

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Boron trifluoride methanol complex

Revision Date:2026-03-21 Revision Number:1

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

Product name : Boron trifluoride methanol complex
CBnumber : CB6501776
CAS : 2802-68-8
EINECS Number : 220-543-9
Synonyms : trifluoro-methoxy-boron;methanol,trifluoroborane

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

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

Company Identification

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

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

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

Precautionary statements

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

Hazard statements

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H370 Causes damage to organs

H330 Fatal if inhaled

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Boron trifluoride methanol complex
Synonyms	: trifluoro-methoxy-boron;methanol,trifluoroborane
CAS	: 2802-68-8
EC number	: 220-543-9
MF	: C2H8BF3O2
MW	: 131.89

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be considered when undergoing decontamination. Prevention of absorption of the fluoride ion in cases of ingestion can be obtained by giving milk, chewable calcium carbonate tablets or Milk of Magnesia to conscious victims. Conditions such as hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia and cardiac arrhythmias should be monitored for, since they can occur after exposure. First aiders need to protect themselves. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

After inhalation: fresh air. Immediately call in physician. If breathing stops: immediately apply artificial respiration, if necessary also oxygen.

In case of skin contact

First treatment with calcium gluconate paste. In case of skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a physician immediately.

In case of eye contact

After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water. Immediately call in ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses.

If swallowed

After swallowing: fresh air. Make victim drink ethanol (e.g. 1 drinking glass of a 40% alcoholic beverage). Call a doctor immediately (mention methanol ingestion). Only in exceptional cases, if no medical care is available within one hour, induce vomiting (only in fully conscious persons) and make victim drink ethanol again (approx. 0.3 ml of a 40% alcoholic beverage/kg body weight/hour). Do not attempt to neutralise.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11

Protection of first-aiders

For personal protection see section 8.

Notes to physician

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Dry powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media

For this substance/mixture no limitations of extinguishing agents are given.

Specific hazards during fire fighting

Mixture with combustible ingredients. Pay attention to flashback. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride Borane/boron oxides

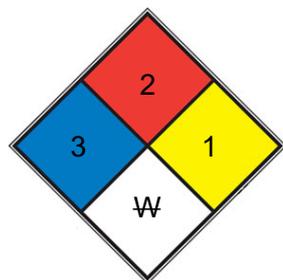
Specific extinguishing methods

Remove container from danger zone and cool with water. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Stay in danger area only with self-contained breathing apparatus. Prevent skin contact by keeping a safe distance or by wearing suitable protective clothing.

NFPA 704



HEALTH	3	Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. liquid hydrogen , sulfuric acid , calcium hypochlorite , hexafluorosilicic acid)
FIRE	2	Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature before ignition can occur and multiple finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point between 37.8 and 93.3 °C (100 and 200 °F). (e.g. diesel fuel, sulfur)
REACT	1	Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. propene)

SPEC. W
 HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Advice for non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe vapors, aerosols. Avoid substance contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert. Advice for emergency responders: For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see sections 7 and 10). Take up carefully with liquid-absorbent material. Dispose of properly. Clean up affected area.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Handling

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Advice on safe handling

Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols.

Avoidance of contact

Acids Oxidizing agents Alkali metals Acid chlorides Acid anhydrides Reducing agents Boron trifluoride reacts vigorously with alkyl nitrates after an induction period up to several hours. Reacts with alkali or alkaline earth metals. Do not use mercury manometers as boron trifluoride is soluble in mercury

Storage

Further information on storage conditions

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and wellventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorized persons.

Storage class

3, Flammable liquids

Recommended storage temperature

Recommended storage temperature see product label.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

Engineering measures

No data available

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

required when vapours/aerosols are generated.

Our recommendations on filtering respiratory protection are based on the following standards: DIN EN 143, DIN 14387 and other accompanying standards relating to the used respiratory protection system.

Recommended Filter type

Filter type ABEK

The entrepreneur has to ensure that maintenance, cleaning and testing of respiratory protective devices are carried out according to the instructions of the producer. These measures have to be properly documented.

Eye/face protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Skin and body protection

Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Hand protection

Material

butyl-rubber

Break through time

480 min

Glove thickness

0.3 mm

Protective index

Full contact

Manufacturer

Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Material

Nitrile rubber

Break through time

30 min

Glove thickness

0.4 mm

Protective index

Splash contact

Manufacturer

Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

Manufacturer

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

Remarks

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to

avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it. If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the EC approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Hygiene measures

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

liquid

Color

colorless

Odor

No data available

Odor Threshold

No data available

pH

No data available

Melting point/ range

No data available

Boiling point/boiling range

58-60°C 4mm

Flash point

16 °C

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate

No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)

No data available

Flammability (liquids)

No data available

Burning rate

No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit

5.5% (v/v) Methanol)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

5.5% (v/v) Methanol)

Vapor pressure

11.6hPa at 20°C

Relative vapor density

No data available

Relative density

1,222 g/cm³

Density

0.859 g/cm³

Water solubility

HYDROLYSIS

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

No data available

Autoignition temperature

No data available

Decomposition temperature

No data available

Viscosity, dynamic

No data available

Viscosity, kinematic

No data available

Flow time

No data available

Explosive properties

Not classified as explosive.

Oxidizing properties

none

Molecular weight

131.89 g/mol

Particle characteristics Particle size

No data available

Physical state

clear liquid

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

Conditions to avoid

Warming.

Incompatible materials

Acids Oxidizing agents Alkali metals Acid chlorides Acid anhydrides Reducing agents Boron trifluoride reacts vigorously with alkyl nitrates after an induction period up to several hours. Reacts with alkali or alkaline earth metals. Do not use mercury manometers as boron trifluoride is soluble in mercury

Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Mixture Acute toxicity

Oral: No data available

Acute toxicity estimate Oral - 110.85 mg/kg (Calculation method)

Symptoms: If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.

Acute toxicity estimate Inhalation - 4 h - 1.79 mg/l - vapor(Calculation method)

Symptoms: mucosal irritations, Cough, Shortness of breath, Possible damages:., damage of respiratory tract

Acute toxicity estimate Dermal - 348.95 mg/kg (Calculation method)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Remarks: Mixture causes severe burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Remarks: Mixture causes serious eye damage.

Risk of blindness!

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Germ cell mutagenicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Carcinogenicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Reproductive toxicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Mixture causes damage to organs. - Eyes, Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Mixture may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

- Kidney

Aspiration hazard

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

11.2 Additional Information

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache,

Nausea

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded.

This substance should be handled with particular care.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Components Methanol

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity estimate Oral - 100.1 mg/kg (Expert judgment)

Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Symptoms: Nausea, Vomiting

Acute toxicity estimate Inhalation - 4 h - 3.1 mg/l - vapor (Expert judgment)

Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Symptoms: Irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract.

Acute toxicity estimate Dermal - 300.1 mg/kg (Expert judgment)

Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Remarks: (ECHA)

Remarks: Drying-out effect resulting in rough and chapped skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Remarks: (ECHA)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Sensitisation test: - Guinea pig

Result: negative (OECD Test Guideline 406)

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells

Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Species: Mouse - male and female - Bone marrow

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Causes damage to organs. - Eyes, Central nervous system

Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Acute oral toxicity - Nausea, Vomiting

Acute inhalation toxicity - Irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Aspiration hazard

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

boron trifluoride-methanol complex Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 326 mg/kg

Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron trifluoride dihydrate

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 1.21 mg/l - aerosol (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron

Trifluoride

Dermal: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Rabbit

Result: Corrosive

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Germ cell mutagenicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Carcinogenicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Reproductive toxicity

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron

Trifluoride

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

- Kidney

Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron

Trifluoride

Aspiration hazard

Classified based on available data. For more details, see section 2

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Methanol:

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)): 15,400.0 mg/l End point: mortality Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: US-EPA

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 18,260 mg/l End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): ca. 22,000.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 7,900 mg/l Exposure time: 200 h Remarks: (External MSDS)

Toxicity to microorganisms

IC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

boron trifluoride-methanol complex:

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 22 - 46 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: DIN 38412 Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron trifluoride dihydrate

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 21.3 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: ISO 6341 Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Boron trifluoride dihydrate

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity

This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Methanol:

Biodegradability

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 99 % Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

600 - 1,120 mg/g Incubation time: 5 d Remarks: (IUCLID)

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

1,420 mg/g Remarks: (IUCLID)

ThOD

1,500 mg/g Remarks: (Lit.)

BOD/ThOD

76 % Remarks: Closed Bottle test (IUCLID)

Stability in water

Hydrolysis: 83 - 91 % at 19 °C(72 h) Remarks: Hydrolyzes on contact with water. Hydrolyzes readily. Degradation half life: 2.2 yr Remarks: reaction with hydroxyl radicals (IUCLID)

Photodegradation

Degradation (direct photolysis): 50 % Degradation half life: 17.2 d

boron trifluoride-methanol complex:

Biodegradability

Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Methanol:

Bioaccumulation

Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.0 Exposure time: 72 d Temperature: 20 °C Concentration: 5 mg/l

Partition coefficient: noctanol/water

log Pow: -0.77 (25 °C) Method: (experimental) Remarks: (HSDB) Bioaccumulation is not expected.

boron trifluoride-methanol complex:

Bioaccumulation

Remarks: No data available

Mobility in soil

Components:

Methanol:

Stability in soil

Remarks: Will not adsorb on soil.

boron trifluoride-methanol complex:

Stability in soil

Remarks: No data available

Other adverse effects

Components:

Methanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

Additional ecological information

Avoid release to the environment.

boron trifluoride-methanol complex:

Additional ecological information

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Waste from residues

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

SECTION 14: Transport information

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, flammable, n.o.s.

(boron trifluoride-methanol complex, Methanol)

Class : 8

Subsidiary risk : 3

Packing group : I

Labels : Class 8 - Corrosive substances, Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 854

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 850

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(boron trifluoride-methanol complex, Methanol)

Class : 8

Subsidiary risk : 3

Packing group : I

Labels : 8 (3)

EmS Code : F-E, S-C

Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National regulation GB 6944/12268

UN number : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(boron trifluoride-methanol complex, Methanol)

Class : 8

Subsidiary risk : 3

Packing group : I

Labels : 8 (3)

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Downstream users need to comply with the conditions of safe use of the chemical, understand the environmental and health hazard and risk management measures identified on the SDS as well as the local/national regulations concerning the chemical.

National regulatory information

Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals

Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

No. / Code Chemical name / Category Threshold quantity

J5 Acute toxic 500 t

W5.3 Flammable liquids 1,000 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management

Listed under SAWS

Catalogue of Specially Controlled Hazardous

Listed Chemicals

List of Explosive Precursors

Not listed

Regulations on Occupational Labor Protection in the at workplaces where

Toxic Substances Are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals

Not listed

Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

China Severely Restricted Toxic Chemicals for Import and Export

Listed

Measures on the Environmental Administration of New Chemical Substances Registration

Registration/Notification number

B1A222232525

Regulation on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals

Catalogue and Classification of Precursor Chemicals

Not listed

Regulations on the Administration of Controlled Chemicals

List of Controlled Chemicals

Not listed

Regulations of Ozone Depleting Substances Management

List of Controlled Ozone Depleting Substances

Not listed

List of Controlled Ozone Depleting Substances Import and Export

Not listed

Environmental Protection Law

List of Priority Controlled Chemicals

Not listed

List of Key Controlled New Pollutants

Not listed

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH

USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH BEI

ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

GBZ 2.1-2007

Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the workplace - Chemical hazardous agents.

ACGIH / TWA

8-hour, time-weighted average

ACGIH / STEL

Short-term exposure limit

GBZ 2.1-2007 / PC-TWA

Permissible concentration - time weighted average

GBZ 2.1-2007 / PC-STEL AIC - Australian Invent Transport by Land of Bra bw - Body weight; **CMR** Standard of the German List (Canada); **ECx** - Conc associated with x%respo Chemical Substances (Jap response); **ERG** - Emerge GLP - Good Laboratory P cer; **IATA** - International Construction and Equipm Half maximal inhibitory c tion; **IECSC** - Inventory o tional Maritime Dangerou Industrial Safety and H Standardization; **KECI** - K tration to 50 % of a test (Median Lethal Dose); **MA** lution from Ships; **n.o.s.** No Observed (Adverse) E fect Level; **NOELR** - No Norm; **NTP** - National Toxi icals; **OECD** - Organizatio fice of Chemical Safety a and Toxic substance; **PIC** stances; **(Q)SAR** - (Quant (EC) No 1907/2006 of th Registration, Evaluation, Accelerating Decompositi Chemical Substance Inve Thailand Existing Chemicala States); **UN** - United Nat Transport of Dangerous **WHMIS** - Workplace Hazar

Permissible concentration - short term exposure limit ry of Industrial Chemicals

ANTT - National Agency for il

ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials

- Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant

DIN nstitute for Standardisation

DSL - Domestic Substances ntration associated with x% response

ELx - Loading rate se

EmS - Emergency Schedule

ENCS - Existing and New n)

ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate cy Response Guide

GHS - Globally Harmonized System

actice

IARC - International Agency for Research on Canir Transport Association

IBC - International Code for the nt of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk

IC50 ncentration

ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organiza- Existing Chemical Substances in China

IMDG - Interna- Goods

IMO - International Maritime Organization

ISHL alth Law (Japan)

ISO - International Organisation for rea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 - Lethal Concenopulation

LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population POL - International Convention for the Prevention of Po- Not Otherwise Specified

Nch - Chilean Norm

NO(A)EC fect Concentration

NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Efbserveable Effect Loading Rate

NOM - Official Mexican ology Program

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemfor Economic Co-operation and Development

OPPTS - Ofd Pollution Prevention

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative S - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Subtative) Structure Activity Relationship

REACH - Regulation European Parliament and of the Council concerning the uthorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

SADT - Selfn Temperature

SDS - Safety Data Sheet

TCSI - Taiwan tory

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods

TECI s Inventory

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United ons)

UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the oods

vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

ous Materials Information System

Disclaimer:

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