

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

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## Quality Check Material Methanol Content: FAME-MeOH

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name/designation:

Quality Check Material Methanol Content: FAME-MeOH

Other means of identification:

Biodiesel, Fatty Acid Methyl Ester, FAME

CAS No.:

67762-38-3

EC No.:

267-015-4

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

Use of the substance/mixture:

The product is intended for research, analysis and scientific education.  
Quality Check Material

Relevant identified uses:

**Life cycle stage [LCS]**

**SL:** Service life

**Sector of uses [SU]**

**SU 24:** Scientific research and development

**Product Categories [PC]**

**PC 21:** Laboratory chemicals

**Process categories [PROC]**

**PROC 9:** Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

**PROC 15:** Use as laboratory reagent

**PROC 19:** Manual activities involving hand contact

**Environmental release categories [ERC]**

**ERC 2:** Formulation into mixture (mixtures)

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier (manufacturer/importer/only representative/downstream user/distributor):

**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Qualitätsmanagement Biodiesel e.V. (AGQM)**

Am Weidendamm 1A

10117 Berlin

Germany

**Telephone:** +49 (30) 726 259 80

**Telefax:** +49 (30) 726 259 85

**E-mail:** info@agqm-biodiesel.de

**Website:** www.agqm-biodiesel.de

**E-mail (competent person):** reach@agqm-biodiesel.de

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Giftnotruf Berlin/ Charité, 24h: +49 (30) 19240

REACH Compliance Office, +49 (30) 726 259 83 (Only available during office hours.)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### \* 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]**

The substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

**Additional information:**

GHS: Flam. Liq. 4

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### 2.2. Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

According to EC directives or the corresponding national regulations the product does not have to be labelled.

#### Hazard components for labelling:

No

**Hazard statements:** none

**Supplemental hazard information:** none

**Precautionary statements:** none

#### Special rules for supplemental label elements for certain mixtures:

No

### 2.3. Other hazards

#### Adverse human health effects and symptoms:

May cause minor eye irritation.

Vapors produced by heating the substance, or finely misted materials, may irritate the mucous membranes and cause dizziness, and nausea.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

#### Description:

The substance consists mainly of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids methyl ester (typical chain length C16-C18). The substance may contain residuals of glycerol and partial glycerides (total < 3.5%) and traces of methanol (< 0.3 %).

To improve the properties the substance may contain additives in small concentrations: Cold flow improvers consisting mainly of oligomers of vinyl acetate and other monomers and oxidation stabilizers containing mainly steric hindered phenols. The single active components do not exceed a concentration of 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) in relation to the whole substance.

#### Ingredients / impurities / Stabilisers:

Product identifiers	Substance name Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	Concentration
CAS No.: 67762-38-3 EC No.: 267-015-4 REACH No.: 01-2119471664-32-XXXX	<b>Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters</b> The substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]. <b>Additional information:</b> Analytical test material: The slight increase in the methanol content compared to the compositions registered under REACH does not lead to a change in the classification of the substance.	= 100 weight-%

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Following inhalation:

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

#### In case of skin contact:

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap.

IF ON CLOTHING: Change contaminated, saturated clothing.

#### After eye contact:

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist.

#### Following ingestion:

IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

If conscious, give half a litre of water to drink immediately.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or a person with cramps.

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

May cause minor eye irritation.

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Vapors produced by heating the substance, or finely misted materials, may irritate the mucous membranes and cause dizziness, and nausea.

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

No special medical actions required.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Water mist  
alcohol resistant foam  
Extinguishing powder

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Strong water jet (Water stream may splash the burning liquid and spread fire.)  
Consider halon use may not be permissible in some countries.

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

In combustion emits toxic fumes of carbon dioxide / carbon monoxide.  
Soaked rags or spill absorbents (i.e. oil dry, sacks, sand) can cause spontaneous combustion if stored near combustibles and not handled properly.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.  
On danger by contact with substance: Use of protective clothing

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

##### Personal precautions:

Remove all sources of ignition.  
If outside do not approach from downwind. If outside keep bystanders upwind and away from danger point.  
Mark out the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorised personnel.  
Turn leaking containers leake side up to prevent the escape of liquid.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No data available

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Make sure spills can be contained, e.g. in sump pallets or kerbed areas.  
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### For cleaning up:

Take up with oil-absorbing compound.  
Recover large spills for salvage or disposal. Wash hard surfaces with safety solvent or detergent to remove remaining oil film.  
Greasy nature will result in a slippery surface.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No data available

### 6.5. Additional information

If appropriate sections 8 and 13 shall be referred to.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

##### Protective measures

##### Advices on safe handling:

Note: Fatty Acid Methyl Esters with longer chain length are not classified as dangerous according to the criteria of the Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC) and CLP (Regulation CE 1272/2008). Specific Risk Management Measures are therefore not required. Nevertheless, the exposure of workers during and after normal operations should be minimised by the use of good industrial hygiene practice.

Avoid direct contact with the substance.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Used working clothes should not be worn outside the work area.

Wash hands before breaks and after work.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

##### Requirements for storage rooms and vessels:

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

##### Hints on storage assembly:

Do not store together with: Oxidising agent, strong

**Storage class (TRGS 510, Germany):** 10 - Combustible liquids that cannot be assigned to any of the above storage classes

##### Further information on storage conditions:

Recommended storage temperature 15 °C - 25 °C

Below normal ambient temperatures, the material may solidify.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

##### Recommendation:

No sector specific guidance is available.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

No data available

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

No data available

##### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment



##### Eye/face protection:

Wear eye/face protection.

##### Skin protection:

Hand protection: Wear protective gloves.

Suitable material: NBR (Nitrile rubber), Fluoropolymers

Breakthrough times and swelling properties of the material must be taken into consideration.

##### Respiratory protection:

Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapours/dusts/aerosols.

##### Other protection measures:

Has degreasing effect on the skin.

General health and safety measures: Wash hands and face before breaks and after work and take a shower if necessary.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

##### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

No data available

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### 8.3. Additional information

DNELs & PNECs

DNELs

Population/route | Exposure pattern | Value

Workers.....Inhalation, Long-term systemic effects: 6.96 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

.....Dermal, Long-term systemic effects: 10 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers...Inhalation, Long-term systemic effects: 23 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

.....Dermal, Long-term systemic effects: 5 mg/kg bw/day

.....Oral, Long-term systemic effects: 5 mg/kg bw/day

PNECs

Compartment | Value

Water..... Freshwater: 2.504 mg/l

.....Marine water: 0.2504 mg/l

.....Intermittent releases: 25.04 mg/l

Sediment.....Not relevant

Soil.....Not relevant

Sewage treatment: 520 mg/l

Secondary poisoning: Not relevant

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### \* 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

**Physical state:** Liquid

**Colour:** yellowish

**Odour:** mild

#### Safety relevant basis data

Parameter	Value	at °C	① Method ② Remark
pH	<i>not applicable</i>		② Dissolved substance quantity: < 0.023 mg/L
Melting point	≥ -17 - ≤ 16 °C		① DIN ISO 3016
Freezing point	<i>not applicable</i>		
Initial boiling point and boiling range	≥ 302.5 - ≤ 570 °C		① ASTM D 7169 ② pressure: 1013 mbar
Decomposition temperature	<i>not determined</i>		
Flash point	≈ 86 °C		① EN ISO 2719 ② (0.3 % Methanol)
Evaporation rate	<i>not determined</i>		
Auto-ignition temperature	<i>not determined</i>		
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	<i>not applicable</i>		
Vapour pressure	≥ 2 - ≤ 6 mbar	25 °C	① EN 13016-1
Vapour density	<i>not determined</i>		
Density	≥ 878 - ≤ 895 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 °C	① EN ISO 3675
Relative density	<i>not determined</i>		
Bulk density	<i>not applicable</i>		
Water solubility	≈ 0.023 mg/L		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	≈ 6.2		① OECD 107
Dynamic viscosity	≥ 5.5 - ≤ 8 mPa*s	25 °C	① EN ISO 3104
Kinematic viscosity	<i>not determined</i>		

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Parameter	Value	at °C	① Method ② Remark
Self-ignition	≥ 256 - ≤ 266 °C		① Closed Flask ② The ignition delay observed at this temperature was 60 seconds and a Temperature increase at middle of the flask was 14 °C.

### 9.2. Other information

Flammability: Not readily flammable, > Flam. Liq. 4

Oxidising properties: Not oxidising.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures.

No known hazardous reactions.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Substance is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The substance reacts with strong bases to form methanol.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

See incompatible materials.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidising agent, strong

Alkali (lye), concentrated

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In combustion emits toxic fumes of carbon dioxide / carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

#### Acute oral toxicity:

Acute toxicity (oral): LD<sub>50</sub>: > 5000 mg/kg (Study is closely comparable to OECD 401; GLP)

Acute toxicity (dermal): Has been tested in a fixed dose test at 2000 mg/kg (C6-C12 ME, Rabbit): No sign of toxicity, Methode: EPA OPPTS 870.1200

#### Acute dermal toxicity:

Acute toxicity (oral): LD<sub>50</sub>: > 5000 mg/kg (Study is closely comparable to OECD 401; GLP)

Acute toxicity (dermal): Has been tested in a fixed dose test at 2000 mg/kg (C6-C12 ME, Rabbit): No sign of toxicity, Methode: EPA OPPTS 870.1200

#### Acute inhalation toxicity:

Acute toxicity (oral): LD<sub>50</sub>: > 5000 mg/kg (Study is closely comparable to OECD 401; GLP)

Acute toxicity (dermal): Has been tested in a fixed dose test at 2000 mg/kg (C6-C12 ME, Rabbit): No sign of toxicity, Methode: EPA OPPTS 870.1200

#### Skin corrosion/irritation:

Skin corrosion/irritation: In general, esters of long-chain fatty acid methyl esters are always negative with relation to irritation (from C18 onward), while esters of short-chain fatty acids are always (slightly) positive (up to C10). Methode: OECD 404

Serious eye damage/irritation: Conjunctivae effects were observed 1 hour after exposure. Slight chemosis and slight conjunctivae were observed in two animals and four animals, respectively. Two animals

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presented conjunctivae with diffuse, crimson colour and individual vessels not easily discernible. These effects were fully reversible within 1 day. Methode: OECD 405

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Respiratory sensitisation: No information but no respiratory sensitisation is expected.

Skin sensitisation: Esterol C in corn oil was tested using the Guinea pig maximisation test.

No clinical signs and no deaths were noted during the study. No cutaneous reactions were observed after the challenge application. Under the experimental conditions of the study, it is concluded that Esterol C does not induce delayed contact hypersensitivity in guinea pig. Methode: OECD 406 (GLP)

### Carcinogenicity:

Germ cell mutagenicity (bacteria), Esterol C: Ames test negative. Methode: OECD 471

In vitro cytogenicity test, Esterol C: Investigation in lymphocytes. negative Methode: OECD 473

In mammalian mutation test: Methyl myristate alone had no mitogenic activity. In combination with phytohemagglutinin, however, a comitogenic activity was found. Methode: EU Method B.17

Carcinogenicity: Methyl oleate and methyl 12-oxo-trans-10-octadecenoate have been tested for carcinogenicity by oral and subcutaneous administration. A positive effect of methyl oleate could not be assessed, while the results pointed to a promoter effect of methyl oxo-octadecenoate. Methode: EU Method B.32

Overall assessment on CMR properties No CMR properties are expected.

### Additional information:

Repeated dose toxicity (subacute, subchronic, chronic): Reproductive toxicity Developmental effects:/ Fertility effects: The tested substance revealed no effect in Screening for reproduction for a dose of until 1000 mg/kg. Methode: OECD 422

STOT-single exposure: No information available.

STOT- repeated exposure: The tested substance revealed no effect in Screening for reproduction for a dose of until 1000 mg/kg. Methode: OECD 422

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Aquatic toxicity:

EC<sub>50</sub> (48 h): 2504 mg/l Methode: OECD 202

EC<sub>50</sub> (72 h): 73729 mg/l Methode: OECD 201

#### Terrestrial toxicity:

LC<sub>50</sub>: (freshwater fish) 100000 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Additional information:

Further ecological information: All methyl esters of fatty acids are readily biodegradable in water, soil and sediments. They pass the 10 days windows with 62% of degradation. Half life in the three compartment is less than 2 -3 days. In some case even less than 1 day. Methode: ISO 10712

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

≈ 6.2; Method: OECD 107

#### Accumulation / Evaluation:

All methyl esters of fatty acids are readily biodegradable in water, soil and sediments. They pass the 10 days windows with 62% of degradation. Half life in the three compartment is less than 2 -3 days. In some case even less than 1 day. Methode: ISO 10712

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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

The substance is very poorly soluble in water and readily biodegradable. The equilibrium partitioning method, following a fugacity model III indicate a partition of the substance on sediments of 85.5%, based on  $\log K_{oc} > 5.63$  at 22°C.

According to equilibrium partitioning Fugacity model III, the soil % is 1.61%, FAME have a soil primary biodegradation of less than 2 days.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters** CAS No.: 67762-38-3 EC No.: 267-015-4

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:** —

Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters is not regarded as PBT or vPvB based on physicochemical, environmental and toxicological properties. Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters is not regarded as P or vP based on readily biodegradability. Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters is not regarded as bioaccumulative based on the measured BCF of 3. The long-term no-observed effect concentration (Noec) for marine or freshwater organisms is not available because of the high biodegradation rate in environmental conditions.

The substance is not classified as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B), or toxic for reproduction (category 1A, 1B or 2).

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Further ecological information: The substance is considered as stable in the environmental range of pH. Hydrolysis happens with the presence of strong acids or basis, with release of methanol and fatty acids or its salts.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Incineration is recommended.

#### 13.1.1. Product/Packaging disposal

#### Waste codes/waste designations according to EWC/AVV

##### Waste code product

07 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
07 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

#### Waste treatment options

##### Appropriate disposal / Product:

Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)	Inland waterway craft (ADN)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)
<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>			
No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>			
No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.	No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>			
not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>			
not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant



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Land transport (ADR/RID)	Inland waterway craft (ADN)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>			
not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>			
not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant

### 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

#### 15.1.1. EU legislation

##### Other regulations (EU):

Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances [Seveso-III-Directive]: This product is not assigned to a hazard category.

##### Directive 2004/42/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds:

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content in percent by weight: 0.3 weight-%

#### 15.1.2. National regulations

##### [DE] National regulations

##### Störfallverordnung (12. BImSchV)

###### for substances contained in the product:

This product is not assigned to a hazard category.

###### for substances possibly developing during an incident:

This product is not assigned to a hazard category.

##### Water hazard class

###### WGK:

1 - schwach wassergefährdend

###### Source:

AwSV, Nr. 834 (Rigoletto)

##### Other regulations, restrictions and prohibition regulations

Mainly local/national tax legislation and quality requirements (EN 14214 + additional regulations).

### 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 16.1. Indication of changes

2.1.	Classification of the substance or mixture
9.1.	Information on basic physical and chemical properties
15.1.	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

### 16.2. Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviations:

CSA: Chemical Safety Assessment

PBT: Substance with persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties.

vPvB: Substance with very persistent and very bioaccumulative properties.

MFSU: Manufacture, formulation, supply and use

Rigoletto: Database of the German Federal Environmental Agency, which contains the classification of substances according to their water hazard class (<https://webriigoletto.uba.de/Rigoletto/Home/Search>).

### 16.3. Key literature references and sources for data

See annex

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### 16.4. Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

The substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

### 16.5. Relevant R-, H- and EUH-phrases (Number and full text)

No data available

### 16.6. Training advice

No data available

### 16.7. Additional information

This SDS is not required by Article 31 of Regulation 1907/2006/EU as the substance is not classified as hazardous, however, to comply with Article 32 of REACH and provide customers with relevant information the format of the SDS (according to Regulation 453/2010/EU) has been used.

Given data sheets are based on our present experiences, however they are no assurance of product properties and do not justify a contractual legal relationship.

\* Data changed compared with the previous version.

Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME / Biodiesel)

Assigned to 'Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., methyl esters' and 'Vegetable oil, methyl esters'

## Literature

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Andre D, Mariette-Korotkoff I (2009). Flash Point determination of Esterol A - Equilibrium method, closed cup. Testing laboratory: Centre de Recherche Rhone-Alpes. Report no.: ANA GSP 1797-08. Owner company: Arkema. Report date: 2009-03-31.

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Dr. Van Dievoet (1999). Etude toxicologique. Testing laboratory: BFB oil research. Owner company: BFB oil research. Study number: 14447.

Fina Research (1997). Assessment of the bioconcentration factor (BCF) of the fluid (67762-26-9) in the blue Mussel *Mytilus edulis*. Testing laboratory: Fina Research Laboratories. Report no.: ERT 97/241. Owner company: Fina Research. Study number: 184-6-2.

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Haddouk H. (1999). Bacterial reverse mutation test. Testing laboratory: CIT. Report no.: 18051 MMO. Owner company: ARKEMA former ATOCHEM. Report date: 1999-07-27.

Haddouk H. (2000). In vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test in cultured human lymphocytes. Testing laboratory: CIT. Report no.: 19877MLH. Owner company: ARKEMA former Elf Atochem SA. Report date: 2000-12-08.

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Assigned to 'Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., methyl esters' and 'Vegetable oil, methyl esters'

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Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME / Biodiesel)

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