

MG Chemicals UK Limited

Version No: 6.10

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 14/10/2016 Print Date: 14/10/2016

L.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	341AR Super Shield Nickel Conductive Coating	
Synonyms	SDS Code:841AR-Liquid; 841AR-15ML, 841AR-150ML, 841AR-900ML, 841AR-3.78L	
Proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Electrically conductive coating and EMI/RFI shield		
Uses advised against	Not Applicable		

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	MG Chemicals UK Limited	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Heame House, 23 Bilston Street, Sedgely Dudley DY3 1JA United Kingdom	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	+(44) 1663 362888	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	Not Available	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	Not Available	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	Email sales@mgchemicals.com Info@mgchemicals.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+(44) 870-8200418	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+(1) 703-527-3887	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] ^[1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3(narcotic effects), Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements

SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	Zauses serious eye irritation.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	

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H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Votain special instructions before use.			
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.			
o not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.			
Jse only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.			
/ear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.			
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.			
Jse explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.			
Use only non-sparking tools.			
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.			
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.			
Avoid release to the environment.			
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.			

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.		
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.		
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.		
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.		
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.		
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.	
P405	Store locked up.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.7440-02-0 2.231-111-4 3.028-002-00-7, 028-002-01-4 4.01-2119438727-29-XXXX	48	nickel	Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3; H351, H372, H317, H412 ^[3]
1.616-38-6 2.210-478-4 3.607-013-00-6 4.01-2119822377-36-XXXX, 01-2119548399-23-XXXX	16	dimethyl carbonate	Flammable Liquid Category 2; H225 ^[3]

1.67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 01-2119471330-49-XXXX	13	acetone	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3(narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 ^[3]	
1.110-43-0 2.203-767-1 3.606-024-00-3 4.01-2119902391-49-XXXX	10	amyl methyl ketone	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H226, H332, H302 ^[3]	
1.108-65-6 2.203-603-9 3.607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0 4.01-2119475791-29-XXXX	2	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Flammable Liquid Category 3; H226 ^[3]	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L			

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

• DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	 Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result 		
5.3. Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.		

	May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Contains low boiling substance:
	 Check for bulging containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	 Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, best or ignition sources.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	 Heptanones: react violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid form a variety of unstable peroxides following reaction with hydrogen peroxide are incompatible with aliphatic amines, aldehydes, strong bases Nickel is a strong reducing agent may be pyrophoric when dry (dependent on particle size); powders or dusts may ignite spontaneously in air reacts with acids, evolving flammable hydrogen gas reacts violently with ammonia, ammonium mittare, fluorine, hydrazoic acid, strong oxidisers, nitric acid, peroxyformic acid, potassium, potassium perchlorate, selenium, sulfur (evolves heat, incandescence), titanium and other materials is incompatible with organic solvents, sulfur compounds in reducing atmosphere furnace can react with carbon monoxide forming highly toxic nickel carbonyl gas; under fire conditions may also react in similar manner Raney alloys , containing aluminium, may react with moisture Carbonates are incompatible with cerim compounds, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silver nitrate WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. Ketones in this group: are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H2). react with reducing agents, bases and strong reducing agents. Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air. Safe handling is possib

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

- DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)
 Not Available
- PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC) Not Available

INGREDIENT DATA						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	nickel	Nickel and its inorganic compounds (except nickel tetracarbonyl): nickel and water-insoluble nickel compounds (as Ni)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Sk, Carc (nickeloxides and sulphides)Sen (nickel sulphate)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	3620 mg/m3 / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	acetone	Acetone	1 210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	amyl methyl ketone	Heptan-2-one	237 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	475 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	amyl methyl ketone	Heptan-2-one	238 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	475 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	amyl methyl ketone	Heptan-2-one	238 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	475 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl acetate	274 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	2-Methoxy-1-methylethylacetate	275 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	550 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate	275 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	550 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nickel	Nickel		4.5 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	99 mg/m3
dimethyl carbonate	Dimethyl carbonate		11 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
acetone	Acetone		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
amyl methyl ketone	Methyl n-amyl ketone		50 ppm	50 ppm	4000 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropoyl-1-acetate)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingradient	Original IDLH Revised IDLH				
ingredient					
nickel	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm 10 mg/r		mg/m3		
dimethyl carbonate	Not Available Not Ava		Available		
acetone	20,000 ppm 2,500 [l		,500 [LEL] ppm		
amyl methyl ketone	4,000 ppm 800 ppm		om		
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Av	vailable		

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

For amyl methyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.18 ppm (detection)

The TLV-TWA is well below the highest level of vapour (1025 ppm) reported to be associated with adverse effects in animals including dermal irritation.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=1.4E2 (2-HEPTANONE)

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls Metal dusts mus

Introls Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.

	► Avoid ignition sources.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on thematerial, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer tomanufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, theresistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and hastherefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-staticclothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'**. The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection: 841AR Super Shield Nickel Conductive Coating

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	В
TEFLON	В
CPE	С
HYPALON	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
SARANEX-23	С
VITON/NEOPRENE	С

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathingzone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors(defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also beimportant.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* -Continuous Flow

** -Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(Allclasses) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or

hydrogencyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2),G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides ofnitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below65 deg C)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

 Appearance
 Dark grey

 Physical state
 Liquid
 Relative density (Water = 1)
 1.7

Continued...

Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>315
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1460
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	56	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-17	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	11	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>2	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimu. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accomvertigo. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in cobreathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.	respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Im and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. panied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and infined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in
	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or contined space may result consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.	t in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification s animal or human evidence.	systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, produci unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wou skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suita	ng a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is nds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the bly protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/c of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.	
841AR Super Shield Nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Conductive Coating	Not Available	Not Available

nickel			
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ⁽⁻⁾		Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^{c-1}		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ¹⁺³		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) D50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eve (human): 500 ppm	a - irritant
	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}$	Eve (rabbit): 20mg/24h	n -moderate
acetone	Oral (rat) L DE0: 5000 ma//a[2]	Eve (rabbit): 3.95 mg -	SEVERE
	Orai (fai) ED50. Sood mg/kg* -	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/2	24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (o	ppen) - mild
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 14 i	mg/24h Mild
amyl methyl ketone	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4000 ppm/4hr ^[2] Skin (rabbit): Primary Irritant		mary Irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1670 mg/kg ^[2]		
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION
propylene glycol	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		* [CCINFO]
monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6hr ^[2]		Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >14.1 ml ^[1]		
			·
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data		
	extracted from KTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Chemical Substances		
	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
NICKEL	[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]		
	Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C		
ACETONE	The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a	defatting agent to the s	skin.
	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Twicel propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol p. butylether (PcP): discover	ne alveol n-butyl other	
	(DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of awide variety of propyle toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.	ne glycol ethers has sh	own that propylene glycol-basedethers are less

MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. *Shin-Etsu SDS

 841AR Super Shield Nickel
 The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

 Conductive Coating & NICKEL
 The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

ACETONE & AMYL The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often METHYL KETONE characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. ~ Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity \odot \bigcirc Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye ¥ STOT - Single Exposure ¥ Damage/Irritation

> STOT - Repeated Exposure Aspiration Hazard

> > Legend:

imes – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data required to make classification available

S − Data Not Available to make classification

~

 \odot

Respiratory or Skin

sensitisation

Mutagenicity

12.1. Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
nickel	LC50	96	Fish	0.0000475mg/L	4
nickel	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.013mg/L	5
nickel	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0407mg/L	2
nickel	BCF	1440	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.47mg/L	4
nickel	EC50	72	Crustacea	0.00513mg/L	2
nickel	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0035mg/L	2
dimethyl carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>=100mg/L	2
dimethyl carbonate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>74.16mg/L	2
dimethyl carbonate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.000mg/L	3
dimethyl carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>57.29mg/L	2
dimethyl carbonate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	25mg/L	2
acetone	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	384	Crustacea	97.013mg/L	3
acetone	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.950mg/L	4
amyl methyl ketone	LC50	96	Fish	30.530mg/L	3
amyl methyl ketone	EC50	48	Crustacea	>90.1mg/L	2
amyl methyl ketone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	75.5mg/L	2
amyl methyl ketone	EC50	384	Crustacea	7.278mg/L	3
amyl methyl ketone	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	42.68mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LC50	96	Fish	100mg/L	1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	48	Crustacea	373mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.337mg/L	3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	EC50	504	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	NOEC	336	Fish	47.5mg/L	2
	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 -				

Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) -Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water.

for acetone: log Kow: -0.24 Half-life (hr) air: 312-1896 Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 20 Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.67E-05 BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55% COD: 1.12-2.07 ThOD: 2.2 BCF: 0.69 Environmental fate:

Legend:

Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. A substantial amount of acetone can also be found in water, which is consistent with the high water to air partition coefficient and its small, but detectable, presence in rain water, sea water, and lake water samples. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dimethyl carbonate	HIGH	HIGH
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
amyl methyl ketone	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient Bioaccumulation			
	Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	

dimethyl carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2336)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
amyl methyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 1.98)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl carbonate	LOW (KOC = 8.254)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
amyl methyl ketone	LOW (KOC = 24.01)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION



Land transport (ADR)

14.1.UN number	1263	
14.2.UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class3SubriskNot Applicable	
14.4.Packing group	ll de la constant de	
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)33Classification codeF1Hazard Label3Special provisions163 640C 640D 650Limited quantity5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263	1263			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, reducing compounds)	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class3ICAO / IATA SubriskNot ApplicableERG Code3L				
14.4. Packing group	П	II			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Instructions Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		A3 A72 A192 364 60 L 363 5 L Y341 1 L		

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class3IMDG SubriskNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-E, S-ESpecial provisions163 367Limited Quantities5 L		

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3 Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	I		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification codeF1Special provisions163; 367; 640C; 640D; 650Limited quantity5 LEquipment requiredPP, EX, AFire cones number1		

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NICKEL(7440-02-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture,	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation	Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Carcinogenic Substances
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EineCCS) (English)	Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
DIMETHYL CARBONATE(616-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
(English)	
ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Greek)
placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	(Hungarian)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	(Italian)
(English)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Lithuanian)
(Bulgarian) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Maltese)
(Czech)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)
(Danish)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Dutch)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	(Romanian) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Estonian)	(Slovak) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Finnish)	(Slovenian) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Spanish)
(French) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Swedish)
(German)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
AMYL METHYL KETONE(110-43-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Hungarian)
placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	(Italian) European Linion (ELI) Eirst List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
(English)	(Latvian)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31	European Union (EU) First List of indicative Occupational Exposure Limit values (IOELVS) (Lithuanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Bulgarian)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Maltese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Czech)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Danish)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Portuguese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Romanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
(Estonian) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
(Finnish) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Spanish) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
(French) European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	(Swedish) European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification. Labelling and
(German)	Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Union (EU) First List of indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Greek)	on wondere Exposure Linns (WELS)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)				
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture,	(German)				
placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)				
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Toxic to reproduction:	(Greek)				
category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)				
Europe AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD) REACH	(Hungarian)				
Implementation Working Group Priority Declarable Substances List (PDSL)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)				
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	(Italian)				
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Latvian)				
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Lithuanian)				
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Reprotoxic Substances	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Maltese)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Bulgarian)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Czech)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Portuguese)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Danish)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Romanian)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Dutch)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovak)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovenian)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Estonian)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Spanish)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Finnish)	European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Swedish)				
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (French)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI				
	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)				

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier	
nickel	7440-02-0 028-002-00-7, 028-002-01-4		01-2119438727-29-X	XXX
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)		Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Not Classified, Skin Sens. 1, Resp. Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Carc. 1A, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Sens. 1A, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Acute 3, Flam. Sol. 1, Aquatic Chronic 1		GHS08, Dgr, GHS09, Wng, GHS02	H317, H372, H334, H350, H315, H228, H251, H250
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1, Carc.	2	GHS05, GHS08, Dgr	H314, H317, H351
2	Not Classified, Skin Sens. 1, Resp. Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Carc. 1A, Aquatic Chronic 3, Skin Sens. 1A, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Acute 3, Flam. Sol. 1, Aquatic Chronic 1		GHS08, Dgr, GHS09, Wng, GHS02	H317, H372, H334, H350, H315, H228, H251, H250
1	Pyr. Sol. 1, Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 2		GHS07, GHS02, GHS06, GHS09, Dgr	H250, H317, H351, H372
2	Pyr. Sol. 1, Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 2		GHS02, GHS06, GHS09, Dgr	H250, H317, H351, H372
1	Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 3		GHS07, GHS08, Dgr	H317, H351, H372
2	Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 3		GHS08, Dgr	H317, H351, H372
1	Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2		GHS07, GHS08, Wng	H317, H351
2	Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2		GHS08, Wng	H317, H351
1	Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1, Carc. 2		GHS07, GHS05, GHS08, Dgr	H314, H317, H351

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No		ECHA Dossier	
dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6	607-013-00-6		01-2119822377-36-XXXX, 01-2119548399-23-XXXX	
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s) Pic		Pictogram	s Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2		GHS02, Dgr		H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2		GHS02, Dgr		H225, H335, H351, H334, H319, H373, H315, H317
Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.					

 Ingredient
 CAS number
 Index No
 ECHA Dossier

 acetone
 67-64-1
 606-001-00-8
 01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 01-2119471330-49-XXXX

 Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)
 Hazard Class and Category Code(s)
 Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)
 Hazard Statement Code(s)

1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Flam. Liq. 3, Not Classified, Eye Irrit. 2A	Dgr, GHS01, Wng, GHS08, GHS06	H225, H319, H336, H371, H228, H315, H335, H312, H332, H340, H302
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number Index No			ECHA Dossier	
amyl methyl ketone	110-43-0	606-024-00-3		01-2119902391-49-XXXX	
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)		Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)		Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3, Acute Tox. 4		GHS07, GHS02, Wng		H226, H302, H332
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Acute Tox. 4, STOT SE 3, Not Classified		GHS07, Wng, G	HS01	H226, H302, H332, H336

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No		ECHA Dossier	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6	607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0		01-2119475791-29-XXXX	
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)		Pictograms Signal \	Vord Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Not Classified, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B, Repr. 1A		GHS02, Wng, GHS03 GHS08	, GHS05, Dgr,	H226, H319, H335, H336, H360, H370

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; acetone; dimethyl carbonate; nickel; amyl methyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (nickel)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H250	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Other information

Issue Date: **14/10/2016** Print Date: **14/10/2016**

841AR Super Shield Nickel Conductive Coating

Name	CAS No
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit_{\circ}

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

