

NC-447 No-Clean Soldering Flux Paste

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	NC-447
Synonyms	LT-NC-447, LT-NC-447-10ML,w UFI: 5C00-W054-900Y-F2YV
Other means of identification	No-Clean Flux Paste

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

Relevant identified uses	Soldering with leaded and lead-free solder wire
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet


Registered company Name	LTronics
Address	7 Glean Aoibhin, F94 Y3K1, Killybegs, Co. Donegal, Ireland
Telephone	+(353) 749741767
Website	LTronics.eu
Email	admin@ltronics.eu

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	H334 - Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H317 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram	
Signal word	Danger

2.3 Hazard statements

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.4 Precautionary statements - Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

2.4 Precautionary statements - Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

2.5 Precautionary statements - Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

2.5 Precautionary statements - Storage

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

*Rosin: Caution: exposure to this material may cause certain sensitive individuals to develop eczema and/or asthma. Sensitised persons may subsequently show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to atmospheric concentrations well below the OEL. Persons with a history of asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used.*regulation.

1H-benzotriazole	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 Specific Requirements for Endocrine Disruptors
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SECTION 3: Composition / Information on ingredients

3.1 Mixtures

CAS No.	Weight [%]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
8050-09-7	42	rosin-colophony	Skin Sensitizer Category 1; H317	Not Available
124-04-9	9	adipic acid	Eye Irritation Category 2; H319	Not Available
95-14-7	1	1H-benzotriazole	Flammable Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3; H228, H302, H312, H332, H315, H319, H335, H412	Not Available

SECTION 4: First Aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

<p>Eye Contact</p>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash out immediately with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<p>Skin Contact</p>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decontaminate area around burn. • Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. • Use compresses if running water is not available. • Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. • Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. • Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. • Use compresses if running water is not available. • Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. • Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. • Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay the person flat. • Elevate feet about 12 inches. • Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. • Cover the person with coat or blanket. • Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. • Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. • Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. • To prevent shock see above. • For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. • Have a person with a facial burn sit up. • Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. • DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. • DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. • DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. • Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. • For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. • DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. • Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. • Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. • Reassure. • Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. • Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.
<p>Inhalation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. • Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
<p>Ingestion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. • If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • Observe the patient carefully. • Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. • Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. • Seek medical advice.

4.2 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
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5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.• DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.• Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean up all spills immediately.• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.• Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.• Trowel up/scrape up.• Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.• Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.• Stop leak if safe to do so.• Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.• Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).• Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.• Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.• After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. • DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. • Avoid contact with incompatible materials. • When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. • Avoid physical damage to containers. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. • Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. • Use good occupational work practice. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal can or drum • Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Adipic acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers • Is incompatible with sulfuric acid, caustics, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, isocyanates, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin. • May generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity. <p>HAZARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air. • Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction. • Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight, or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers. • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
rosin-colophony	Dermal 2.131 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1.065 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.065 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.002 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.016 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.007 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.001 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP)
adipic acid	Dermal 38 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 264 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 38 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 264 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 5 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 65 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	0.126 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.013 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.46 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.484 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.048 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.023 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 59.1 mg/L (STP)
1H-benzotriazole	Dermal 1.08 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 19 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.54 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 9.55 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.54 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.54 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	0.019 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.019 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.158 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.22 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.22 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.03 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.1 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

8.2 Exposure Controls

<p>8.2.1 Appropriate Engineering Controls</p>	<p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material.</p> <p>Keep dry!</p> <p>Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.</p> <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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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>
<p>8.2.2 Personal protection</p>	<p>• Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles. • 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]</p>
<p>Skin Protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>

Hands and Feet Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body Protection	See Other protection below
Other Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Respiratory Protection	Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

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

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2 Chemical Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.• Product is considered stable.• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	See section 7.2
10.4 Conditions to Avoid	See section 7.2
10.5 Incompatible Materials	See section 7.2
10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Inhalation	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of physiological effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce a haemorrhagic gastritis characterised by stomach pain and bleeding and vomiting. Systemic effects of pine oils include weakness and central nervous depression, excitement, loss of balance, headache, with hypothermia and respiratory failure. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. It is likely that older pine oils become irritants from the build up of peroxides of delta-3-carene and limonene etc. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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 Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

12.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Ecology - general	On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	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.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Product and Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.• Return to supplier for reuse / recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.• DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.• In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.• Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.• Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.• Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.• Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1 UN number	Not Applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1 UN number	Not Applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1 UN number	Not Applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1 UN number	Not Applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not Applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

rosin-colophony 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
adipic acid 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
1H-benzotriazole is found on the following regulatory lists	EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date	05/02/2024
Initial Date	30/12/2021
Other information	Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources. 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