

## SDS – Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name</b>	SUMIPEX HTAAABS
<b>Company Name</b>	Sumitomo Chemical Asia Pte Ltd.
<b>Address</b>	3 Fraser Street #07-28 DUO Tower Singapore 189352
<b>Telephone</b>	+65 6499 4306
<b>Emergency Telephone</b>	NCEC Emergency number +44-(0) 1235 239 670 [Europe, Americas, Israel] +44-(0) 1235 239 671 [Middle East/Africa] +65-3158-1074 [Asia Pacific region(excluding China)] 400-120-6011 (Toll-free, access from China only)
<b>Fax</b>	+65 6867 6749
<b>Recommended Uses and Restrictions on Use</b>	The information contained herein is solely intended for normal handling and users should evaluate the product to determine whether it is fit for a particular purpose and suitable for the method of use or application before use.

### 2. Hazards Identification

#### **Important Hazards and Effects**

<b>Human Health Hazards</b>	This material contains ingredients corrosive to the skin and eyes. This material contains ingredients that cause respiratory tract sensitisation and skin sensitisation. This material contains ingredients that may cause irritation to the respiratory tract if inhaled as gas generated during heat forming/moulding of products. In addition, this material contains ingredients that may affect the nervous system if exposed to high concentrations of gas generated during heat forming/moulding of products or if exposed to the gas over a long period of time.
<b>Environmental Effects</b>	This material contains hardly degradable ingredients. This material contains ingredients very harmful to aquatic organisms.
<b>Physical and Chemical Hazards</b>	Since this material is combustible, it can burn if exposed to heat, sparks or flame. Take care to avoid any sources of ignition. The gases generated upon combustion contain carbon monoxide. Fine dust dispersed in the air has the potential for a dust explosion.
<b>Specific Hazards</b>	Contact with hot molten material may cause burns to the skin.

## **GHS Classification**

### **Physical Hazards**

Flammable solids Classification not possible

Self-reactive substances and mixtures Classification not possible

Pyrophoric solids Not classified

Self-heating substances and mixtures Classification not possible

Corrosive to metal Classification not possible

### **Health Hazards**

Acute toxicity(oral) Classification not possible

Acute toxicity (dermal) Classification not possible

Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapour) Classification not possible

Acute toxicity(inhalation: mists) Classification not possible

Skin corrosion/irritation Classification not possible

Eye damage/irritation Classification not possible

Sensitisation-respiratory Classification not possible

Sensitisation-skin Classification not possible

Germ cell mutagenicity Classification not possible

Carcinogenicity Not classified

Toxic to reproduction Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Not classified

Aspiration hazard Classification not possible

### **Environmental Hazards**

Hazardous to the aquatic environment- acute hazard Classification not possible

Hazardous to the aquatic environment- long-term hazard Classification not possible

Hazardous to the ozone layer Classification not possible

## **Label Elements**

### **Pictograms or Symbols**

Not applicable

### **Signal Word**

Not applicable

### **Hazard Statement**

Not applicable

### **Precautionary Statement**

Not applicable

### **3. Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Substance/Mixture                      Mixture

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Synonym(s)</b>	<b>Chemical Formula</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>Content (%)</b>
Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer	2-Methyl-2-propenoic acid methyl ester/Methyl-2-propenoate copolymer	$[(C_5H_8O_2)_x - (C_4H_6O_2)_y]_z$	9011-87-4	Not less than 54.1%
Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/ Styrene copolymer	Methacrylic acid methyl ester/Butyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer	$[(C_5H_8O_2)_w - (C_7H_{12}O_2)_x - (C_8H_8)_y]_z$	27136-15-8	4.5–45%
Methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate, MMA, Methyl-2-methylpropenoate	$CH_2 = C(CH_3)COOCH_3$	80-62-6	Not more than 0.8%
Methyl acrylate	Methyl-2-propenoate	$CH_2 = CHCOOCH_3$	96-33-3	Not more than 0.1%

### **4. First Aid Measures**

#### **Inhalation**

Blow nose and gargle. In case of inhalation of gases or fumes from hot molten resin, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing, covering his/her body with a blanket or similar. Seek medical attention promptly. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, loosen tight clothing to maintain an open airway, and then provide oxygen or artificial respiration. If the person is breathing and vomiting, turn his/her head to the side. If unconscious, never give anything by mouth and never induce vomiting.

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected skin with running water or lukewarm water. If changes in the appearance of the affected area, for example, development of skin eruptions, are observed, or if skin irritation or pain persists, immediately seek medical attention.</p> <p>In the case of contact with molten material, immediately pour large amounts of water over the affected area without removing the exposed person's clothing to thoroughly cool it. Then remove the clothing, cover with clean gauze, etc. and promptly seek medical attention.</p> <p>Do not forcibly pull away materials or clothing attached to the skin.</p>
<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>Flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes and immediately seek medical attention from an ophthalmologist. When washing the eye, hold the eyelids open using the thumb and index finger to ensure that effective rinsing has occurred behind the eyeball and the eyelid.</p> <p>Remove contact lenses if worn, unless they have adhered to eyes, and continue flushing. Do not allow the exposed person to rub his/her eyes or keep them tightly closed.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Wash mouth out thoroughly with water. Keep the exposed person warm and at rest, covering his/her body with a blanket, etc. Seek medical attention immediately. Provide artificial respiration or oxygen, if necessary. If the person is breathing and vomiting, turn his/her head to the side. If the exposed person is unconscious, never give anything by mouth and never induce vomiting.</p>
<b>Expected Acute and Delayed Symptoms</b>	<p>Inhalation: Irritation of nasal and pharyngeal mucosae, burning sensation in the respiratory tract, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, sore throat, loss of consciousness, choking, asthmatic symptoms. Symptoms may be delayed.</p> <p>Skin contact: Irritation, redness, pain.</p> <p>Eye contact: Irritation, redness, pain.</p> <p>Ingestion (If swallowed): Vomiting and other symptoms similar to those listed under 'Inhalation.'</p>
<b>Most Important Signs and Symptoms</b>	<p>No information available.</p>
<b>Protection of First Aiders</b>	<p>Use personal protective equipment, such as gloves, goggles and masks, to avoid contact with hazardous substances.</p> <p>Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment. Pay attention to avoid any sources of ignition.</p>
<b>Notes to the Physician</b>	<p>No information available.</p>

## **5. Fire-fighting Measures**

<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	<p>Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, foam, large amounts of water</p>
<b>Inappropriate Extinguishing Media</b>	<p>No information available.</p>

<b>Specific Hazards</b>	Since the gases generated upon combustion contain irritating, corrosive or toxic gases, such as carbon monoxide, etc., wear proper protective equipment to avoid inhalation of smoke during firefighting. Containers may explode if heated.
<b>Special Firefighting Procedures</b>	Extinguish fire using proper extinguishing media, shutting off the supply of combustible substances to the fire. Perform firefighting from the windward side of the fire as far as possible. Prevent unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the surrounding area of the fire. Since toxic gases (CO, etc.) may be generated upon combustion or contact with high temperatures, wear proper respiratory system protection. In case of surrounding fire, remove containers to a safe area. If it is impossible to remove containers, spray containers and their surroundings with water to cool them. Take any necessary measures to prevent the water stream used in firefighting from causing release of materials affecting the environment. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
<b>Protection of Firefighters</b>	Perform firefighting from the windward side of the fire to avoid inhalation of toxic gases. Always wear securely suitable protective equipment (gloves, eyeglasses, masks, etc.) for firefighting.

## **6. Accidental Release Measures**

<b>Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures</b>	Wear proper protective equipment to avoid skin contact or inhalation of dust or gases. (for protective equipment, see '8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection' of the SDS). Evacuate downwind personnel and perform the collection and cleaning up operations from the windward side. Immediately remove all possible sources of ignition from the areas where the spill occurred. Prepare firefighting equipment for cases where the material catches fire. Prevent unauthorised personnel from entering the spill or leak area by roping off the area or by other measures. Since the area where the spill occurred may be slippery, take care to avoid falls.
<b>Environmental Precautions</b>	Since this material may affect organisms and water quality in the environment, do not discharge spillage to rivers, streams, waterways, or sewers.
<b>Collection, Neutralization</b>	Sweep up the scattered materials to collect into airtight containers. If appropriate, first dampen the spillage to prevent dust generation. Collection should be performed in a manner so that no dust scattering occurs, by, for example, using a vacuum cleaner. Wash the contaminated area with detergent and water and ensure all contaminated washing water is collected into airtight containers (waste containers).
<b>Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up</b>	Stop the leak if safe to do so. Since the dust dispersed in the air has the potential for a dust explosion, use explosion-proof equipment to recover fine dust.

**Measures to Prevent Secondary Accidents**

Promptly remove all sources of ignition. (Prohibit smoking and avoid sparks and open flames.)

**7. Handling and Storage**

**Handling**

**Technical Measures**

Follow the engineering measures described in '8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection' and wear proper protective equipment when handling the material.  
Install emergency eye wash stations and emergency showers in or near workplaces where this material is handled.  
Install equipment such as hand wash basins and eye wash stations, in a rest area or lounge.

**Local and General Ventilation**

Use local exhaust and general ventilation system described in '8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.'

**Precautions for Safe Handling**

Before using or handling this material, obtain instructions for use from the supplier.  
Do not handle before reading and understanding all of the safety precautions.  
Handle or use in a well-ventilated place. When handling the material outdoors, perform operations from the windward side as far as possible.  
Prevent unauthorised personnel from entering the area where this material is handled.  
Avoid rough handling, including falling, dropping, dragging, or inducing impacts on containers.  
Avoid contact with this material. Do not inhale, ingest or swallow this material.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using or handling this product. Handle the material wearing proper protective equipment to avoid contact with clothing, skin and mucous membranes, or eyes.  
Thoroughly wash hands and face and rinse mouth after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. In addition, do not wear or carry contaminated protective equipment into rest areas or lounges.

**Avoidance of Contact**

See '10. Stability and Reactivity'.

**Storage**

**Technical Measures**

Keep away from any sources of ignition and heat. Avoid drastic changes of temperature. Install devices in the storage area to use the necessary daylight, lighting systems and ventilations required to store and/or handle the material.

**Proper Storage Conditions**

Store away from heat and sources of ignition, such as heat, sparks and open flame. No smoking. Store locked up in a cool and dry place away from direct sunlight.

**Incompatible Substances**

See '10. Stability and Reactivity'.

**Safe  
Packaging  
Materials**

**8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

<b>Control Levels</b>	Not established
<b>Permissible Exposure Levels (Threshold Limit Value, Biological Exposure Indices)</b>	
<b>ACGIH</b>	[Other dust (Class 3 Dust)] 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Total dust) [Methyl methacrylate] 50 ppm (TWA), 100 ppm (STEL) [Methyl acrylate] 2 ppm (TWA)
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	Install emergency eye wash stations and emergency showers in or near the workplaces where this material is handled.

**Protective Equipment**

<b>Respiratory System Protection</b>	Dust mask
<b>Hand Protection</b>	Protective gloves. Wear heat resistant protective gloves when handling molten resin.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	Protective eyeglasses or goggles with side shields, full face-shields
<b>Skin and Body Protection</b>	Protective clothes (long-sleeved work clothes), cap, safety shoes, etc.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	Very little data on the health hazards of this material is available. In order to minimise exposure to this material, provide an improved working environment and handle this material wearing proper protective equipment to avoid breathing emitted vapour, dust, etc. Thoroughly wash hands after handling.

**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance (Physical State, Form, Colour, etc.)</b>	Colourless and transparent solid in pellet form
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>pH</b>	No data available
<b>Melting Point and Freezing Point</b>	This material does not exhibit a sharp melting point, but softens gradually over a wide temperature range over about 80 deg. C.

<b>Boiling Point</b>	No data available
<b>Boiling Range</b>	No data available
<b>Flash Point</b>	No data available
<b>Combustion or Explosive Range</b>	No data available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	No data available
<b>Vapour Density</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Gravity (Density)</b>	1.1 – 1.2
<b>Solubility in Solvents</b>	Water: Insoluble Organic solvents (acetone, chloroform, etc.): Soluble
<b>Octanol-water Partition Coefficient</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Point</b>	Ignition point: Not less than 400 deg. C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Other Data</b>	No data available

## **10. Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Stability</b>	Considered stable under normal conditions of storage, handling and use
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b>	No reactivity
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Heat, high temperatures
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong oxidising agents
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	CO and other gases may be generated by thermal decomposition.

## **11. Toxicological Information**

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] Insufficient data (Not classified)
<b>Oral</b>	[Methyl methacrylate] Rat LD50 8400–9400 mg/kg [Methyl acrylate] Rat LD50 277 mg/kg



<b>Dermal</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate] Rabbit LD50 &gt; 9400 mg/kg</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] Rabbit LD50 1,250 mg/kg</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate] Vapour: Rat LC50 (4H) 3570–7093 ppm Since the value is not more than 90% of the saturated vapour concentration (36,525 ppm), it can be considered as an experimental value with 'vapour that hardly contains mists.'</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] Vapour: Rat LC50 (4H) 3.58, 5.7, 6.5, 4.83 mg/L. From these values, LC50 (4 hr. converted value) was calculated in accordance with technical guidelines and then it was converted into ppm. The converted value is 1,200 ppm. Since the saturated vapour pressure concentration at vapour pressure of 11,500 Pa (25 deg. C) (HSDB (2005)) is 114,000 ppm, LC50 (4 hr. converted value) is a concentration lower than 90% of the saturated vapour pressure concentration. The vapour is therefore considered to be a 'vapour in which mists are barely mixed.'</p>
<b>Skin Corrosion/ Irritation</b>	<p>[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] Data is insufficient</p> <p>[Methyl methacrylate] Moderate skin irritation was observed in rabbits. On humans, contact dermatitis associated with papules and vesicles through occupational exposure develops.</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] Necrosis was observed in the primary skin irritation in rabbits. (Category 1)</p>
<b>Serious Eye Damage /Eye Irritation</b>	<p>[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] Data is insufficient.</p> <p>[Methyl methacrylate] Moderate irritation was caused in rabbit eyes by 5% solution of this material. No effects on iris and cornea. In a conjunctival oedema, redness of grade 2 was observed after 24 hours.</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] As a result of eye irritation tests in rabbits, 'intense irritation' and 'no recovery from conjunctival disorder is observed (in 7 days)' have been reported.</p>

**Respiratory  
Sensitization or  
Skin Sensitization**

Respiratory sensitization:

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient

[Methyl methacrylate]

Classified as “sensitizing chemical substances” in the Guidelines for Prevention of Occupational Allergic Diseases (draft) edited by the Japan Society for Occupational Health and the special committee of the Japanese Society of Occupational and Environmental Allergy.

Substance in Group 2 of respiratory tract sensitization defined by the Japan Society for Occupational Health.

[Methyl acrylate]

Since no data is available, classification is impossible.

Skin sensitization:

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient (Not classified)

[Methyl methacrylate]

Substance in Group 2 of skin sensitization defined by the Japan Society for Occupational Health

Maximization test in guinea pigs: Positive (5% aqueous solution)

[Methyl acrylate]

Classified as “sensitizing chemical substances (which sensitizing properties have been just reported)” in the Guidelines for Prevention of Occupational Allergic Diseases (draft) edited by the Japan Society for Occupational Health and the special committee of the Japanese Society of Occupational and Environmental Allergy.

Substance in Group 2 of skin sensitization defined by the Japan Society for Occupational Health.

**Germ Cell  
Mutagenicity**

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient

[Methyl methacrylate]

Ames test: Negative, In vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity test (dominant lethal test): Negative, In vivo germ cell mutagenicity test: Negative.

Data is insufficient

[Methyl acrylate]

Heritable germ cell mutagenicity test: Negative, In vivo germ cell mutagenicity test: Negative, In vivo somatic cell mutagenicity test (micronucleus test): Positive (Intraperitoneal injection), In vivo germ cell genotoxicity: Negative

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<p>[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] IARC: Not listed</p> <p>[Methyl methacrylate] IARC: Group 3, ACGIH: A4, EPA: E, Not applicable</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] IARC: 3 ACGIH: A4, EPA: D, Not applicable</p>
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	<p>[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] Data is insufficient.</p> <p>[Methyl methacrylate] Inhalation (Rat) Teratogenicity test (Animals from days 6 to 15 of pregnancy): No teratogenicity When a dose at which maternal toxicity (death, body weight loss, etc.) develops was given, foetal toxicity (early foetal death, decrease of crown rump length, development of haematoma) was observed. Inhalation (Mouse) Teratogenicity test (Animals from days 6 to 15 of pregnancy):</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] Since no data is available, classification is impossible</p>
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)</b>	<p>[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer] Data is insufficient</p> <p>[Methyl methacrylate] In an inhalation exposure test with human volunteers, a short-term inhalation exposure experiment (197–1970 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 20–90 minutes) was conducted and results such as “Irritation of eyes and nasal mucosae, dizziness, drowsiness were observed” and “Irritation of respiratory tract, weakness, fever, dizziness, nausea, headache, drowsiness were observed” were reported. It is presumed that methyl methacrylate produces methanol through its metabolic process, and methanol as its metabolite exerts an inhibitory reaction on the central nervous system, and consequently transient anaesthetic effects are shown.</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate] In humans, this substance causes coma, convulsion, lacrimation and its vapour irritates eyes, respiratory tract, and the skin. Target organ toxicity is irritation of central nervous system, respiratory tract, etc.</p>

**Specific Target  
Organ Toxicity  
(Repeated  
Exposure)**

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient (Not classified)

[Methyl methacrylate]

In an epidemiological investigation on people with long-term exposure to this substance, headaches, pain in hands and feet, extreme fatigue, sleep disorder, memory impairment, and irritation were reported. It is reported that effects such as atrophic rhinitis, sore throat, autonomic dysfunction, neurasthenia, headaches, dizziness, nervousness, attention disturbance, and decreased memory are present. Based on the above-mentioned results, target organs are the respiratory tract and the central nervous system, Category 1 (respiratory tract, central nervous system)

(Rat) Inhalation exposure test: exposure concentration 0, 25, 100, 400 ppm. 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week, 105 weeks

Effects: In animals given not less than 25 ppm of the substance, rhinitis in the epithelial mucosa of the nasal concha was observed. In observation of pathologic specimens, denaturation and atrophy in olfactory epithelia were observed in animals administered 100 ppm or 400 ppm of substance. The target organ is the respiratory organs, observed within the range of the guidance value.

[Methyl acrylate]

In experimental animals, "atrophy of olfactory epithelia, columnar cell layer deletion associated with piled basal cell hyperplasia," and "increase in relative weight of kidney, increase of renal diseases" were observed.

Target organs are respiratory organs and kidneys, based on the guidance values classified in Category 1 (respiratory organs), Category 2 (kidneys) Damage to respiratory tract and central nervous system with long-term or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient

[Methyl methacrylate, Methyl acrylate]

Since no data is available, classification is impossible.

**12. Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity**

[Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate copolymer, Alkyl methacrylate/Alkyl acrylate/Styrene copolymer]

Data is insufficient (Not classified)

<b>Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute)</b>	
<b>Fish</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate]  (Fathead Minnow) LC50 (96 hrs) 130–460 ppm (Intermediate value: 285 ppm)  (Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)) LC50 (96 hrs) 232–283 ppm (Intermediate value: 257.5 ppm)  (Guppy (Poecilia reticulata)) LC50 (96 hrs) 368 ppm</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate]  (Sheepshead Minnow) LC50 (96 hrs) 1.1 mg/L (Category 2) (Medaka (Oryzias latipes)) LC50 (96 hrs) 1.36 mg/L</p>
<b>Crustacea</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate]  Daphnia magna EC50 (48 hrs) = 69 mg/L</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate]  Daphnia magna EC50 (48 hrs) = 2.64 mg/L</p>
<b>Algae</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate]  Green algae LC50 (98 hrs) = 170 mg/L</p> <p>[Methyl acrylate]  (Green algae) LC50 (72 hrs) = 6.9 mg/L</p>
<b>Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic)</b>	
<b>Persistence/ Degradability</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate] Readily biodegradable [Methyl acrylate] Rapidly biodegradable</p>
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate] log Kow = 1.38 BCF = 2.3  [Methyl acrylate] log Kow = 0.8</p>
<b>Chronic Hazards to the Aquatic Environment</b>	<p>[Methyl methacrylate, Methyl acrylate]  Both ingredients are readily biodegradable and have also low bioaccumulative potential.</p> <p>[Mixture]  Not classified (Classification of main ingredient is impossible)</p>
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No information available
<b>Other Adverse Effects</b>	No information available
<b>Environmental Standards</b>	No information available

### **13. Disposal Considerations**

Comply with the applicable laws and regulations regarding this product in each country.

### **14. Transport Information**

**International Regulations** Does not fall under the dangerous substances defined in the UN recommendation on the transport of dangerous goods.

#### **Regulatory Information (Sea)**

**UN No.** Not applicable

**Proper Shipping Name**

**UN Hazard Class**

**UN Subsidiary Risk**

**UN Packing Group**

**Marine Pollutant**

#### **Regulatory Information (Air)/IATA**

**UN No.** Not applicable

**Proper Shipping Name**

**UN Hazard Class**

**UN Subsidiary Risk**

**UN Packing Group**

#### **Domestic Regulations**

**Regulatory Information (Land)** Transportation should be performed using containers, packaging, methods of labelling, loading and transportation in accordance with regulations of the respective country. Do not transport together with dangerous substances as listed in the Categories 1, 3 and 6 under the Fire Service Law (Japan).

#### **Regulatory Information (Sea)**

**UN No.** Not applicable

**Proper Shipping Name** Not applicable

**UN Hazard Class**

**UN Packing Group**

## Marine Pollutant

### Regulatory Information (Air)

**UN No.** Not applicable

**Proper Shipping Name**

**UN Hazard Class**

**UN Packing Group**

### Special Safety Measures

Make sure containers have no cracks, corrosions or leaks etc. before transportation. Load containers to ensure that they are protected from falling, dropping or being damaged, and securely prevent collapse of cargo piles. Transport carefully, taking any necessary measures to prevent containers from producing significant friction or trembling/shaking. Vehicles and ships should be equipped with protective equipment (gloves, eyeglasses, masks, etc.) as well as fire extinguishers and any tools necessary for emergencies.

## **15. Regulatory Information**

Comply with the applicable laws and regulations regarding this product in each country.

## **16. Other Information**

Disclaimer:

This data sheet is based on currently available documents, information and data. It does not provide definitive information on any of the contents, physicochemical properties, hazards, toxicity, or other details of the products. In addition, the precautions given in this document are based on ordinary handling. For special handling situation, safety measures should be implemented suitable to the purpose and usage.

This SDS applies to the following products:

SUMIPEX HTAAABS (AAA=001~999, B=0~9 or Not indicated, S=Q~W)