



WTH24H04085215C



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

SDS No..... : WTH24H04085215C

Applicant..... : Hunan Sijiu Technology Co., Ltd.

Address..... : No. 1401, 14th Floor, Building E7, Phase II,
CEC Software Park, No. 18 Jianshan Road,
Dongfanghong Street, Xiangjiang New Area,
Hunan Province

Sample Name..... : Heat Tape for Sublimation

According Regulations.. : Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
and its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Date of Issue..... : 2024-4-22

Prepared By:

Shenzhen Hongcai Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

Address: Building B, Tianji Industrial Park, Floor 1&2&3 No.30-9 Laiyin Road, Xinsheng Community, Longgang Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755-84616666/400-0066-989

E-mail: service@hct-test.com


Shenzhen Hongcai Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
<http://www.hct-test.com>
*
深圳市虹彩检测
技术有限公司
报告专用章

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Product name	Heat Tape for Sublimation
UFI	Not provided

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

Relevant identified uses	High temperature protection
--------------------------	-----------------------------

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacture/Supplier	Hunan Sijiu Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 1401, 14th Floor, Building E7, Phase II, CEC Software Park, No. 18 Jianshan Road, Dongfanghong Street, Xiangjiang New Area, Hunan Province
Telephone	15796458852
Fax	--
Email	tara@sjiutech.com
Export to	EU
Transport fashion	Air, sea, rail, highway

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers	15796458852
-----------------------------	-------------

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Summary of Hazard in an Emergency Situation

Solid. Does not mix with water. Sinks in water. Non-combustible.

Classification	Not Applicable
----------------	----------------

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
---------------------	----------------

Signal word	Not Applicable
-------------	----------------

Hazard statement(s)

H333	May be harmful if inhaled.
-------------	----------------------------

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Solid. Does not mix with water. Sinks in water. Non-combustible.

Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire.

Health Hazards

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the

	<p>X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses, the cough produces stringy phlegm, vital capacity decreases further, and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Other signs or symptoms include changed breath sounds, reduced oxygen uptake during exercise, emphysema and rarely, pneumothorax (air in the lung cavity). Removing workers from the possibility of further exposure to dust generally stops the progress of lung abnormalities. When there is high potential for worker exposure, examinations at regular period with emphasis on lung function should be performed.</p> <p>Inhaling dust over an extended number of years may cause pneumoconiosis, which is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the subsequent tissue reaction. This may or may not be reversible.</p> <p>Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop.</p>
--	---

Environmental Hazards

See Section 12

2.3 Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Content (%)
Polyimide	497926-97-3	691-837-6	50
Silicone glue	112926-00-8	601-214-2	50

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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.</p>
--------------------	--

	Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

This product is not classified as harmful to human health.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If skin irritation or rash occurs, consult a doctor.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
----------------------	---

	<p>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p> <p>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Non combustible.</p> <p>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</p> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>metal oxides</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all.
Major Spills	Clean up all.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For information on safe operation, see section 7.

For information on personal protective equipment, see section 8.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</p> <p>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</p> <p>Use in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</p> <p>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</p>
----------------------	--



	<p>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.</p>
<p>Other information</p>	<p>Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. 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. For major quantities: Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</p>

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<p>Suitable container</p>	<p>Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p>
<p>Storage incompatibility</p>	<p>Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. The state of subdivision may affect the results. Silicas: react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds may react with fluorine, chlorates</p>

	are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
--	--

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Not Available

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust	silica precipitated, crystalline free	Precipitated silica dust	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica precipitated, crystalline free	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
Polyimide-1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica precipitated, crystalline free	Not Available	Not Available
Polyimide-1	Not Available	Not Available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. 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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of	2: Contaminants of high toxicity



	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="359 282 917 342">nuisance value only.</td> <td data-bbox="917 282 1477 342"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="359 342 917 398">3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td data-bbox="917 342 1477 398">3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="359 398 917 454">4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td data-bbox="917 398 1477 454">4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table>	nuisance value only.		3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
nuisance value only.							
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use						
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only						
	<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>						
Personal protection							
Eye and face protection	<p>Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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].</p>						
Skin protection	See Hand protection below						
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection</p>						

of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection



	<p>against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <p>polychloroprene.</p> <p>nitrile rubber.</p> <p>butyl rubber.</p> <p>fluorocautchouc.</p> <p>polyvinyl chloride.</p> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>Overalls.</p> <p>P.V.C apron.</p> <p>Barrier cream.</p> <p>Skin cleansing cream.</p> <p>Eye wash unit.</p>

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

SDS No.: WTH24H04085215C

- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Color	Blue
Form	Thin film
Odour	Aromatic hydrocarbon odor
Melting Range (°C)	1610°C
Boiling Range (°C)	2230°C
Flash Point (°C)	23°C
Decomposition Temp (°C)	280°C
Autoignition Temp (°C)	No data
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Do not explode
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Do not explode
Volatile Component (%vol)	No data
Molecular Weight	60.08 g/mol
Viscosity	5N
Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble in water
pH (1% solution)	7
pH (as supplied)	7
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	105°C
Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.2g/cm ³
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	No data
Evaporation Rate	No data

9.2 Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological affects

Acute Toxicity	
LD/LC50 values relevant for classification	No data.
Primary irritant effect	
On the skin	No data.
On the eyes	No data.
Inhaled	No data.
Sensitization	No known sensitizing effects.
More information on toxicity	According to the calculation method of the general EU classification guidelines for preparations (printed in the latest edition), there are no classification restrictions for this product. There are no obvious acute toxicity data to confirm the literature search.

11.2 Information on other hazards

No data.

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

silica precipitated, crystalline free	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Polyimide-1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity				

	Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data
--	---

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silica precipitated, crystalline free	LOW	LOW
Polyimide-1	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silica precipitated, crystalline free	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
Polyimide-1	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silica precipitated, crystalline free	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
Polyimide-1	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No Data.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No Data.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No Data.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste chemicals:	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction Reuse Recycling
-------------------------	---

	<p>Disposal (if all else fails)</p> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.</p> <p>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</p> <p>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</p> <p>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</p> <p>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</p>
<p>Contaminated packing materials:</p>	<p>Refer to section above</p>
<p>Precautions for Transport:</p>	<p>Refer to section above</p>

SECTION 14 Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID 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 hazards

Not Applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not Applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not Applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

SDS No.: WTH24H04085215C

The product should follow the relevant regulations of EU Directive/Hazardous substances regulations.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

The SDS 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.

According to regulations, the product is likely to be classified as article and is out of scope of a SDS as set out in regulation. This report is for reference only.

Statement:

1. This report is considered invalid without approved signature and special seal;
2. This information of section 1, 3 and 9 was provided by the applicant who should be responsible for the authenticity which HCT hasn't verified;
3. The content shown in this report refer only to the sample applied;
4. Without written approval of HCT, this report can't be reproduced except in full.

===== End of Report =====