

# 1 Designation of the substance / mixture and firm name

1.1 Product identifier

**Trade name:** Solder wire Pb60Sn40

with flux core 1122 ROM1

**REACH registration:** Lead 01-2119513221-59-xxxx Tin 01-2119486474-28-xxxx

**UFI**: VFEK-4F0F-G00N-J85U

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

Use of the substance / preparation: Solder for soldering

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer / Supplier:

Wetec GmbH & Co. KG Phone: +49 (0) 2196 / 97 56-0 Fax: ... – 100

Dönges-Str. 1 E-Mail: info@wetec.de
DE-42929 Wermelskirchen Internet: www.wetec.de

E-mail address of the qualified person: sicherheitsdatenblatt@wetec.de Telephone: +49 (0) 2196 / 97 56 153

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Wetec: +49 (0) 2196 / 97 56-0 Mon-Fr. 08:00-16:00 CET

# 2 Possible hazards

# 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP / GHS Regulation)

Lact.; H362 Repr. 1A; H360FD STOT RE 1; H372 Skin Sens. 1; H317

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP / GHS Regulation)

## **Pictograms**





GHS08 GHS07

Signal word: Hazard, Warning

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# Hazard-determining component (s) for labelling:

lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm]

#### **Hazard statements**

H360FD May impair fertility. May cause harm to the unborn child.

H362 May cause harm to breastfed babies.

H372 Cause damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or

repeated exposure

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Safety instructions

P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P260 Do not breathe dust/vapour/spray.

P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy / while nursing.

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P308 + P313 In case of exposure or suspicion: Seek medical advice resp. medical attendance.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

#### Supplemental labelling elements

"For business users only"

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Soldering and smelting processes during which dust, smoke or vapours form may cause lead to be absorbed into the body to a sufficient extent as to be harmful to human health. Oxidation products (including lead compounds) may form on the surface of metallic lead.

# 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## 3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### **Chemical characterization**

Alloy of tin and lead

contains flux core up to 3.5% (natural resins, halogenated activated)

#### Ingredients

Substance	CAS -No.	EG no.	Content	Classification according to (EC) No.1272/2008	Routes of exposure, target organ, concrete impact
tin lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm]	7440-31-5 7439-92-1	231-141-8 231-100-4	59,5 – 60,5 % Remainder	- Repr. 1A; H360FD Lact.; H362 STOT RE1; H372	H372 - central nervous system, kidneys, haematological (blood) system
colophonium	8050-09-7	232-475-7	< 3,5 %	Skin Sens. 1; H317	skin

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# 4 First Aid Measures

# 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### After skin contact:

In case of burns immediately cool the burnt area for several minutes with cold running water. In case of serious burns cover the wound with sterile material. Seek medical advice resp. medical attendance.

#### After eve contact:

Wash the eye with water for several minutes while holding up the lid. Remove any existing contact lenses if possible. Continue rinsing.

Seek medical advice resp. medical attendance.

# After swallowing:

Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Seek medical advice resp. medical attendance.

#### After inhalation:

Ventilate or suck out the working areas sufficiently during soldering. The regulations of the institutions for statutory accident insurance and prevention, the rules of work safety and hygiene must be observed. Remove affected person to fresh air. In cases of sickness seek medical advice resp. medical attendance.

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

Clinical manifestations of lead poisoning include weakness, irritability, asthenia, nausea, abdominal pain associated with constipation and anaemia.

Allergic reaction

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

Symptoms of poisoning can only occur after several hours.

## 5 Fire-fighting measures

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Dry sand

## Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Full water jet, foam

# 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

## Hazardous products of combustion or resulting gases

Substance itself is not flammable. At the source of the fire, the action of heat on lead-containing alloys can produce harmful vapours and fumes. No warning of odours! Hazardous fumes in the event of fire outbreaks are lead fumes and lead oxide.

## 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Attention! Lead generates lead oxides as combustion gases. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a protective suit.

#### **Additional information**

Suppress gases/vapours/mist with water spray jet. Prevent extinguishing water from penetrating into the surface water, ground water and soil!

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# 6 Measures in case of unintentional release

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Provide fresh air in closed rooms. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe gas / fumes / vapour. Remove all uninvolved persons to windward (against the wind). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

# 6.2 Environmental precautions

Make sure that the material cannot leak into the sewerage system/surface water/ground water. If penetrating into water, soil or drainage systems notify the respective authorities accordingly.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Pick up by mechanical means (in as dry a state as possible). Conduct to suitable containers for recycling or disposal. Handle the collected material in accordance with the chapter on "Disposal".

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For information on personal protective equipment refer to Section 8. For information concerning disposal refer to Section 13.

## 7 Handling and storage

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

## Precautions for safe handling

Ensure good ventilation, if necessary exhaustion, at the workplace. Do not breathe flue gases. The regulations of the employer's liability insurance association must be observed in addition to hygiene regulations.

### Protection against fire and explosion

No special measures required. The product is not combustible.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

# Requirements as to storerooms and receptacles

No special requirements.

#### Information on storage with other products

Do not store together with:

- food, drink and animal feeding stuffs,
- compressed or liquefied gases or gases dissolved under pressure.
- substances liable to spontaneous combustion,
- substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases,
- other combustible or combustion supporting material,
- flammable solids

# Further information on storage conditions

No special measures required.

## 7.3 Specific applications

Solder for soldering

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# 8 Limitation and monitoring of exposure / personal protective equipment

# 8.1 Control parameters

## Limit values at the workplace

#### **TRGS 505**

In the "Begründung zu Blei in TRGS 903" it is pointed out that the content of lead in the blood of exposed workers shows an insufficient correlation with lead in the air at the workplace, so that no occupational exposure limit value in air can be derived. Therefore, no occupational exposure limit value in air has been established in Germany.

The binding air limit value of 0.15 mg lead/m3 according to Directive 98/24/EC is to be regarded as the maximum upper limit in the air at the workplace.

## **TRGS 900**

The Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances (TRGS 900) stipulates a workplace exposure limit value applicable to inorganic tin (IV) compounds in the inhalable fraction of 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

# **Biological limits**

## **TRGS 903**

Lead concentration in whole blood: 150 μg/l blood for men and women > 45 a

 $50 \mu g/l$  bood for women < 45 a

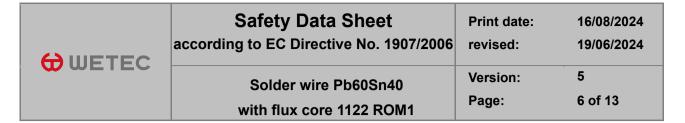
# **DNEL and PNEC values**

#### **DNEL values (employee)**

End point	Threshold value	Protection objective, route of exposure	Use in	Exposure time
Lead, ma	Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] 7439-92-1			
DNEL	200 μg/l	Human, inhaled	Employees (industry)	chronic – systemic effects
DNEL	50 μg/l	Human, inhaled	Pregnancies	chronic – systemic effects
DNEL	20 μg/l	Human, inhaled	Child	chronic – systemic effects
Tin 7440	-31-5			
DNEL	71mg/m³	Human, inhaled	Employees (industry)	chronic – systemic effects
DNEL	10 mg/kg bw/day	Human, dermal	Employees (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	17 mg/m³	Human, inhaled	General population	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	80 mg/kg bw/day	Human, dermal	General population	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	5 mg/kg bw/day	Human, oral	General population	chronic – systemic effects

# **PNEC values**

End point	Threshold value	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] 7439-92-1			
PNEC	2.4 μg/l	fresh water	short term (one time)
PNEC	186 mg/kg	freshwater sediment without bioavailability correction	short term (one time)



PNEC	49.7 mg/kg	freshwater sediment with bioavailability correction	short term (one time)
PNEC	3.3 µg/l	seawater	short term (one time)
PNEC	168 mg/kg	seawater sediment	short term (one time)
PNEC	100 μg/l	Wastewater treatment plant (STP)	short term (one time)
PNEC	10.9 mg/kg bw/day	oral - secondary poisoning (mammals)	short term (one time)
PNEC	212 mg/kg	soil	short term (one time)

#### **Further information**

In the case of activities involving lead and lead compounds, it should be noted that only part of the individual exposure of employees is caused by inhalation of lead dusts and lead fumes. Despite only a low concentration of lead in the air at the workplace, the biological limit value (BGW) can be exceeded. A significant part of the exposure may be caused by oral uptake via hand-mouth contact as a result of poor hygiene, while dermal uptake may be neglected. Hygiene includes operational and personal cleanliness as well as personal behaviors.

## Requirements pertaining to Austria:

Limit value - Ordinance igdF

Threshold limit value: 0,1 mg lead/m³ inhalable fraction/daily average value based on 8-hour shift Threshold limit value: 0,4 mg leads/m³ inhalable fraction/short-time value, maximum duration 15 min. as a mean value extending over the evaluation period and for a maximum of 4 times per shift

Information on the biological limit values pertaining to lead:

Council Directive 98/24/EC: 70 µg/dl

Employees exposed to the effects of lead and its compounds need to undergo medical/occupational precautionary check-ups (in Germany in accordance with the former G2 principle "Lead and its compounds (with the exception of lead alkyls)". Moreover, the TRGS 505 Action Plan needs to be observed).

Requirements pertaining to Austria:

Ordinance governing health monitoring at the workplace idgF

Aptness: Blood:

EPP: 120 μg/100 ml RBC Blood-lead: 30 μg/100 ml

Urine:

ALA-U: 10 mg/l (Davis; males, females > 45 a) 6 mg/l (Davis; males, females ≤ 45 a)

Aptness with early follow-up examination:

Blood:

Blood-lead: 70  $\mu$ g/100 ml (males, females > 45 a)

45 μg/l (females ≤ 45 a)

Urine:

ALA-U: 20 mg/urine (males, females > 45 a) 10 mg/l urine (females ≤ 45 a)

# 8.2 Limitation and monitoring of exposure

Never inhale dust, smoke or mist; refrain from eating, drinking and smoking at work; always wash your hands before break times. After finishing work it is recommendable to give the whole-body a thorough cleansing

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#### Suitable technical control equipment

Ensure good ventilation, if necessary exhaustion, at the workplace. Do not breathe flue gases.

## Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection

When carrying out soldering work always ensure adequate ventilation. This is attainable by a local extraction system or a general exhaust-air system. Where workplace exposure limits are exceeded, suitable breathing apparatus (particulate filter P2) must be worn (observe wearing-life limits!).

# Hand protection

Protective gloves (recommendable, for example, are leather or neoprene gloves).

#### Eye protection

Close-fitting safety goggles (DIN EN 166)

## **Body protection**

Suitable protective clothing is essential.

#### General protective and hygiene measures

Keep well away from foodstuffs and fodder. Never eat or drink at work and refrain from smoking! Always wash your hands before break times and after finishing work. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Never inhale dust/smoke/aerosols. Use a separate storage place for protective clothing.

#### Limitation and monitoring of environmental exposure

One or more of the following measures can be adopted to restrict discharges into water:

- Chemical precipitation: Primarily used for metal ion deposits
- Sedimentation
- Filtration: Final cleaning stage
- Electrolysis: For low metal concentrations
- Reverse osmosis: Widely used method for separating dissolved metals
- Ion exchange: Final cleaning stage for separating heavy-metal ions from the process wastewater

One or more of the following measures can be adopted to restrict releases into the atmosphere:

- Electrostatic precipitation (flue gas cleaning) observing large distances away from electrical equipment: Electrostatic wet separators
- Centrifugal-force separators (cyclone units) with a fabric prefilter or bag filter: Highperformance fine-dust filter (smelting, soldering): For attaining emission levels such as those achieved applying particle-filtering, membrane processes
- Ceramic and metal mesh filters PM 10; fine-dust particles are removed from the exhaust air
- Wet separators

When removing lead(compounds) from sewage treatment plants, the minimum quantity of 84% needs to be attained as stipulated in the CSR. Captured solids from the company's own waste-water treatment plant need to be assigned to metal recovery systems or a disposed of as hazardous waste. Sewage sludge is to be assigned to recycling, incineration or landfill systems or used as a fertilizer for the agricultural sector.

# 9 Physical and chemical properties

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Shape: solid solid

Colour: silvery light yellow to amber

Odour: odourless specific

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pH – value: n.a. n.a.

Decomposition temperature: n.e. n.e.

Density: ~8.5 g/cm³

Specific density (at 20°C): 1.1 g/cm³

Spontaneous inflammability: This product is not self-igniting. Explosion hazard This product is not self-igniting.

Solubility in water: insoluble

n.a. = not applicable n.e. = not estimable

#### 9.2 Other information

No data available

# 10 Stability and reactivity

## 10.1 Reactivity

The material is at normal environmental conditions not reactive.

# 10.2 Chemical Stability

The material is at normal environmental conditions and under expected temperature and pressure conditions during storage and handling stabil.

# 10.3 Possible hazardous reaction

With nitric acid, formation of hazardous nitrous gases. Violent reaction to oxidising agents.

## 10.4 Conditions to be avoided

See section 7. Further information not available. No decomposition in case of appropriate use.

# 10.5 Materials to be avoided

No additional information available.

# 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reacts with air and water and forms lead ions. Lead is unstable to alkalis and lime mortar.

# 11 Toxicological information

# 11.1 Information to toxicological effects

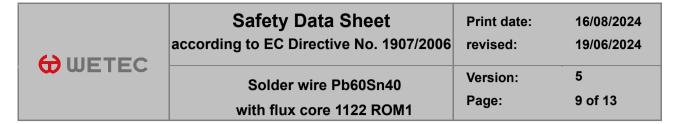
#### Toxicokinetic, metabolism and distribution

No data available.

#### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified as acutely toxic (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] 7439-92-1		
LD50/oral/rat > 2.000 mg/kg		
LD50/dermal/rabbit > 2.000 mg/kg		



LC50/inhalative/dust/rat/4h	> 5 mg/l
Tin 7440-31-5	
LD50/oral/rat	> 2.000 mg/kg BW/day
LD50/dermal/rabbit	> 2.000 mg/kg BW
LC50/inhalative/dust/rat/4h	> 5 mg/l

#### Irritation/corrosion to the skin

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

#### Serious eye damage / eye irritation

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

## Respiratory or skin sensitization

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

## Germ cell mutagenicity

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

#### Carcinogenicity

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

# Reproductive toxicity

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

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

# Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

#### **Aspiration hazard**

No data available

# Delayed and immediate effects as well as well as chronic effects after short or long-term exposure

Oral or inhalation intake may result in the percentage of lead mobilised in the gastro-intestinal tract and present in the bowels being resorbed in the organism. Increased intake of lead compounds over a longer period of time may, among others, cause disorders to occur affecting the haemoglobin biosynthesis and lead to irreversible nerve damage.

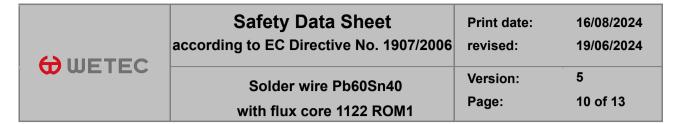
### Other disclosures

Solid lead is not toxic.

# 12 Ecological information

# **12.1 Toxicity**

Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] 7439-92-1		
LC50/96h./Fish (acute)	107 μg/l (exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)	



	Based on soluble lead salts; pH >7,5 – 8,5
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
EC50/48h./Daphnia (acute)	170.5 μg/l (exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna) Based on soluble lead salts; pH >7,5 – 8,5
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
EC50/72h./other aquatic organisms (acute)	233.1 µg/l (exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
fish (chronic)	no data available
Daphnia (chronic)	no data available
other aquatic organisms (chronic)	no data available
Bacterial toxicity	no data available

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information available

# 12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

No information available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information available

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No information available

## 12.6 Harmful endocrine properties

This mixture contains lead, which is classified as a substance of very high concern (SVHC).

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

No information available

#### Other disclosures

Lead is quickly removed from the water column and binds itself to suspended soil and sediment particles. Lead is an inorganic substance and is not degradable. It persists in the environment. Biodegradation is not relevant for inorganic substances. Inorganic lead is regarded as bioaccumulative in the environment and can accumulate in aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals. Lead is hardly soluble and is thought to be adsorbed by soil and sediments. Mobility is deemed to be low.

# 13 Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

A waste code number in pursuance of the European Waste Catalogue (AVV) needs to be allocated in consultation with the regional waste-disposal company or authority.

Disposal should take place in accordance with the respective national and regional regulations. Observe the obligation to furnish evidence! The unused product as well as residual quantities can be

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recycled in lead-smelting works (specialised waste-disposal companies).

# Contaminated packaging materials

Disposal in accordance with official regulations

## Cleaned packaging materials

Non-contaminated and cleaned packaging materials can be used for recycling purposes

# 14 Transport regulations

#### 14.1 UN- Number

No dangerous good in sense of ADR/RID/AND transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of IMDG transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR transport regulation.

## 14.2 UN proper shipping name

No dangerous good in sense of ADR/RID/AND transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of IMDG transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR transport regulation

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

No dangerous good in sense of ADR/RID/AND transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of IMDG transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR transport regulation

## 14.4 Packaging group

No dangerous good in sense of ADR/RID/AND transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of IMDG transport regulation.

No dangerous good in sense of ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR transport regulation

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

For information on environmental hazards, where relevant, see above.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for users

No information available

# 14.7 Transportation in bulk in pursuance of Annex II to the MARPOL Convention and in accordance with the IBC Code

The product is not transported in bulk.

## 15 Information on legislation

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

#### **EU** regulations

# Council Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XIV (list of substances requiring authorisation)

According to the available data and/or information provided by the sub-suppliers, the product contains no substance(s) classified as requiring authorisation pursuant to the REACH



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Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Annex XIV.

# REACH Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for the authorisation procedure

According to the available data and/or according to the information provided by the presuppliers, the product contains the following substance(s) which is/are considered to be an eligible substance(s) for inclusion in Annex XIV (List of substances subject to authorisation) in accordance with Article 57 in conjunction with Article 59 of REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006:

No.	Name of the substance	CAS -No.	EC No.
1	Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm]	7439-92-1	231-100-4

# Council Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII: Restrictions to the production, placing on the market and use of certain hazardous substances, mixtures and products

The product contains the following substance(s) subject to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Annex XVII:

Name of the substance	CAS -No.	EC No.	No.	
Lead, massive [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm]	7439-92-1	231-100-4	30, 63	

# Council Directive 2012/18/EU for the control of major accident-hazards involving hazardous substances

The product is not subject to the requirements of Annex I, Part 1 and 2

## Other regulations

The national regulations are applicable to the use of this product.

## **National regulations**

# Water hazard classification

Class nwq

Source Classification in accordance with AwSV (Ordinance on Installations for the Handling of

substances hazardous to water).

# Storage category according to TRGS 510

10-13 Other combustible and non-combustible liquids and solids not allocated in LGK 1 - 8.

# 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out in respect of the following substance(s) in this mixture

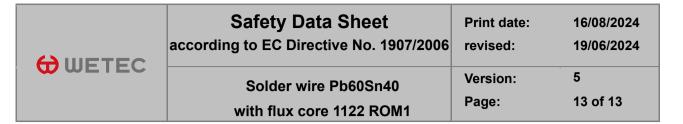
CAS-No. 7439-92-1

### 16 Other information

# 16.1 Changes made since the last version

Changes to the text are identified as such in the margin of the page

## 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms



AND: Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voies de navigation intérieures (European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways)

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route

(European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by Road)

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

CLP: Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008 for Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures

EC: European Community

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO-TI: International Civil Aviation Organization-Technical Instructions

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%

LD50: Lethal dose, 50% LGK: Storage category

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

RID: Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des merchandises Dangereuses

(Regulations for the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

TRGS: Technical rules for hazardous substances (Germany)

vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccummulative

## 16.3 Important literature references and data sources

Data sources used to create the data sheet:

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP / GHS Regulation), in the respective applicable version. EC Directives 2000/39/EC, 2006/15/EC and 2009/161/EU.

National workplace exposure limit values list of the respective countries in the relevant valid version. Transport regulations in accordance with ADR, RID, IMDG and IATA in the relevant valid version. Data sources that have been used for determining physical, toxicological and eco-toxicological data are quoted directly in the respective sections.

# 16.4 Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Physical hazards: Evaluation of test data acc. Annex I, Part 2

Health and Environmental Hazards: Calculation method acc. Annex I, part 3, 4 and 5.

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The information given in this Safety Data Sheet reflects the latest knowledge ref. to our product. The Safety Data Sheet intends to describe the product with reference to its safety requirements. This does not imply a warranty that our product is of a specific quality in terms of liability or guarantee provisions and therefore, the information is without obligation.