

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste Revision Date: 26.01.2023

Version: 6.0

Date of last issue: 08.01.2020

Print Date: 13.08.2023

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

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

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD STEVENAGE England SG1 2NG UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturer DuPont Specialty Products GmbH & Co. KG

Customer Information Number: 00800-3876-6838

SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +(44)-870-8200418 **Local Emergency Contact:** +(44)-870-8200418

#### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H400

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

Revision Date: 26.01.2023

Version: 6.0

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412 For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

#### 2.2 Label elements

## Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

## **Hazard pictograms**



## Signal word: WARNING

#### **Hazard statements**

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **Precautionary statements**

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## PBT and vPvB assessment:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, Mixture 3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Revision Date: 26.01.2023 Version: 6.0

| Identification number   | Component  | Classification according<br>to Regulation (EU)<br>1272/2008 (CLP)   | specific concentration limit/<br>M-Factors/<br>Acute toxicity estimate  | %                  |
|---|--|---|---|--------------------|
| CASRN<br>64742-52-5<br>EC-No.<br>265-155-0<br>Index-No.<br>649-465-00-7<br>REACH No | distillates (petroleum),<br>hydrotreated heavy<br>naphthenic | Asp. Tox. 1 - H304  | Oral ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 5.53 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg                                 | >= 40.0 - < 50.0 % |
| CASRN<br>61791-53-5<br>EC-No.<br>263-186-4<br>Index-No.<br>-<br>REACH No            | N-Tallow<br>Alkyltrimethylenediamine<br>Oleate               | Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT RE 2 - H373 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 | M-Factor:<br>10[Acute]<br>Oral ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg<br>Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg  | >= 2.5 - < 10.0 %  |
| CASRN<br>64742-54-7<br>EC-No.<br>265-157-1<br>Index-No.<br>649-467-00-8<br>REACH No | distillates (petroleum),<br>hydrotreated heavy<br>paraffinic | Asp. Tox. 1 - H304  | Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg   | >= 1.0 - < 10.0 %  |
| CASRN 1314-13-2 EC-No. 215-222-5 Index-No. 030-013-00-7 REACH No 01-2119463881-32   | zinc oxide   | Aquatic Acute 1 - H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410  | M-Factor: 1[Acute] 1[Chronic]  Oral ATE: > 5,000 mg/kg  Inhalation ATE: > 5.7 mg/l (dust/mist)  Dermal ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg | >= 1.0 - < 2.5 %   |

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

#### Note

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic:

The classification as a carcinogen need not to apply because the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. Note L of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

#### Note

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic:

The classification as a carcinogen need not to apply because the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. Note L of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

## **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures General advice:

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

Revision Date: 26.01.2023 Version: 6.0

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

**Skin contact:** Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**Eye contact:** Flush eyes with plenty of water; remove contact lenses after the first 1-2 minutes then continue flushing for several minutes. Only mechanical effects expected. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

**Ingestion:** No emergency medical treatment necessary.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

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

**Notes to physician:** No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** Carbon oxides Oxides of phosphorus Fluorine compounds Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Toxic vapours are evolved.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Wear neoprene gloves to prevent contact with hydrofluoric acid.

Page 4 of 21

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

- **6.2 Environmental precautions:** Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- **6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections:

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

#### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

**7.3 Specific end use(s):** Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

| Component                | Regulation  | Type of listing    | Value   |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| distillates (petroleum), | ACGIH   | TWA Inhalable      | 5 mg/m3 |
| hydrotreated heavy       |   | particulate matter |         |
| naphthenic               |   |                    |         |
|                          | Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; A4: Not classifiable as |                    |         |
|                          | a human carcinogen  |                    |         |

**Revision Date: 26.01.2023** Version: 6.0

| distillates (petroleum),<br>hydrotreated heavy<br>paraffinic | ACGIH                        | TWA Inhalable particulate matter | 5 mg/m3                         |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| paramilic  | Further information: LIPT in | r: Upper Respiratory Tract irri  | tation; A4: Not classifiable as |
|  | a human carcinogen           | i. Opper Nespiratory Tract in    | tation, A4. Not classifiable as |
| zinc oxide   | ACGIH                        | TWA Respirable                   | 2 mg/m3                         |
|  |                              | particulate matter               | _                               |
|  | ACGIH                        | STEL Respirable                  | 10 mg/m3                        |
|  |                              | particulate matter               |                                 |

#### **Predicted No Effect Concentration**

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

| Compartment                | PNEC            |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Oral (Secondary Poisoning) | 9.33 mg/kg food |  |

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

|                            | ·               |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Compartment                | PNEC            |
| Oral (Secondary Poisoning) | 9.33 mg/kg food |

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or quidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

#### Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Page 6 of 21

**Other protection:** Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

**Respiratory protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate prefilter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

#### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Physical state solid (20 °C, )

Form

paste

**Colour** white

**Odour** slight

Odour Threshold No data available

Melting point/freezing point Melting point/range: No data available

Boiling point or initial boiling

point and boiling range

Boiling point/boiling range: Not applicable

Flammability Gases/Solids

Not classified as a flammability hazard

Liquids

No data available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

No data available

**Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit** 

No data available

Flash point > 200 °C

Method: (closed cup)

Auto-ignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperature Thermal decomposition

No data available

**pH** Not applicable

Viscosity, kinematic

Not applicable

Viscosity, dynamic

Not applicable

Solubility(ies) Water solubility

No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Vapour pressure Not applicable

Density and / or relative

density

Relative density

1.14

Relative vapour density No data available

Particle characteristics Particle size

No data available

9.2 Other information

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

**Self-heating substances** The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.

Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases

The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases

in contact with water.

Evaporation rate Not applicable

Molecular weight No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste Revision Date: 26.01.2023

Version: 6.0

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- **10.1 Reactivity:** Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
- **10.2 Chemical stability:** Stable under normal conditions.
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid: None known.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** Hexafluoroethane. Hydrogen Fluoride. 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2-propanone. Carbonic difluoride. Carbon monoxide. Fluorinated hydrocarbons.

## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

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

## **Acute toxicity**

## Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## Carcinogenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment:

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### STOT - single exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

## STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste Revision Date: 26.01.2023

Version: 6.0

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

## **Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

## Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

## Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.53 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

#### For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

## Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Page 11 of 21

#### N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

## Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

## Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on data from similar materials

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on data from similar materials

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on data from similar materials

## STOT - repeated exposure

Based on data from similar materials

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

#### Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Typical for this family of materials. Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

## Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Typical for this family of materials. Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For this family of materials, sensitization studies done in guinea pigs have been negative.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Typical for this family of materials. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. For this family of materials: Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

## Carcinogenicity

Typical for this family of materials. Did not cause cancer in animal skin painting studies.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment:

Typical for this family of materials. Limited data in laboratory animals suggest that the material does not affect reproduction.

Page 12 of 21

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Typical for this family of materials. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

#### STOT - single exposure

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

For this family of materials:

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Liver.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### zinc oxide

## Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

## Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

## Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Exposure to metal oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, characterized by influenza-like symptoms. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.7 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

## Carcinogenicity

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment:

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Page 13 of 21

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

**Revision Date: 26.01.2023** Version: 6.0

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

## STOT - single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

#### 11.2. Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

No data available

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

#### 12.1 Toxicity

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LL50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

## Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

## Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, 10 min, >= 1.93 mg/l

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

**Revision Date: 26.01.2023** Version: 6.0

## Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 mg/l

## N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aguatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 72 Hour, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, 72 Hour, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

## Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC10, Daphnia (water flea), > 1 mg/l

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Typical for this family of materials.

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

For this family of materials:

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For this family of materials:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aguatic plants

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, >100, OECD Test Guideline

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, >100, OECD Test Guideline 201

## Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, 10 min, > 1.93 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

#### Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 10 mg/l

### zinc oxide

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, 1.55 mg/l

## Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.481 mg/l

## Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

IC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.136 mg/l NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.024 mg/l

## Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 32 d, mortality, >= 0.540 mg/l

## Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.058 mg/l

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails

to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail **Biodegradation:** 31 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

#### N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready

biodegradability.

Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 65 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

**Biodegradability:** For this family of materials: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 1.5 - 29 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

## zinc oxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Page 16 of 21

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste **Revision Date: 26.01.2023** 

Version: 6.0

#### N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

#### zinc oxide

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

No relevant data found.

#### N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

No relevant data found.

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

No relevant data found.

## zinc oxide

No data available.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

## N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

#### distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

#### zinc oxide

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.7 Other adverse effects

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Page 17 of 21

#### N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

## distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

## zinc oxide

No data available

#### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

## **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number or ID number UN 3077

**14.2 UN proper shipping name** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.(N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate, Zinc oxide)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 914.4 Packing group ||||

**14.5 Environmental hazards** N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate, Zinc oxide

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazard Identification Number: 90

#### Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number or ID number UN 3077

**14.2 UN proper shipping name** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.(N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate, Zinc oxide)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 914.4 Packing group |||

**14.5 Environmental hazards** N-Tallow Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate, Zinc oxide

14.6 Special precautions for user EmS: F-A, S-F

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

#### instruments

## Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

**14.1 UN number or ID number** UN 3077

**14.2 UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(N-Tallow

Alkyltrimethylenediamine Oleate, Zinc oxide)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 914.4 Packing group ||||

14.5 Environmental hazards Not applicable14.6 Special precautions for user No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E1

100 t 200 t

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

## Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Product name: MOLYKOTE® DX Paste

**Revision Date: 26.01.2023** Version: 6.0

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 - Calculation method Aguatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

#### Revision

Identification Number: 1288563 / A670 / Issue Date: 26.01.2023 / Version: 6.0 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

## Legend

| ACGIH           | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)            |
|-----------------|--|
| STEL            | Short-term exposure limit                          |
| TWA             | 8-hour, time-weighted average                      |
| Aquatic Acute   | Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard                  |
| Aquatic Chronic | Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard                 |
| Asp. Tox.       | Aspiration hazard                                  |
| Eye Irrit.      | Eye irritation                                     |
| Skin Irrit.     | Skin irritation                                    |
| STOT RE         | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure |

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS -Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL -No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR -(Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous

Page 20 of 21

Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Information Source and References**

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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