SAFETY DATA SHEET

In accordance with EU regulations:
Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Revision Date 21/Aug/2019

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name **TRADELINE RESIN**

Product Code(s): 37390 ; 37391; 37689; 195699
Chemical Family Polyester Resin

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

Recommended Use Laminating Resin
Uses advised against No information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

CFSNET Ltd
United Downs Industrial Park
St Day
Redruth
Cornwall
TR16 5HY

1.4. Emergency contact

CFSNET Ltd:
Tel: +44 (0)1209 821028
Email: sales@cfsnet.co.uk
Web: www.cfsnet.co.uk

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. - Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2 - (H315)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2 - (H319)
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2 - (H361)

Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	Category 3 - (H335)
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure	Category 1 - (H372)
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3 - (H412)
Flammable liquid	Category 3 - (H226)

2.2. Label Elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Signal word Danger

Contains Styrene, Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Hazard statements
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H372 - Causes damage to hearing through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour

EUH208 - Contains Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary Statements - EU (§28, 1272/2008)
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking
P260 - Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

2.3. Other hazards
No information available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	EC No	CAS No	Weight-%	EU - GHS Substance Classification	REACH Reg. No
Styrene	202-851-5	100-42-5	30 - 50	STOT SE 3 (H335) STOT RE 1 (H372) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) Repr. 2 (H361d) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Flam Liq. 3 (H226) Aquatic Ch. 3 (H412)	01-2119457861-32
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	205-250-6	136-52-7	<0.1	Skin Sens. 1A (H317) Repr. Cat. 1B (H360Fd) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 3(H412)	01-2119524678-29

				Eye Irritant Cat 2 (H319)	

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
Immediately flush eyes for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact
Wash off with warm water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation persists, call a doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Inhalation
In case of unconsciousness bring patient into stable side position for transport. Remove to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

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

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

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

Notes to Physician
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, Dry chemical, Water spray

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special exposure hazards arising from the substance or preparation itself, combustion products, resulting gases
Flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapour source. Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating or toxic vapors and gases. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use personal protective equipment as required. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product

from entering drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

6.4. Reference to other sections
See Section 12 for more information

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Handling
Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier of promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage. Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

General Hygiene Considerations
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. No smoking. Protect from direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. To ensure maximum stability and maintain optimum resin properties, resins should be stored in closed containers at temperatures below 25°C.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
Other Guidelines No information available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters
Exposure Limits
Components with workplace control parameters.

Styrene

Austria	80 ppm STEL
	340 mg/m³ STEL
	20 ppm TWA
	85 mg/m³ TWA
Belgium	25 ppm TWA
	108 mg/m³ TWA
	(skin)
	80 ppm STEL
	346 mg/m³ STEL
Bulgaria	85.0 mg/m³ TWA
	215.0 mg/m³ STEL
Croatia	(skin)
	250 ppm STEL KGVI
	1080 mg/m³ STEL KGVI
	100 ppm TWA GVI
	430 mg/m³ TWA GVI
Czech Republic	400 mg/m³ Ceiling
	100 mg/m³ TWA
	(skin)
Denmark	25 ppm Ceiling
	105 mg/m³ Ceiling
	(skin)

Estonia	20 ppm TWA 90 mg/m³ TWA 50 ppm STEL 200 mg/m³ STEL (skin)
Finland	20 ppm TWA 86 mg/m³ TWA 100 ppm STEL 430 mg/m³ STEL
France	23.3 ppm TWA 100 mg/m³ TWA 1000 mg/m³ TWA 46.6 mg/m³ 200 ppm 1500 mg/m³ (skin)
Germany	20 ppm TWA 86 mg/m³ TWA
Greece	100 ppm TWA 425 mg/m³ TWA 250 ppm STEL 1050 mg/m³ STEL
Hungary	50 mg/m³ TWA AK 50 mg/m³ STEL CK
Ireland	85 mg/m³ TWA 20 ppm TWA 40 ppm STEL 170 mg/m³ STEL
Italy	20 ppm TWA 85 mg/m³ TWA 40 ppm STEL 170 mg/m³ STEL
Latvia	10 mg/m³ TWA 30 mg/m³ STEL
Lithuania	20 ppm TWA (IPRD) 90 mg/m³ TWA (IPRD) 10 ppm TWA (IPRD) 50 ppm STEL (TPRD) 200 mg/m³ STEL (TPRD) (skin)
Norway	25 ppm TWA 105 mg/m³ TWA M 37.5 ppm STEL 131.25 mg/m³ STEL
Poland	100 mg/m³ STEL 50 mg/m³ TWA
Portugal OELs Data	20 ppm 40 ppm STEL
Romania	12 ppm TWA 50 mg/m³ TWA 35 ppm STEL 150 mg/m³ STEL
Russia	10 mg/m³ TWA () 30 mg/m³ STEL (2410)
Slovakia	20 ppm TWA 86 mg/m³ TWA 200 mg/m³ Ceiling
Slovenia	20 ppm TWA 86 mg/m³ TWA 80 ppm STEL 344 mg/m³ STEL
Spain	20 ppm TWA 86 mg/m³ TWA 40 ppm STEL

	172 mg/m³ STEL
Sweden	10 ppm TLV
	43 mg/m³ TLV
	20 ppm Indicative STEL
	86 mg/m³ Indicative STEL
	(skin)
Switzerland	40 ppm STEL
	170 mg/m³ STEL
	20 ppm TWA
	85 mg/m³ TWA
United Kingdom	100 ppm TWA
	430 mg/m³ TWA
	250 ppm STEL
	1080 mg/m³ STEL
ACGIH - TLV	20 ppm TWA
	40 ppm STEL

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Austria	(skin)
Czech Republic	0.1 mg/m³ Ceiling
	0.05 mg/m³ TWA
Greece	0.1 mg/m³ TWA
Ireland	0.1 mg/m³ TWA
	0.3 mg/m³ STEL
Norway	0.02 mg/m³ TWA
	0.06 mg/m³ STEL
Switzerland	(skin)
	0.05 mg/m³ TWA
United Kingdom	0.1 mg/m³ TWA

Legend
ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
TLV® (Threshold Limit Value)
TWA (time-weighted average)
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAK - Maximum Occupational Exposure Limits
SKIN: Skin Absorption

Biological occupational exposure limits

Chemical Name **Styrene**

Bulgaria
BEI: 600 mg/g Creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and Phenylglyoxylic acid - total in urine, SAMPLING TIME: at the end of exposure or end of shift, in remote exposure - after several shifts
Finland
BEI: 1.2 mmol/L, DETERMINANT: MAPGA in urine, SAMPLING TIME: in the morning after a working day, NOTE: MAPGA equals sum of urinary Mandelic and Phenylglyoxylic acids
France
BEI: 0.02 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in venous blood, SAMPLING TIME: Before the beginning of the next shift, NOTE: Semi-quantitative (ambiguous interpretation)
BEI: 0.04 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, NOTE:
BEI: 400 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and Phenylglyoxyl in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, preferably at end of workweek, NOTE:
BEI: 300 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: Before the beginning of the next shift, NOTE: Non-specific (observed after the exposure to other substances)
BEI: 0.55 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in venous blood, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, NOTE: Semi-quantitative (ambiguous interpretation)
BEI: 800 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, NOTE: Non-specific (observed after the exposure to other substances)
BEI: 240 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, NOTE: Non-specific (observed after the exposure to other substances)
BEI: 100 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: prior to shift, NOTE:
Germany

BEI: 600 mg/g, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid plus Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift, NOTE: measured as mg/g Creatinine
BEI: 600 mg/g, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid plus Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of several shifts, NOTE: measured as mg/g Creatinine;for long-term exposures

Latvia
BEI: 0.8 g/g Creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift
BEI: 0.55 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in blood, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift

Romania
BEI: 800 mg/g Creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift
BEI: 300 mg/g Creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: beginning of next shift
BEI: 100 mg/g Creatinine, DETERMINANT: Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift
BEI: 0.55 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in blood, SAMPLING TIME: end of shift
BEI: 0.02 mg/L, DETERMINANT: Styrene in blood, SAMPLING TIME: beginning of next shift

Slovakia
BEI: 600 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and Phenylglycolic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: after all work shifts, NOTE: for long-term exposure
BEI: 600 mg/g creatinine, DETERMINANT: Mandelic acid and Phenylglycolic acid in urine, SAMPLING TIME: end of exposure or work shift, NOTE:

Chemical Name	Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)	Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)
Styrene	End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, systemic effects Value: 289 mg/m³ (68 ppm) End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, local effects Value: 306 mg/m³ (72 ppm) End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 85 mg/m³ (20 ppm) End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Dermal Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 406 mg/kg bw/day End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, systemic effects Value: 174.25 mg/m³ (41 ppm) End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Acute, local effects Value: 182.75 mg/m³ (43 ppm) End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 10.2 mg/m³ (2.4 ppm) End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Dermal Exposure Type: Long term, systemic	Fresh water Value: 0.028 mg/l Assessment factor: 10 Sea water Value: 0.0028 mg/l Assessment factor: 100 Water Value: 0.04 mg/l Intermittent Releases Assessment factor: 100 Fresh water sediment Value: 0.614 mg/kg dw Sea sediment Value: 0.0614 mg/kg dw Sewage Treatment Plant Value: 5 mg/l Assessment factor: 100 Soil Value: 0.2 mg/kg dw

	effects Value: 343 mg/kg bw/day	
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	End Use: Workers Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, local effects Value: 235 ug/m^3 End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Oral Exposure Type: Long term, systemic effects Value: 55.8 ug/kg bw/day End Use: General Population Exposure Route: Inhalation Exposure Type: Long term, local effects Value: 37 ug/m^3	Fresh water Value: 0.51 ug Co/L Marine water Value: 2.36 ug Co/L Sediment Value: 9.5 mg Co/kg sed. dw Soil Value: 7.9 mg Co/kg Soil dw Sewage Treatment Plant Value: 0.37 mg Co/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering Controls Use general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations to levels that are below regulatory and recommended occupational exposure limits. Local ventilation may be required during certain operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. If splashes are likely to occur:. Tightly fitting safety goggles (EN166). Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Skin Protection Impervious clothing.

Hand Protection Protective gloves complying with EN 374. Wear protective nitrile rubber or Viton™ gloves. Gloves made of nitrile rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) may be used for splash protection and brief or intermittent contact with styrenated polyester resin. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion.

Respiratory Protection None required if hazards have been assessed and airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limits listed in Section 8. Wear an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges and particulate filters where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits in Section 8 and/or there is exposure to dust or mists due to sanding, grinding, cutting, or spraying. Use an approved positive-pressure air-supplied respirator with emergency escape provisions if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, airborne concentrations are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Recommended Filter Type Type A (EN141) and Type P2 (EN143)

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow
Physical State	Liquid
Odour	Pungent
Odour threshold	0.2 ppm (Styrene)

		Remarks Method
pH	Not applicable	None known
Melting point / freezing point	-30°C (Styrene)	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	146°C (Styrene)	None known

Flash point	32 °C	Seta closed cup
Evaporation rate	0.49 (BuAc = 1) (Styrene)	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	6.1% (Styrene)	
Lower flammability limit	1.1% (Styrene)	
Vapour pressure	6.7 hPa (Styrene) @ 20°C	None known
Vapour density	3.6 (Air = 1) (Styrene)	None known
Specific Gravity	1.1 ±0.03 @23°C	None known
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble (Water) Insoluble in water	None known
Partition coefficient	No information available	None known
Autoignition temperature	490°C (Styrene)	None known
Decomposition temperature	No information available	None known
Viscosity	900 - 1100 mPa·s @ 23°C	Brookfield Test Method
Explosive properties	No information available	
Oxidising Properties	No information available	

9.2. Other information

No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Unstable upon depletion of inhibitor.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Polymerisation can occur. Hazardous polymerization will occur if contaminated with peroxides, metal salts and polymerization catalysts. Hazardous polymerization may occur upon depletion of inhibitor - may cause heat and pressure build-up in closed containers. Product will undergo hazardous polymerization at temperatures above 150 F (65 C).

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Contamination by those materials referred to under Incompatible materials. Unstable upon depletion of inhibitor. Elevated temperature.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents. Metal salts. Polymerization initiators. Copper. Copper alloys. Brass.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Styrene

Oral LD50	~ 5000 mg/kg (Rat)
Dermal LD50	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)
Inhalation LC50	= 11.8 mg/l (4 H) (Rat)

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations can cause central nervous system depression and narcosis.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Eye Contact	Irritating to eyes.
Irritation	Irritating to eyes and skin.
Corrosivity	Not corrosive.
Sensitisation	Not sensitizing. May cause sensitization of susceptible persons by skin contact.
Carcinogenic Effects	There is no convincing evidence that styrene possesses significant carcinogenic potential in humans.
Repeated dose toxicity	In humans, styrene may cause a transient decrease in color discrimination and effects on hearing. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to defatting properties of the product. May cause damage to the liver, eyes, brain, respiratory system, central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Mutagenic effects	Styrene has given mixed positive and negative results in a number of mutagenicity tests. Styrene was not mutagenic without metabolic activation but gave negative and positive mutagenic results with metabolic activation.
Target organ effects	Liver, Central nervous system (CNS), Respiratory system.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	8379 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	3880 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-vapour)	25 mg/l

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity effects: .

Styrene

Algae/aquatic plants	EC50 = 1.4 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h) EC50 0.46 - 4.3 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h)
Fish	LC50 3.24 - 4.99 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96 h) flow-through LC50 19.03 - 33.53 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) (96 h) static LC50 6.75 - 14.5 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96 h) static LC50 58.75 - 95.32 mg/L (Poecilia reticulata) (96 h) static
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 3.3 - 7.4 mg/L (Daphnia magna) (48h)

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Algae/aquatic plants	EC50 = 0.639 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available

Styrene

Biodegradation	Inherently biodegradable
abiotic degradation	Half-life 7.4 hours

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable (60% after 10 days)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not likely to bioaccumulate

Styrene

Partition coefficient 2.95

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 13.5 fish

12.4. Mobility in soil
No information available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This preparation contains no substance considered to be persistent, bio-accumulating nor toxic (PBT) This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

12.6. Other adverse effects
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations. Can be incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.
EWC Waste Disposal No	07 00 00 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES 07 02 00 Wastes from MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres 07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID

UN Number	UN1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Packing Group	III
Environmental hazard	None
Classification Code	F1
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	30
Tunnel restriction code	D/E

IMDG/IMO

UN Number	UN1866
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	CLASS 3
Packing Group	PG III
Environmental hazard	None
EmS-No.	F-E, S-E

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code No information available

IATA

UN Number	UN1866
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Packing Group	III
Environmental hazard	None
Packing Instructions	355; 366

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Denmark

List of substances and processes that are considered to be carcinogenic

Chemical Name	Status
Styrene (CAS #: 100-42-5)	Present
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (CAS #: 136-52-7)	Present (Cobalt compounds)

Additional information
Must not be used by youngsters under the age of 18, ref. the notification from the Ministry of Labour regarding work by youngsters. The user must have undergone special training approved by the Labour Inspection Authority (AT) in order to work with products containing carcinogenic substances.

Germany

WGK Classification (VwVwS)
Hazardous to water/Class 2

Netherlands

List of Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reproductive Toxins
No information available

Chemical Name	Carcinogen	Mutagenic	Reproductive toxicant
Styrene (CAS #: 100-42-5)			Development Category 2

No information available

Water Hazard Class
10-May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

International Inventories

TSCA Inventory Status: Not listed on TSCA.

Canadian Inventory Status: This material contains components that are NOT listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Australian Inventory Status: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Korean Inventory Status: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Korean Chemical Substances List.

Philippine Inventory: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances.

Japan ENCS: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the Japanese Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances.

Chinese IECS: This product contains only chemicals that are currently listed on the Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances.

New Zealand Inventory: This product contains one or more chemicals currently not on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

Product Registrations

Norway	Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Classification procedure:

Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapours)	Calculation method
Skin corrosion/irritation	Calculation method
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Calculation method
Reproductive Toxicity	Weight of evidence
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure	Calculation method
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Calculation method
Flammable liquid	On basis of test data

Full text of H-Statements referred to under section 3

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H360Fd - May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H372 - Causes damage to hearing through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled

Key literature references and sources for data

Denmark Arbejdstilsynet Order no. 908 of 27 September 2005 with subsequent amendments

Prepared By	CFSNET Ltd +44 (0)1209 821028
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Former date	01 November 2017

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End of Safety Data Sheet