

EC Safety Data Sheet

**BEGO Bremer Goldschlägerei Wilh. Herbst GmbH & Co.**

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**1. Product and company identification**

*Data on product*

Name of product: **Durol**

*Data on manufacturer/supplier*

Manufacturer/supplier: BEGO Bremer Goldschlägerei Wilh. Herbst GmbH & Co.  
Street/P.O. box: Wilhelm-Herbst-Strasse 1  
Nat. postal code/town: D-28359 Bremen  
Country: Germany  
Tel. no.: +49 (0)421 - 20 28-0  
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Dept. providing information: Material Development  
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**2. Composition / information on components**

*Chemical characterization of specific substance*

Designation	CAS No.	EC No.	EC Index No.
1-butyl acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	607-025-00-1
1-butanol	71-36-3	200-751-6	603-004-00-6

Component	Hazard symbols	R provisions	Total formula
1-butyl acetate	-	R 10-66-67	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
1-butanol	Xn, Xi	R 10-22-37/38-41-67	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O

*Chemical characterization of product*

Description: Solution of phthalate resin in organic solvent mix of butyl acetate and butanol  
Hazardous components: Synonymous designations  
1-butyl acetate n-butyl acetate, acetic acid butyl ester, ethanoic acid butyl ester  
1-butanol n-butanol, n-butyl alcohol

Component	Concentration	Hazard symbols	R provisions
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1-butyl acetate	approx. 80%	-	R 10-66-67
1-butanol	approx. 10%	Xi	R 36

### 3. Possible risks

#### *Designation of hazards*

Hazard identification:            flammable  
   Xi    irritating

#### *Special indications of risk for people and environment*

Flammable. Irritating to the eyes. Repeated contact may lead to rough or chapped skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and stupor.

#### *Specific risks*

Possible harmful impact on people and possible symptoms:

Processing vapours may irritate the respiratory tracts, skin and eyes. Skin contact and inhalation of aerosols/vapours of the preparation should be avoided. During work wear suitable protective clothing, safety gloves and safety goggles / face screen. Easily inflammable or explosive vapour-air mixtures may form due to evaporation during use.

### 4. First aid measures

#### *General instructions*

Take the person out of the danger zone while protecting oneself and lay him/her down. Remove clothing that is dirty or soaked or contaminated with the product immediately. Place injured person in a relaxed position and protect against hypothermia. In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water and provide for medical treatment. In the case of an accident or indisposition, call in a physician at once (if possible, show this label and inform about measures taken). A medical expertise is necessary even if intoxication is merely suspected. Symptoms of intoxication may not appear until hours later; therefore, medical observation necessary for at least 48 hours.

#### *After inhalation*

In the event of inhalation, take the person out of the danger zone and remove to fresh air. In the case of shortness of breath, have person inhale oxygen. In the event of unconsciousness while breathing takes place, place person in a lateral recovery position. In case of cessation of breathing, carry out mouth-to-nose respiration; if not possible, then mouth-to-mouth respiration. Keep respiratory tracts clear. In the event of cardiac arrest (lack of heartbeat, lack of pulse), carry out heart-lung resuscitation immediately. Ensuring vital functions (beating heart and independent breathing) has priority over all other measures. If consciousness is maintained, have person inhale deeply Dexamethason-21-isonicotinate (e.g. Auxiloson dosing aerosol spray) as far as possible: 4 sprays at the beginning, after that two additional sprays every five minutes until the first pack is empty. After that one spray every hour.

#### *After skin contact*

Remove wet clothing while protecting oneself. Rinse parts of the skin affected under running water for 10 minutes. If available, it is better to apply polyethylene glycol (e.g. Lutrol, PEG 400) and allow to react for several minutes, then rinse off with water. Provide for medical treatment. Do not use alcohol, benzene or other solvents under any circumstances. In the case of large-scale or long-lasting skin contamination, provide for medical treatment.

#### *After eye contact*

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In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse eyes under running water with eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. Rinse from the inner to the outer corner of the eyes. Put on loose bandage. Consult a physician at once.

### *After swallowing*

Immediately have person drink plenty of water (at least 0.5 l) in small sips (dilution effect) while conscious. Give person activated carbon for medical use (3 tablespoons of activated carbon dispersed in a glass of water). Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, spit out liquid. Do not induce vomiting. If product is swallowed with subsequent vomiting, aspiration into the lungs may result, which can lead to chemical pneumonia or suffocation. In the case of spontaneous vomiting hold or place person's head in a low position to keep the respiratory tracts clear. Never administer cooking oil, castor oil, milk or alcohol. Provide for medical treatment.

### *Information for the physician*

Symptoms of acute intoxication:

Depending on amount and duration, contact of eyes with liquid 1-butyl acetate leads to conjunctival to ciliary injection (corneal erosion). Wetting of skin for a short time only has a degreasing effect. Vapours cause irritation to the eyes and inhalationally to the respiratory tracts so that a burning sensation in the throat as well as acute bronchitis (dry cough and retrosternal pain) become perceptible. Only massive inhalation could provoke a pulmonary oedema. Accidental swallowing initially triggers slight burning of the mucous membranes, vomiting and pains in the oesophagus/stomach. Resorption via any intake path causes systemic central nervous system depression. According to dose and time, a narcosis develops, beginning with stupor, dizziness and possibly inebriation, with risk of respiratory paralysis and cardiac failure.

### *Instructions for first aid*

Rinse eyes affected with Isogutt/water, in any case provide for subsequent care by an eye specialist. Treat moistened skin with PEG 400, which is removed with water; after that apply a dermatocorticoid. After inhalation administer glucocorticoids topically and intravenously. If person is in narcotic stage I or II, give person oxygen. In the case of (suspicion of) swallowing of a substantial quantity, pump out the stomach with endotracheal intubation. Subsequently as well as after intake of a small amount, administer plenty of activated carbon and a saline laxative. A resorption intoxication combined with a deep narcosis requires all measures of cardiopulmonary cerebral reanimation. THAM or sodium hydrogen carbonate infusion is indicated against the threat of acidosis in the event of severe intoxication. Further check/correction of the acid-base status as well as of blood, liver and kidney parameters in the clinic.

## **5. Fire-fighting measures**

### *Suitable extinguishing agents*

CO<sub>2</sub>, fire extinguishing powder or foam, or water spray jet. Adapt fire-fighting measures to surroundings. Suppress vapours with spray jet. Fight larger fire with water spray jet or alcohol-resistant foam.

### *Extinguishing agents unsuitable for safety reasons*

Water in full jet.

### *Special risk due to substance or the product itself, its products of combustion or resulting gases, further information*

The product is combustible. Vapours have a numbing effect, are heavier than air and spread on the ground. Ignition possible over large distance. Hazardous conflagration gases or vapours may form due to ambient fire. Cool nearby drums and containers immediately with water spray. In the event of fire, carbon

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monoxide, among other things, may be released.

### *Special protective equipment for fire fighting*

Use suitable breathing apparatus that is independent of ambient air. Use protective clothing for fire-fighting so as to avoid skin and eye contact. Stay in the danger zone only with suitable impervious chemical protection suit.

### *Other instructions*

Increase in pressure, danger of bursting and explosion when heated. Fire classification B (liquid or deliquescent substances). If possible, take containers out of danger zone. Eliminate sources of ignition. Watch out for flashback. Remain on side towards the wind. Only use explosion-proof and non-sparking equipment. Use solvent-resistant auxiliary equipment. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet. Suppress vapours with water spray jet. Avoid penetration of fire-fighting water in surface waters or groundwater.

## **6. Measures in the event of unintentional release**

### *Personal precautionary measures*

Clear danger zone. Warn those concerned in surrounding area. To eliminate the danger, the danger zone must only be entered while taking suitable protective measures (respiratory equipment, safety goggles, safety boots, safety gloves). Keep unprotected persons away. Increased risk of slipping due to leaking or spilt product. Keep away open flames, heat sources and other sources of ignition. Formation of explosive mixtures with air possible. Ensure very good ventilation. Avoid contact with substance. Do not pick up with unprotected hands. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not inhale vapours/aerosols. Wear protective clothing in accordance with section 8 of this safety data sheet.

### *Environmental protection measures*

Do not allow to enter subsoil/ground. Do not allow to enter sewer system / surface waters / groundwater. Hazard to drinking water only possible in case of penetration of large amounts in subsoil and waterbodies. Notify authorities.

### *Cleaning/collection procedure*

Wear rubber gloves. Use non-sparking tools. Collect with liquid-binding material (e.g. activated coal, clay mineral, diatomaceous earth, universal binder). Put leaky receptacles, residues and contaminated material in identified and sealable containers. Dilute small quantities with plenty of water and wash away. Clean wet surfaces immediately with plenty of water. If necessary, clean again and air thoroughly. Disposal as waste in accordance with section 13 of this safety data sheet.

## **7. Handling and storage**

### *Handling – instructions for safe handling*

Keep containers tightly sealed. Only use in well ventilated areas. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gas/smoke/vapour/aerosol.

### *Handling – instructions regarding fire and explosion protection*

The product is combustible. Vapour-air mixtures are explosive. Area with risk of explosion. Keep away from ignition sources (e.g. electrical equipment, open flames, heat sources and sparks). Extinguish all open flames, eliminate sources of ignition, avoid formation of sparks. Do not smoke. Avoid static charging and discharging: do not spray product, do not transfuse in free fall. Do not discharge in drains (risk of explosion).

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Prevent gases or vapours from entering other rooms that contain sources of ignition. Remote ignition through creeping vapours possible.

## *Storage – storeroom and container requirements*

Keep under lock and key. Keep containers tightly sealed and store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Do not store together with very toxic, toxic, fire-promoting and spontaneously combustible substances as well as with easily inflammable solid substances. Keep away from direct sunlight and sources of heat and ignition. Do not smoke in storage area. Suitable material for containers/equipment: material, solvent-resistant. The floor should be tight, have no joints and be non-absorbent. VCI storage class: LGK 3 A (according to VCI concept), Inflammable liquid substances.

## **8. Exposure control and personal protective equipment**

### *Components with workplace-related or biological limit values that must be monitored*

Designation	CAS number	MPWC*	Peak limit (cat.)
1-butyl acetate	123-86-4	480 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ml/m <sup>3</sup> )	= 1 =
1-butanol	71-36-3	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ml/m <sup>3</sup> )	4

\* maximum permissible workplace concentration

### *Limitation and monitoring of exposure*

Keep work area well ventilated. Suction-extract vapours during immersion and drying. See section 7. See section 7. No measures beyond that are necessary.

### *Personal protective equipment*

#### *Respiratory protection*

Not necessary as long as product is used properly. Respiratory protection is necessary if vapours/aerosols occur and if there is increased concentration in the air.

Type of mask: full mask (DIN EN 136) or half-mask (DIN EN 140).

Respiratory protection filter: filter class A (organic gases), identification colour: brown.

#### *Hand protection*

Use solvent-resistant safety gloves made of nitrile rubber/nitrile latex (NBR, 0.35 mm), butyl rubber (butyl, 0.5 mm) or fluorocautchouc (0.4 mm) with at least 10 cm long sleeve. Check for leaks before using. Ensure skin protection. Preclean gloves while still worn on hands before removing them, then keep them in a well ventilated place. In case of continuous contact, do not wear gloves of polychloroprene (CR, 0.5 mm) for longer than 2 hours. Glove material of natural caoutchouc/natural latex (NR) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) are not suitable. Fabric or leather gloves are entirely unsuitable.

#### *Eye protection*

Tightly sealing safety goggles with side protection and lenses made of safety glass. If contact of the eyes with liquids is possible, safety goggles with face screen are necessary. If eye-damaging vapours or aerosols may occur, the eyes are best protected with a full mask.

#### *Body protection*

Wear flame-retardant, antistatic protective work clothing. Protective aids for the body are to be selected depending on the concentration and amount of hazardous substance and according to the specific workplace. Pay attention to chemical resistance of the protective aids (suppliers).

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## *General safety and hygienic measures*

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. Remove contaminated and/or soaked clothing at once. Keep away from food. Do not eat, drink, smoke or take snuff during work. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Preventive skin protection by means of protective skin ointment. Further suitable skin care measures according to code of practice "Skin protection" of the employer's liability insurance association (e.g. BG Chemie [employer's liability insurance association for chemical industry] No. M 042). Minimum standards for protective measures when handling working substances are listed in TRGS 500 (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances).

## **9. Physical and chemical properties**

### *Appearance*

State: liquid  
Colour: colourless  
Odour: fruity, aromatic

### *Important data on health and environmental protection and on safety*

#### *Product:*

Flash point: > 23°C  
Aqueous solubility: insoluble (20°C)

<i>Individual substances</i>	<i>1-butyl acetate</i>	<i>1-butanol</i>
pH value:	neutral	neutral
Flash point:	22°C	35°C
Explosion limits:	formation of explosive vapour-air mixtures possible	
- lower	1.2% by vol. (50 g/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.4% by vol. (58 g/m <sup>3</sup> )
- upper	7.5% by vol. (440 g/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.3% by vol. (360 g/m <sup>3</sup> )
Vapour pressure:		
20°C	10.7 hPa	6.7 hPa
30°C	20 hPa	
50°C	55 hPa	
Relative vapour density:	4.01	2.6
Vapour saturation:		
20°C	51 g/m <sup>3</sup>	
30°C	92 g/m <sup>3</sup>	
50°C	228 g/m <sup>3</sup>	
Density.	0.8825 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20°C)	0.81 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20°C)
Dynamic viscosity:	0.69 mPas (20°C)	2.95 mPas (20°C)
Melting temperature:	-76.3°C	-89°C
Boiling point:	126.5°C	118°C
Inflammation point:	425°C	340°C
Aqueous solubility:	10 g/l (20°C)	77 g/l (20°C)

## **10. Stability and reactivity**

### *Conditions to be avoided*

No hazardous reactions given proper use and proper storage and handling. The product is stable. Do not

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heat. Strong reaction with strong oxidation agents.

### *Substances to be avoided*

Alkaline metals; alkaline earth metals; alcoholates; strong oxidation agents; perchloric acid; permanganates; peroxides

### *Hazardous decomposition products*

During preheating of the investment material moulds the resin burns to form water, CO<sub>2</sub> and short-warp hydrocarbons. During preheating suction-extract furnace gases and discharge outdoors. Decomposition products in event of fire are carbon monoxide, among other things (see section 5).

### *Further information*

The product is combustible and leads to risk of inflammation and/or generation of inflammable gases or vapours with air. The compound forms an explosive mixture with air.

## **11. Toxicological information**

The product has an acutely irritating and possibly damaging effect on the mucous membranes of the eyes and the respiratory organs as well as a chronic effect on the central nervous system. Sensitizing effects are not known. As a vapour and liquid predominantly local irritating effect. Slightly narcotic effect. Possible inhalation of acutely toxic doses at high vapour concentrations.

### *Acute toxicity*

No acute toxicity known given proper use.

### *1-butyl acetate*

LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat):	10768 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, mouse):	6000 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rabbit):	3200 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal, rabbit):	> 17600 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal, guinea pig):	4700 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub> (inhalational, rat):	390 mg/l / 4 h
LD <sub>50</sub> (inhalational, mouse):	6 mg/l / 2 h

### *Primary irritating effect*

#### *1-butyl acetate*

Skin, rabbit	500 mg / 24 h
Eye, rabbit	100 mg

### *Subacute to chronic toxicity*

Repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis. No sensitizing effect on people (patch test).

### *Further toxicological information*

#### *After inhalation*

Damage both through inhalation of (possibly warm) vapours and through unintentional swallowing may occur. Depending on amount ingested, symptoms are irritation of mucous membranes, coughing and shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, stupor, inebriation or unconsciousness. Liver and kidney functional disorders are rare.

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## *After skin contact*

Slight irritation. Has a degreasing effect on the skin and may thus cause inflammations (especially in case of persistent skin contact). May lead to rough and chapped skin. Can be taken in through the skin (risk of skin resorption). Absorption via the skin leads to the same symptoms as after the inhalation of vapours.

## *After eye contact*

Irritation. Risk of serious eye damage. Vapours not only cause irritation of the eyes, but also burning sensation, conjunctivitis and defects of the cornea (ulceration).

## *After swallowing*

Rapid resorption. Headache, dizziness, inebriation, unconsciousness, narcosis. After ingestion of larger amounts: respiratory paralysis, coma. Swallowing leads to the same symptoms as after inhalation of vapours. Additional irritating effects at contacted mucous membranes and increased gastrointestinal complaints; there is a risk of aspiration. Metabolic disorders (tendency to acidosis) possible. Possible functional disorders or damage to liver and kidneys.

## *After resorption*

Resorbed 1-butyl acetate may be exhaled unchanged in some cases via the lungs. The portion remaining in the body is decomposed hydrolytically with release of n-butanol and ethanoic acid. These and/or their secondary products may be excreted with the urine, volatile portions are also partially eliminated via the respiratory tract.

## *Organs affected*

Central nervous system, liver, kidneys

## *Further information*

The product must be handled with the usual care in connection with chemicals.

## **12. Ecological information**

### *Ecotoxic effects*

Given proper handling and use, there is no fear of any ecological problems. Causes only minimal biological oxygen depletion. In diluted form degradation in biological treatment plants possible. Hazardous for drinking water if larger amounts enter the soil and/or waterbodies. Do not allow to enter waterbodies, sewer system or soil!

### *Biological effects – data for 1-butyl acetate*

Fish toxicity:	Leuciscus idus	LC <sub>50</sub> = 62 mg/l/96 h
Daphnia toxicity:	Daphnia magna	EC <sub>50</sub> = 73 mg/l/24 h
Algae toxicity:	Desmodesmus subspicatus	IC <sub>50</sub> = 675 mg/l/72 h
Bacterial toxicity:	Pseudomonas putida	EC <sub>50</sub> > 959 mg/l/18 h

### *Further ecological information – data for 1-butyl acetate*

Oxygen depletion:	theor. oxygen demand:	ThOD = 2.207 g/g
	chem. oxygen demand:	COD = 1.721 g/g
	biol. oxygen demand:	BOD <sub>5</sub> = 0-15-1 g/g

### *Biological degradability*

1-butyl acetate is easily biodegradable (98% in 28 days, closed bottle).

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## *Behaviour in the environment*

Accumulation in organisms is not expected (low bioaccumulation potential).

<i>Individual substances</i>	<i>1-butyl acetate</i>
Bioaccumulation:	log P <sub>OW</sub> = 1.81 (experimental)
Water hazard:	WGK 1

## **13. Disposal considerations**

### *Product*

Uniform regulations on disposal of chemicals in the Member States of the EU do not exist. In Germany the requirement of recycling is stipulated by the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act. The waste producer has to differentiate between "wastes for recycling" and "wastes for disposal" and carry out waste determination according to defined rules. This determination is geared to the material characteristics and in particular to the origin of the wastes. Furthermore, additional special features regarding the implementation of disposal are regulated by the German *Länder*. It is recommended that contact be made with the authorities and/or waste management companies and further information be obtained on recycling or disposal.

### *Waste regulations according to Ordinance on the List of Wastes (AVV)*

Due to the hazardous components, the wastes require special monitoring. Accountability for disposal. Proposals for waste determination:

Waste group 07 01	Wastes from production, preparation, distribution and use of basic organic chemicals
Waste group 07 02	Wastes from production, preparation, distribution and use of plastics, synthetic rubber and synthetic fibres
Waste group 07 07	Wastes from production, preparation, distribution and use of fine chemicals and chemicals not otherwise specified
Waste group 16 05	Gases in pressure vessels and used chemicals
Waste key	Waste designation
07 01 04*	other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 04*	other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 08*	other reaction and distillation residues
07 07 04*	other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
16 05 08*	used organic chemicals that consist of hazardous substances or contain such substances

### *Packaging*

Disposal according to provisions of the waste law. Packaging contaminated with the product is considered to be waste requiring special monitoring.

Waste key	Waste designation
15 01 10*	Packaging that contains residues of hazardous substances or is contaminated with hazardous substances.

If not expressly stipulated, non-contaminated packaging can be recycled without documentary proof.

## **14. Transport information**

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*Overland transport: Road transport ADR/GGVSE and rail transport RID/GGVSE*

UN no.: 1866  
Designation of product: RESIN SOLUTION  
Class: 3  
Classification code: F1  
Packaging group: III  
Hazard label: 3  
Hazard identification no.: 30  
Remark: 1-butyl acetate triggers hazards. Special provision 640E.

*Inland shipping transport (ADNI/ADNR)*

UN no.: 1866  
Designation of product: RESIN SOLUTION  
Class: 3  
Classification code: F1  
Packaging group: III  
Hazard label: 3  
Remark: 1-butyl acetate triggers hazards.

*Maritime shipping transport (IMDG code)*

UN no.: 1866  
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION  
Class: 3  
Packaging group: III  
EmS no.: 3-05  
Marine pollutant: No  
Hazard identification: 3  
Remark: 1-butyl acetate triggers hazards.

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

UN / ID no.: 1866  
Designation of product: RESIN SOLUTION  
Proper Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION  
Class: 3  
Packaging group: III  
Hazard identification: flammable liquid (RFL)  
Remark: 1-butyl acetate triggers hazards.

*Further information*

The product is approved for postal delivery in accordance with the packaging and labelling regulations for hazardous substances in composite packaging with a maximum of 3 l in the inner packaging and a maximum of 6 l in the entire package.

## 15. Regulatory information

The product was classified according to the specifications of the Dangerous Substance Directive (EC Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex I) and according to the calculation procedure of the Preparation Directive (EC Directive 1999/45/EEC). Hazard-determining components for labelling: 1-butyl acetate (flammable, R 10) and 1-butanol (irritating, Xi).

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## Labelling according to EC directives

Hazard symbols:	Xi	Irritating
R provisions:	R 10	Flammable
	R 36	Irritating to eyes.
	R 66	Repeated contact may lead to rough or chapped skin.
	R 67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and stupor.
S provisions:	S (2)	Must not get into hands of children (if designed for the general public).
	S 7	Keep containers tightly sealed.
	S 16	Keep away from ignition sources – do not smoke.
	S 26	In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water at once and consult a physician.
Small quantities:		If the packaging does not contain more than 125 ml, one may dispense with the specifications in the R and S provisions.

## German regulations

The national legal regulations must additionally be observed!

Employment restriction:	Comply with Section 22 of Youth Employment Protection Law (JarbSchG) and Section 5 of Maternity protection Guideline Regulation (MuSchRiV)!
Hazardous Incident Ordinance: (12. BImSchV)	Quantity thresholds for areas of operation according to Annex I No. 6
	Section 1 subsection 1 clause 1: 5,000,000 kg
	Section 1 subsection 1 clause 2: 50,000,000 kg
Classification acc. to VbF:	VbF A II
Clean Air Directive:	Organic substances as total carbon (except dust) according to 5.2.5 TA Luft (Clean Air Directive) Mass flow rate: $\leq 0.50$ kg/h or Mass concentration: $\leq 50$ mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Water hazard class:	WGK 1 (low degree of water endangerment) classification of the components in accordance with Administrative Regulation on the Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (VwVwS), Annex 2 1-butyl acetate (identification no. 42: WGK 1) 1-butanol (identification no. 39: WGK 1)

## Other national regulations

Swiss toxin class: 5

## Miscellaneous regulations, restrictions and prohibitory regulations

VCI storage class:	LGK3A – Flammable liquid substances.
BG-Chemie codes of practice:	M004 Irritating substances / caustic substances
	M017 Solvents
	M050 Handling harmful substances
	M051 Hazardous chemical substances
Application restrictions:	Durol may be used exclusively as a dipping hardener in the dental laboratory.

## 16. Other information

Data sheet issued by: Material Development Department

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Contact person:	Dr. Thomas Wiest
Reasons for change:	Complete revision
Revised on:	20.12.2002
Replaces issue dated:	22.11.1999

The data are based on the current level of our knowledge. They are intended in particular to describe our product with regard to the hazards related to its use and the safety precautions to be taken. They do not represent any guarantee of product and quality characteristics.