of aluminium hydroxides are formed.

Biological degradability:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:

The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

Epichlorohydrin-dimethylamine copolymer:
/OECD Test Guideline 301B/28 d: < 70 %

Not readily biodegradable.

Chemical degradation:
Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:

When reacting with water on pH range 5,8 - 8 precipitates of aluminium hydroxides are formed.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable, inorganic compound, In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex VII, the study does not need to be conducted.

Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable, inorganic compound

12.4.Mobility in soil

Mobility

Vapour pressure: 18 hPa (20 °C)
Water solubility: completely soluble (20 °C)
Surface tension: No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

May lower the pH of water and thus be harmful to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	Classified as hazardous waste.Must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations. Thoroughly cleaned packaging material may be recycled.
Contaminated packaging	Classified as hazardous waste. Must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number 1760

Land transport

Sea transport
IMDG:
Description of the goods:

14.2 UN proper shipping name	UN1760, CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE, BASIC / POLYALUMINIUM CHLORIDE)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es):	8
14.4 Packing group:	III
IMDG-Labels:	8
14.5 Environmental hazards:	Not a Marine Pollutant

Air transport
ICAO/IATA:
Description of the goods

14.2 UN proper shipping name	UN1760, Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Aluminium chloride, basic / Polyaluminium chloride)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es):	8
14.4 Packing group:	III
ICAO-Labels:	8

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable

14.8 Special precautions for user

polyaluminium chloride = aluminium chloride, basic = aluminium hydroxy chloride, The product is classified as dangerous goods, as it is slightly corrosive to metals.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Notification status

:
: All components of this product are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or are not required to be listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
: All components of this product are included in the Canada Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are not required to be listed on the Canada Domestic Substance List (DSL).
: All components of this product are included on the Chinese inventory or are not required to be listed on the Chinese inventory.
: All components of this product are included in the European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) or are not required to be listed on EINECS.

: All components of this product are included in the Korean (ECL) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Korean (ECL) inventory.
: All components of this product are included on the Philippine (PICCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Philippine (PICCS) inventory.
: All components of this product are included in the United States TSCA Chemical Inventory or are not required to be listed on the United States TSCA Chemical Inventory.
: All components of this product are included in the New Zealand inventory (NZIoC) or are not required to be listed on the New Zealand inventory(NZIoC).
: All components of this product are included on the Japanese (ENCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Japanese (ENCS) inventory.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for the main component.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under section 3.

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Training advice

Read the safety data sheet before using the product.

Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

Regulations, databases, literature, own tests.

Additions, Deletions, Revisions

Relevant changes have been marked with vertical lines.