

## Copaslip

## Molyslip

Version No: 1.6

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 12/04/2023

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S.REACH.NOR.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Copaslip
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains diphenylamine and Copper)
Other means of identification	UFI:GN81-50JW-C00X-PM DP

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

Relevant identified uses	Anti-seize compound. Use only for intended applications.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Molyslip
Address	Metalube Group Ltd, 4 Huntsman Drive Irlam, Manchester M445EG United Kingdom
Telephone	+44(0) 161 775 7771
Fax	+44(0) 161 775 7511
Website	<a href="http://www.molyslip.co.uk">www.molyslip.co.uk</a>
Email	compliance@molyslip.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Molyslip
Emergency telephone numbers	+44(0) 161 775 7771 (8am to 4pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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#### Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## 2.3. Other hazards

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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## 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] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.64742-54-7* 2.265-157-1 3.649-467-00-8	30-70	<u>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic &lt;3% DMSO</u>	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1.14807-96-6* 2.238-877-9 3. Not Available 4. This product is exempted from pre-registration and registration in accordance with Annex V.7	10-30	<u>Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)</u>	Not Applicable	0	Not Available
1.7440-50-8* 2.231-159-6 3.029-024-00-X	5-10	<u>Copper</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H400, H331, H302, H319, H410 [1]	10	Not Available
1.122-39-4* 2.204-539-4 3.612-026-00-5	<0.01	<u>diphenylamine</u>	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3; H311, H373, H400, H331, H410, H301 [1]	0	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 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

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## 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Non combustible.</li> <li>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▸ Vacuum up or sweep up. <b>NOTE:</b> Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should <b>NOT</b> be used on wet materials or surfaces.</li> <li>▸ Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.</li> <li>▸ Place in suitable containers for disposal.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▸ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▸ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▸ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
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<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Dermal 0.97 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.73 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5.58 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) <i>Oral 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.19 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i>	9.33 mg/kg food (Oral)
Talc (Mg <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	Dermal 43.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 4.54 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 21.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.08 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 2.27 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.08 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) *</i>	597.97 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 141.26 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 597.97 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 31.33 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))
Copper	Dermal 137 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 273 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) <i>Dermal 137 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.041 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 273 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) *</i>	3.1 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.2 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 87 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 12 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.33 mg/L (STP) 0.12 mg/kg food (Oral)

\* Values for General Population

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Norway regulations on action values and limit values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Mineraloljer brukt som motorolje	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	HKG24
Norway regulations on action values and limit values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and	Talc (Mg <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	Talkum uten fiber - Totalstøv	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)						
Norway regulations on action rvalues and limif values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	Talkum uten fiber - Respirabelt støv	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Norway regulations on action rvalues and limif values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	Copper	Kobber - Støv	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Norway regulations on action rvalues and limif values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	Copper	Kobber - Røyk	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Norway regulations on action rvalues and limif values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	diphenylamine	Difenylamin	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
Copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
diphenylamine	30 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
Copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
diphenylamine	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.</li><li>If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.</li></ul> <p>Such protection might consist of:</p> <p>(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;</p> <p>(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;</p> <p>(c): fresh-air hoods or masks.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr></table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)																
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Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																
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3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																

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	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	 
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▶ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▶ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

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- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Yellow to Gold paste		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.13
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Continued...

## Copaslip

## 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Copaslip	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available				
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
Not Available	Not Available								
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>									
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50: &gt;2.1 mg/l4h<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
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Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>									
Copper	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>									
diphenylamine	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Guinea) LD50: 300 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (Guinea) LD50: 300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION								
Oral (Guinea) LD50: 300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>								

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

diphenylamine	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Heating of substituted diphenylamines may generate vapours which can irritate the eyes and airways. Drying of skin and mucous membranes leading to irritation may occur with prolonged or repeated contact. Overexposure may cause skin and airway irritation with dizziness and flu-like symptoms. All show a slight to very low order of toxicity following oral or topical administration. There is very low potential to cause gene mutations.
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗



## Copaslip

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

## 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## 12.1. Toxicity

Copaslip	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
Talc (Mg <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
Copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.00009mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0028mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.0006-0.0017mg/l	4
diphenylamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	0	Crustacea Daphnia magna	2.3mg/L	8
	LC50	48	Fish Oryzias atipes (Ricefish)	2.2mg/L	8
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diphenylamine	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	Not Available

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diphenylamine	LOW (BCF = 253)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diphenylamine	LOW (KOC = 1887)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗

Continued...

## Copaslip

	P	B	T
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

**12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties**

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.



**12.7. Other adverse effects**

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	3077												
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains diphenylamine and Copper)												
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	9	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable								
Class	9												
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable												
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III												
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous												
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>M7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>274 335 375 601</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td><td>3 (-)</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90	Classification code	M7	Hazard Label	9	Special provisions	274 335 375 601	Limited quantity	5 kg	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (-)
Hazard identification (Kemler)	90												
Classification code	M7												
Hazard Label	9												
Special provisions	274 335 375 601												
Limited quantity	5 kg												
Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (-)												

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	3077				
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains diphenylamine and Copper)				
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
ICAO/IATA Class	9				
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable				

Copaslip

	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains diphenylamine and Copper)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains diphenylamine and Copper)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	9	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	M7
	Special provisions	274; 335; 375; 601
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Equipment required	PP, A***
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Not Available
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	Not Available
Copper	Not Available
diphenylamine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO	Not Available
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	Not Available
Copper	Not Available
diphenylamine	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

#### Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% dms=">is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 2) Carcinogens: Category 1 B

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

sNorway regulations on action values and limit values for physical and chemical fact in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)

#### Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sNorway regulations on action values and limit values for physical and chemical fact in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)

#### Copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sNorway regulations on action values and limit values for physical and chemical fact in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)

#### diphenylamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sNorway regulations on action values and limit values for physical and chemical fact in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

#### Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E1
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### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic <3% DMSO; Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4); Copper; diphenylamine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Copper)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/04/2023
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## Copaslip

Initial Date	09/02/2023
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## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.6	03/04/2023	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

## Other information

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

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

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

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

## Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H400	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H410	Expert judgement

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