

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**3,4-DIMETHYLPHENYLZINC IODIDE**

Revision Date:2026-05-30 Revision Number:1

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

Product name : 3,4-DIMETHYLPHENYLZINC IODIDE  
CBnumber : CB1759073  
CAS : 312692-97-0  
Synonyms : 3,4-DIMETHYLPHENYLZINC IODIDE

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements**

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

**Precautionary statements**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continuerinsing.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.  
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P223 Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.  
P405 Store locked up.

**Hazard statements**

H261 In contact with water releases flammable gas

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H333 May be harmful if inhaled

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

|              |                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Product name | : 3,4-DIMETHYLPHENYLZINC IODIDE                   |
| Synonyms     | : 3,4-DIMETHYLPHENYLZINC IODIDE                   |
| CAS          | : 312692-97-0                                     |
| MF           | : C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> I <sub>2</sub> Zn |
| MW           | : 297.45                                          |

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### General Advice

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

### Eye Contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

### Skin Contact

Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Call a physician immediately.

### Inhalation

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Remove from exposure, lie down. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Call a physician immediately.

### Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

### Most important symptoms and effects

Causes burns by all exposure routes. Difficulty in breathing. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

## Self-Protection of the First Aider

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

## Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry sand. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Powder. Do not use water or foam. CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam. Water mist may be used to cool closed containers.

### Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons

No information available.

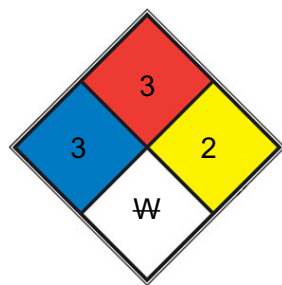
### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Flammable. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

### Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

### NFPA 704



|   |            |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---|------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ■ | HEALTH     | 3 | Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. <a href="#">liquid hydrogen</a> , <a href="#">sulfuric acid</a> , <a href="#">calcium hypochlorite</a> , hexafluorosilicic acid)                                                                                                                                             |
| ■ | FIRE       | 3 | Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions . Liquids having a flash point below 22.8 °C (73 °F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) or having a flash point between 22.8 and 37.8 °C (73 and 100 °F). (e.g. gasoline, <a href="#">acetone</a> ) |
| ■ | REACT      | 2 | Undergoes violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures, reacts violently with water, or may form explosive mixtures with water (e.g. white phosphorus, <a href="#">potassium</a> , <a href="#">sodium</a> )                                                                                                                               |
| □ | SPEC. HAZ. | W |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal Precautions

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

### Environmental Precautions

Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

### Methods for Containment and Clean Up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 8 and 13.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Handling

Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

### Storage

Keep refrigerated. Corrosives area. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

### Specific Use(s)

Use in laboratories

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control Parameters

| Component       | China          | Taiwan                         | Thailand     | Hong Kong                                       |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | TWA: 300 mg/m3 | TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 590 mg/m3 | TWA: 200 ppm | TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 590 mg/m3<br>STEL: 250 ppm |

|  |  |  |                             |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|
|  |  |  | STEL: 737 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|

| Component       | ACGIH TLV                            | OSHA PEL                                                                                                                                                                   | NIOSH                                                                                                        | The United Kingdom                                                                                                        | European Union                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | TWA: 50 ppm<br>STEL: 100 ppm<br>Skin | (Vacated) TWA: 200 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Vacated)<br>STEL: 250 ppm (Vacated) STEL: 735 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | IDLH: 2000 ppm<br>TWA: 200 ppm<br>TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>STEL: 250 ppm<br>STEL: 735 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL: 100 ppm 15 min<br>STEL: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 min<br>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hr<br>TWA: 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hr<br>Skin | TWA: 50 ppm (8h)<br>TWA: 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (8h)<br>STEL: 100 ppm (15min)<br>STEL: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15min)<br>Skin |

## Legend

### ACGIH

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

### OSHA

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration

### NIOSH

NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

### Monitoring methods

BS EN 14042:2003 Title Identifier: Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents. MDHS70 General methods for sampling airborne gases and vapours MDHS 88

Volatile organic compounds in air. Laboratory method using diffusive samplers, solvent desorption and gas chromatography MDHS 96 Volatile organic compounds in air - Laboratory method using pumped solid sorbent tubes, solvent desorption and gas chromatography MDHS 91

Metals and metalloids in workplace air by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry MDHS 99 Metals in air by

### ICP-AES

### Exposure Controls

### Engineering Measures

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Wherever possible, engineering control measures such as the isolation or enclosure of the process, the introduction of process or equipment changes to minimise release or contact, and the use of properly designed ventilation systems, should be adopted to control hazardous materials at source.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Eye Protection

Goggles (European standard - EN 166)

### Hand Protection

Protective gloves

| Glove material | Breakthrough time | Glove thickness | EU standard | Glove comments        |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Nitrile rubber | See manufacturers | -               | EN 374      | (minimum requirement) |

### Viton (R)

recommendations

Butyl rubber

Neoprene gloves

Inspect gloves before use.

Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves.

(Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information)

Ensure gloves are suitable for the task: Chemical compatibility, Dexterity, Operational conditions, User susceptibility, e.g.

sensitisation effects, also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion.

Remove gloves with care avoiding skin contamination.

### Skin and body protection

Long sleeved clothing

### Respiratory Protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

To protect the wearer, respiratory protective equipment must be the correct fit and be used and maintained properly

### Large scale/emergency use

Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 136 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced

Recommended Filter type: Organic gases and vapours filter Type A Brown conforming to EN14387

### Small scale/Laboratory use

Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149:2001 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Recommended half mask:- Valve filtering: EN405; or; Half mask: EN140; plus filter, EN 141

When RPE is used a face piece Fit Test should be conducted

### Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

### Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Yellow - Brown - Black

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**Physical State**

Liquid

**Odor**

No information available

**Odor Threshold**

No data available

**pH**

No information available

**Melting Point/Range**

No data available

**Softening Point**

No data available

**Boiling Point/Range**

66 °C / 150.8 °F

**Flash Point**

17 °C / 1.4 °F Method - No information available

**Evaporation Rate**

No data available

**Flammability (solid,gas)**

Not applicable Liquid

**Explosion Limits**

No data available

**Vapor Pressure**

23 hPa @ 20 °C

**Vapor Density**

No data available (Air = 1.0)

**Specific Gravity / Density**

1.015 g/cm<sup>3</sup> @ 20 °C

**Bulk Density**

Not applicable Liquid

**Water Solubility**

Immiscible

### **Solubility in other solvents**

No information available

### **Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)**

No data available

### **desc\_info**

Component: Tetrahydrofuran log Pow: 0.45

### **Autoignition Temperature**

No data available

### **Decomposition Temperature**

No data available

### **Viscosity**

No data available

### **Explosive Properties**

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air

### **Oxidizing Properties**

No information available

### **Molecular Formula**

C<sub>8</sub> H<sub>9</sub> IZn

### **Molecular Weight**

297.44

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## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### **Stability**

Air sensitive. Water reactive. May form precipitate.

### **Hazardous Reactions**

None under normal processing.

### **Hazardous Polymerization**

No information available.

### **Conditions to Avoid**

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.



## Materials to avoid

Acids. Acid chlorides. Oxidizing agent.

## Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrogen iodide. Zinc oxide.

# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

## Product Information

### (a) acute toxicity;

## Toxicology data for the components

| Component       | LD50 Oral          | LD50 Dermal           | LC50 Inhalation                            |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | 1650 mg/kg ( Rat ) | > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) | 180 mg/L ( Rat ) 1 h 53.9 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h |

### (b) skin corrosion/irritation;

Category 1 B

### (c) serious eye damage/irritation;

Category 1

### (d) respiratory or skin sensitization;

#### Respiratory

No data available

#### Skin

No data available

| Component                          | Test method                                       | Test species | Study result    |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran 109-99-9 ( 85.35 ) | Local Lymph Node Assay<br>OECD Test Guideline 429 | mouse        | non-sensitising |

### (e) germ cell mutagenicity;

No data available

| Component                          | Test method                                             | Test species    | Study result   |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran 109-99-9 ( 85.35 ) | OECD Test Guideline 476                                 | in vivo         |                |
|                                    | Gene cell mutation -----                                | Mammalian ----- | negative ----- |
|                                    | -----                                                   | ----- in vitro  | ----- negative |
|                                    | OECD Test Guideline 473<br>Chromosomal aberration assay | Mammalian       |                |

### (f) carcinogenicity;

Category 2

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| Component       | EU | UK | Germany | IARC     |
|-----------------|----|----|---------|----------|
| Tetrahydrofuran |    |    |         | Group 2B |

#### (g) reproductive toxicity;

No data available

| Component                          | Test method             | Test species / Duration | Study result      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran 109-99-9 ( 85.35 ) | OECD Test Guideline 416 | Rat 2 Generation        | NOAEL = 3,000 ppm |

#### (h) STOT-single exposure;

Category 3

##### Results / Target organs

Respiratory system

Central nervous system (CNS)

#### (i) STOT-repeated exposure;

No data available

##### Target Organs

No information available.

#### (j) aspiration hazard;

No data available

#### Symptoms / effects, both acute and

Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness,

#### delayed

tiredness, nausea and vomiting: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be

#### investigated

Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity effects

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

| Component       | Freshwater Fish                                                                     | Water Flea                                   | Freshwater Algae | Microtox |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | 2160 mg/l LC50 = 96 h<br>Pimephales promelas<br>Leuciscus idus: LC50: 2820 mg/L/48h | EC50 48 h 3485 mg/l<br>EC50: >10000 mg/L/24h |                  |          |

### Persistence and Degradability

Product contains heavy metals. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Special pre-treatment is necessary

### Persistence

based on information available, May persist.

### Degradation in sewage

Contains substances known to be hazardous to the environment or not degradable in waste

### treatment plant

water treatment plants.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

May have some potential to bioaccumulate

| Component       | log Pow | Bioconcentration factor (BCF) |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | 0.45    | No data available             |

### Mobility in soil

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility Disperses rapidly in air

### Endocrine Disruptor Information

| Component       | EU - Endocrine Disruptors<br>Candidate List | EU - Endocrine Disruptors -<br>Evaluated Substances | Japan - Endocrine Disruptor<br>Information |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | Group III Chemical                          |                                                     |                                            |

### Persistent Organic Pollutant

This product does not contain any known or suspected substance

### Ozone Depletion Potential

This product does not contain any known or suspected substance

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste from Residues/Unused Products

Waste is classified as hazardous. Dispose of in accordance with the European Directives on waste and hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

### Contaminated Packaging

Dispose of this container to hazardous or special waste collection point. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

### Other Information

Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used. Do not flush to sewer. Can be landfilled or incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations. Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Road and Rail Transport

**UN-No**

UN3399

**Proper Shipping Name**

ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE

**Technical Shipping Name**

(3,4-Dimethylphenylzinc iodide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

**Hazard Class**

4.3

Subsidiary Hazard Class 3

**Packing Group**

II

**IMDG/IMO****UN-No**

UN3399

**Proper Shipping Name**

ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE

**Technical Shipping Name**

(3,4-Dimethylphenylzinc iodide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

**Hazard Class**

4.3

Subsidiary Hazard Class 3

**Packing Group**

II

**IATA****UN-No**

UN3399

**Proper Shipping Name**

Organometallic substance, liquid, water-reactive, flammable

**Technical Shipping Name**

(3,4-Dimethylphenylzinc iodide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

**Hazard Class**

4.3

**Subsidiary Hazard Class**

3

**Packing Group**

II

**Special Precautions for User**

No special precautions required

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### International Inventories

X = listed, China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), U.S.A. (TSCA), Canada (DSL/NDSL), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), Korea (KECL).

| Component       | The Inventory of Hazardous Chemicals (2015 Edition) | List of dangerous goods GB 12268 - 2012 | TCSI | IECSC | EINECS    | TSCA | DSL | PICCS | ENCS | ISHL | AICS | KECL     |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----------|
| Tetrahydrofuran | X                                                   | X                                       | X    | X     | 203-726-8 | X    | X   | X     | X    | X    | X    | KE-33454 |

### National Regulations

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Prepared By

Health, Safety and Environmental Department

### Revision Date

28-Oct-2025

### Revision Summary

Not applicable.

### Training Advice

Chemical hazard awareness training, incorporating labelling, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and hygiene.

Use of personal protective equipment, covering appropriate selection, compatibility, breakthrough thresholds, care, maintenance, fit and standards.

First aid for chemical exposure, including the use of eye wash and safety showers.

Fire prevention and fighting, identifying hazards and risks, static electricity, explosive atmospheres posed by vapours and dusts.

Chemical incident response training.

### Legend

#### CAS

Chemical Abstracts Service

#### TSCA

United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b)

Inventory

#### EINECS/ELINCS

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical  
Substances/EU List of Notified Chemical Substances

**DSL/NDSL**

Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic  
Substances List

**PICCS**

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

**ENCS**

Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC**

Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**AICS**

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

**KECL**

Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**NZIoC**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

**WEL**

Workplace Exposure Limit

**TWA**

Time Weighted Average

**ACGIH**

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

**IARC**

International Agency for Research on Cancer

**DNEL**

Derived No Effect Level

**PNEC**

Predicted No Effect Concentration

**RPE**

Respiratory Protective Equipment

**LD50**

Lethal Dose 50%

**LC50**

Lethal Concentration 50%

**EC50**

Effective Concentration 50%

**NOEC**

No Observed Effect Concentration

**POW**

Partition coefficient Octanol:Water

**PBT**

Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic

**vPvB**

very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

#### **ICAO/IATA**

International Civil Aviation Organization/International Air  
Transport Association

#### **IMO/IMDG**

International Maritime Organization/International Maritime  
Dangerous Goods Code

#### **ADR**

European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of  
Dangerous Goods by Road

#### **MARPOL**

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from  
Ships

#### **OECD**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

#### **ATE**

Acute Toxicity Estimate

#### **BCF**

Bioconcentration factor

#### **VOC**

(Volatile Organic Compound)

### **Key literature references and sources for data**

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals>

Suppliers safety data sheet, Chemadvisor - LOLI, Merck index, RTECS

### **Physical hazards**

On basis of test data

### **Health Hazards**

Calculation method

### **Environmental hazards**

Calculation method

### **Disclaimer**

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

#### **Disclaimer:**

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.

