## ALPHACHEM CREOTREAT



ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2015/830 AS AMENDED BY UK REACH REGULATIONS SI 2019/758

Date of issue: 14.04.2022 Version 1.0

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name AlphaChem Creotreat

Product Code LCTL/BULK

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) 86G0-R0YV-600H-WJ17

Nanoform The product does not contain nanoparticles.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

and uses advised against

Identified Use(s)

The product is intended for professional use and industrial use. Oil based timber

treatment for wood

Uses advised against Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers), Wood

articles

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Identification Units 1,3,4,5 Northside Industrial Park,

Selby Road Whitley Bridge North Yorkshire DN14 0GH United Kingdom

Telephone 01977 663133
E-mail (competent person) sales@cromar.uk.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No. 01977 663133 Office hours (08:30 - 17:00)
National Poisons Information Servce (United Kingdom) +44 (0) 3448 920111 24 hr. emergency phone number

Healthcare Professionals ONLY

NHS 24 111 Members of Public

Language(s) spoken: English

#### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as

amended for Great Britain

Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

2.2 Label elements The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as amended for Great Britain

Product name Creoti

Contains: Fuels, Diesel, Lubricating oils, used

Hazard Pictogram(s)







Signal Word(s) Danger

Hazard Statement(s) H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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H315: Causes skin irritation. H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s) P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for

breathing.

Supplemental information None Known

2.3 Other hazards Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and

reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should

be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

3.1 Substances - Not applicable

## 3.2 Mixtures

Classification: The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as amended for Great Britain

Chemical identity of the	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	UK-REACH	Hazard classification
substance				Registration No.	
					Flam. Liq. 3; H226
					Asp. Tox. 1; H304
				Not yet assigned	Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Fuels, Diesel	50-60	68334-30-5	269-822-7	in the supply	Acute Tox. 4; H332
				chain	Carc. 2; H351
					STOT RE 2; H373
					Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
				Not yet assigned	
Lubricating oils, used	50-60	70514-12-4	274-635-9	in the supply	Asp. Tox. 1; H304
				chain	

For full text of H phrases see section 16.

### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**



## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid all contact. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

 $H_2S$  Warning Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

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Inhalation

Skin contact

Eye contact

Ingestion

and delayed

4.2

4.3

5.3

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> If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

> IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. Do not employ mouth-to-mouth method. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

> IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical

> IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

> IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer.

Treat symptomatically.

powder.

Notes to a physician: IF INHALED: If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen if available and artificial respiration if necessary. IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

#### SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

special treatment needed

5.1 **Extinguishing media** 

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Advice for firefighters

5.2

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute

Indication of any immediate medical attention and

foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Not flammable but will support combustion. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel

Extinguish with sand or dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or dry

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire. Simultaneous use of

considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H2S and SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate sources of ignition. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid all contact with substance. Ensure adequate ventilation Do not breathe vapour. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not use

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CROMAR

Building Products

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sparking tools. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof

equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems.

 $H_2S$  Warning: Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide. Exposure controls - These controls may

include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H2S alarms, Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training. Please see section 8 for

appropriate personal protection equipment

Small spillages: Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing.

Large spillages: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind. Drench contaminated clothing

with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Avoid all contact. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus. See Also

Section: 8.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or

watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. If necessary: Dike area to contain the spill and prevent releases to sewers, drains,

or other waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air:

equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate

ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing.

**6.4 Reference to other sections** See Section: 8, 13

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

H<sub>2</sub>S Warning:

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation during and after use. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking tools. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe vapour. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be

thoroughly cleaned.

Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. These controls may include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H2S alarms. Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training.

alarms, Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep only in original packaging. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue.

Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container.

Ambient temperatures.

Strong oxidising agents, synthetic materials

See Section: 1.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature Incompatible materials Specific end use(s)

### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

7.3

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits Not established

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#### **United Kingdom:**

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	5	7	10	14	WEL, IOELV

Source: WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40).

Note:

Carc - Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

Sk - Can be absorbed through skin.

BMGV - Biological monitoring guidance value.

8.1.2 Biological limit value Not established

8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs Not established

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate. Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour.

Eye/ face protection



Wear protective eye glasses for protection against liquid splashes. Wear eye protection with side protection (EN166).

Skin protection



**Hand protection:** Wear impervious gloves (EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.

Recommended: Nitrile rubber.

Body protection: Wear anti-static clothing and shoes.

small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.

large scale: Chemical protection suit

Respiratory protection



When the product is heated/ln case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (EN143) is recommended. Filter type

Closed system(s): Not normally required. Recommended: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (EN143) is recommended.

Thermal hazards Not applicable

**8.2.3** Environmental exposure controls Avoid release to the environment.

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## **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid
Odour Gas oil

Odour Gas oil.
Odour threshold No data available

pH Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range 150 - 350 °C
Flash point > 60 °C

Evaporation rate No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not flammable but will support combustion.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits
Vapour pressure
Vapour density
Relative density

No data available
No data available
No data available
0.8 to 1

Solubility(ies) Not soluble in water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water No data available

Auto-ignition temperature >250 °C

Decomposition temperature
Viscosity
No data available
Explosive properties
No data available
Oxidising properties
No data available
No data available

9.2 Other information No data available

### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1** Reactivity Stable under normal conditions Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents

10.2 Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Product

may release Hydrogen Sulphide.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Stable under normal conditions. Product is not classified as flammable, but will

burn on contact with flame or exposure to high temperature. Combustion may cause toxic fumes. (Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide). If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H2S and

SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Elevated temperature. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents, synthetic materials.

**10.6** Hazardous decomposition products A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic

and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: COx, H2S,

SOx,

#### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Ingestion Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LD50 (oral,rat) mg/kg: >

7000.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 (rat) mg/l (air) = 4

Fuels, Diesel Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

LC50 (rat) > 4.1 mg/L/4h air (OECD 403)

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Acute toxicity - Skin contact Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LD50 (skin,rabbit) mg/kg:

>4000

Skin corrosion/irritation Mixture: Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

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Fuels, Diesel Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404)

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitisation Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

STOT - single exposure

**STOT - Repeated Exposure** 

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture: Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Fuels, Diesel Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

VGO/Hydrocracked/Distillate Fuels exhibited varying levels of activity in carcinogenicity testing with some materials demonstrating low carcinogenic potential and others a marked response both in the presence of severe irritation. Carcinogenic activity is reported in the presence of repeated dermal irritation, which could be prevented by limiting irritation. However, in view of the questionable adequacy of the PAH analysis and the high levels of phenanthrene and pyrene found in some samples tested in the key study, it is uncertain whether a genotoxic mechanism can be ruled out.

Therefore VGO/Hydrocracked/Distillate fuels are classified as Category 2, H351, according to the EU CLP Regulation (EC)1272/2008. This is in line with the harmonized classification assigned to most of the members of the category as in

Annex VI of the regulation.

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: STOT RE 2; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Fuels, Diesel STOT RE 2; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

NOAEL; 1,000 mg/kg bw/day ECHA registration dossier

**Aspiration hazard** Mixture: Asp. Tox. 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Fuels, Diesel Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2 - 28 mm²/s (40 °C) Creocote Light/Dark SDS

Lubricating oils, used Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2 - 28 mm²/s (40 °C) Creocote Light/Dark SDS

11.2 Other information None Known

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Bioaccumulative potential

Mobility in soil

12.3

12.4

**12.1 Toxicity** Mixture: Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Fuels, Diesel Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The 96h LL50 for freshwater fish is 21 mg/L

Source; ECHA registration dossier for Fuels, Diesel

**12.2** Persistence and degradability Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fuels, Diesel Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Lubricating oils, used Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fuels, Diesel Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Lubricating oils, used Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

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single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

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Lubricating oils, used Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

12.6 Other adverse effects None Known

## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 Waste treatment methods This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Handle

contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Dispose of

wastes in an approved waste disposal facility.

Waste classification according to Directive 2008/98/EC

(Waste Framework Directive)

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

#### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID **IMDG** IATA/ICAO UN 3082 UN 3082 14.1 **UN** number UN 3082

**ENVIRONMENTALLY ENVIRONMENTALLY ENVIRONMENTALLY** 14.2 UN proper shipping name **HAZARDOUS** HAZARDOUS **HAZARDOUS** SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. N.O.S. N.O.S. 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Ш 14.4 Packing group Ш 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Environmentally Classified as a Marine Environmentally

hazardous Pollutant. hazardous

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 14.7

and the IBC Code

See Section: 2 Not applicable

### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental

> regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.1.1 **EU** regulations

Authorisations and/or restrictions on use Not restricted

**GB** regulations

Grandfathered registrations notified substances list Fuels. Diesel: Restricted Substances

Lubricating oils, used: Restricted Substances

15.1.2 **National regulations** Not restricted

15.2 **Chemical Safety Assessment** A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

#### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Not applicable – V1.0

#### References:

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Fuel oil, no. 4 (CAS No. 68476-31-3) and Lubricating oils, used (CAS No. 70514-12-4) Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for Fuel oil, no. 4 (CAS No. 68476-31-3) and Lubricating oils, used (CAS No. 70514-12-4).

Classification: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2015/830. Compiled in accordance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

	Classification of the substance or mixture.	Classification procedure
	The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as	
	amended for Great Britain	
	Acute Tox. 4; H332	Threshold Calculation

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Skin Irrit. 2; H315	Threshold Calculation
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Threshold Calculation
Carc. 2; H351	Threshold Calculation
STOT RE 2; H373	Threshold Calculation
Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	Summation Calculation

Legend

**ADR** ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

DNEL Derived no effect level

IATA: International Air Transport Association IATA ICAO ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization **IMDG** IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

**LTEL** Long term exposure limit

**PBT** PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

**PNEC** Predicted No Effect Concentration

**REACH** Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

RID RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods

**STEL** Short term exposure limit

vPvB vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

#### Hazard classification / Classification code:

Flam. Lig. 3; Flammable liquid, Category 3 Acute Tox. 4; Acute Toxicity, Category 4 Skin Irrit. 2; Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Carc. 2; Carcinogenicity, Category 2

STOT RE 2; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category

Aquatic Chronic 2; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic,

Category 2

#### Hazard Statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H332: Harmful if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

#### **Disclaimers**

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## Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Exposure scenarios for substances in this preparation are not available.