MERCURY RELAYS AND TILT SWITCHES

Safety Data Sheet

according to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Date of issue: 7/22/2015

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Mercury relays and tilt switches

CAS No : 7439-97-6

Other means of identification : Colloidal Mercury, Quick Silver, Liquid Silver, NCI-C60399, Hydrargyrum

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Variety of industrial, analytical and research applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Lethan Corporation

4760 Industry Drive
Fairfield, OH 45014

Phone: 513-783-5673

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-535-5053

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H330
Repr. 1B	H360
STOT RE 1	H372
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS06 GHS08 GHS09 GHS05

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :
H330 - Fatal if inhaled
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, gas
P264 - Wash skin, hands thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves, Face mask
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
P314 - Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell
P320 - Specific treatment is urgent (see First aid measures on this label)
P391 - Collect spillage
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with applicable local, national and international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

other hazards which do not result in classification : When inhaled, Mercury will be rapidly distributed throughout the body. During this time, Mercury will cross the blood-brain barrier, and become oxidized to the Hg (II) oxidation state. The oxidized species of Mercury cannot cross the blood-brain barrier and thus accumulates in the

brain. Mercury in other organs is removed slowly from the body via the kidneys. The average half-time for clearance of Mercury for different parts of the human body is as follows: lung: 1.7 days; head: 21 days; kidney region: 64 days; chest: 43 days; whole body: 58 days. Mercury can be irritating to contaminated skin and eye. Prolonged contact may lead to ulceration of the skin. Allergic reactions (i.e. rashes, welts) may occur in sensitive individuals. Mercury can be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes. Short-term over-exposures to high concentrations of mercury vapors can lead to breathing difficulty, coughing, acute, and potentially fatal lung disorders. Depending on the concentration of inhalation over-exposure, heart problems, damage to the kidney, liver or nerves and effects on the brain may occur.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Mercury	(CAS No) 7439-97-6	100	Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation), H330 Repr. 1B, H360 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Assure fresh air breathing. Allow the victim to rest. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. In case of irregular breathing or respiratory arrest provide artificial respiration.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. Seek immediate medical advice.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately and thoroughly, pulling the eyelids well away from the eye (15 minutes minimum). Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical attention immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. If conscious, give large amounts of water and induce vomiting. Give water or milk if the person is fully conscious. Obtain emergency medical attention.

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

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Short-term over-exposures to high concentrations of mercury vapors can lead to breathing difficulty, coughing, acute, chemical pneumonia, and pulmonary edema (a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs) . Depending on the concentration of over-exposure, cardiac abnormalities, damage to the kidney, liver or nerves and effects on the brain may occur. Long-term inhalation over-exposures can lead to the development of a wide variety of symptoms, including the following: excessive salivation, gingivitis, anorexia, chills, fever, cardiac abnormalities, anemia, digestive problems, abdominal pains, frequent urination, an inability to urinate, diarrhea, peripheral neuropathy (numbness, weakness, or burning sensations in the hands or feet), tremors (especially in the hands, fingers, eyelids, lips, cheeks, tongue, or legs), alteration of tendon reflexes, slurred speech, visual disturbances, and deafness. Allergic reactions (i.e. breathing difficulty) may also occur in sensitive individuals.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Symptoms of skin exposure can include redness, dry skin, and pain. Prolonged contact may lead to ulceration of the skin. Allergic reactions (i.e. rashes, welts) may occur in sensitive individuals. Dermatitis (redness and inflammation of the skin) may occur after repeated skin exposures.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Symptoms of eye exposure can include redness, pain, and watery eyes. A symptom of Mercury exposure is discoloration of the lens of the eyes.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : If Mercury is swallowed, symptoms of such over-exposure can include metallic taste in mouth, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system effects, and damage to the kidneys. Metallic mercury is not usually absorbed sufficiently from the gastrointestinal tract to induce an acute, toxic response. Damage to the tissues of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system may occur. Ingestion may be fatal, due to effects on gastrointestinal system and kidneys.

Chronic symptoms : Long-term over-exposure can lead to a wide range of adverse health effects. Anyone using Mercury must pay attention to personality changes, weight loss, skin or gum discolorations, stomach pains, and other signs of Mercury over-exposure. Gradually developing syndromes (“Erethism” and “Acrodynia”) are indicative of potentially severe health problems. Mercury can cause the development of allergic reactions (i.e. dermatitis, rashes, breathing difficulty) upon prolonged or repeated exposures. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data.

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

Treatment for Mercury over-exposure must be given. The following treatment protocol for ingestion of Mercury is from Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products (5th Edition, 1984).

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Not flammable. Mercury vapors and oxides generated during fires involving this product are toxic.

Reactivity : Stable. Reacts with (some) metals. Mercury can react with metals to form amalgams.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Protective equipment for firefighters : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other information : Decontaminate all equipment thoroughly after the conclusion of fire-fighting activities.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Uncontrolled release should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Evacuate area. Evacuate personnel to a safe area.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. In the event of a release under 1 pound: the minimum level “C” Personal Protective Equipment is needed. Triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitril gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Air-Purifying Respirator with Cartridge appropriate for Mercury.
In the event of a release over 1 pound or when concentration of oxygen in atmosphere is less than 19.5% or unknown, the level “B” Personal Protective Equipments which includes Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.

Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : For larger spills, dike area and pump into waste containers. Put into a labelled container and provide safe disposal.

Methods for cleaning up : There are a variety of methods which can be used to clean-up Mercury spills. Use a commercially available Mercury Spill Kit for small spills. A suction pump with aspirator can also be used during clean-up operations. For larger release, a Mercury vacuum can be used. Calcium polysulfide or excess sulfur can be also used for clean-up. Mercury can migrate into cracks and other difficult-to-clean areas; calcium polysulfide and sulfur can be sprinkled effectively into these areas. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. The area should be inspected visually and with colorimetric tubes for Mercury to ensure all traces have been removed prior to re-occupation by non-emergency personnel. Decontaminate all equipment used in response thoroughly. If such equipments cannot de adequately decontaminated, it must be discarded with other spill residue. Place all spill residues in an appropriate container, seal immediately, and label appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local hazardous waste disposal requirements. (Refer to Section 13 of this SDS).

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Supervisors and responsible personnel must be aware of personality changes, weight loss, or other sign of Mercury over-exposure in employees using this product; These symptoms can develop gradually and are indicative of potentially severe health effects related to Mercury contamination.

Precautions for safe handling : As with all chemicals, avoid getting Mercury ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Report all Mercury releases promptly. Open container slowly on a stable surface. Drums, flasks and bottles of this product must be properly labeled. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of Mercury and should be handled with care.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands and face immediately after handling this product, and once again before leaving the workplace. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Follow practice indicated in Section 6. Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment thoroughly before maintenance begins.

Storage conditions : Keep container tightly closed. Store drums, flasks and bottles in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, source of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials. Material should be stored in secondary container or in a diked area, as appropriate.

Incompatible materials : Acetylene and acetylene derivatives, amines, ammonia, 3-bromopropyne, boron diiodophosphide, methyl azide, sodium carbide, heated sulfuric acid, methylsilane/oxygen mixtures, nitric acid/alcohol mixtures, tetracarbonylnickel/oxygen mixtures, alkyne/silver perchlorate mixtures, halogens and strong oxidizers. Mercury can attack copper alloys. Mercury can react with many metals (i.e. calcium, lithium, potassium, sodium, rubidium, aluminum) to form amalgams.

Prohibitions on mixed storage : Mercury can attack copper alloys. Mercury can react with many metals (i.e. calcium, lithium, potassium, sodium, rubidium, aluminum) to form amalgams.

Storage area : Storage area should be made of fire-resistant materials.

Special rules on packaging : Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Mercury (7439-97-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Personal protective equipment : Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Mist formation: aerosol mask.

Hand protection : Wear neoprene gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this SDS.

Eye protection : Splash goggles or safety glasses. For operation involving the use of more than 1 pound of Mercury, or if the operation may generate a spray of Mercury, the use of a faceshield is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection : Maintain airborne contaminants concentration below provided exposure limits. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134 or applicable state regulations. Use supplied air respiration protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

Other information : Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid

Colour : Silver white.

Odor	:	Odorless.
Odor threshold	:	Not applicable
pH	:	Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	No data available
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	-38,87 °C (-37.97 F)
Boiling point	:	No data available
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Self ignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	0,002 mm Hg at 25°C
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	6,9 (Air = 1)
Relative density	:	No data available
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	:	13,6
Solubility	:	No data available
Log Pow	:	No data available
Log Kow	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable. Reacts with (some) metals. Mercury can react with metals to form amalgams.

10.2. Chemical stability

Not established.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acetylene and acetylene derivatives, amines, ammonia, 3-bromopropyne, boron diiodophosphide, methyl azide, sodium carbide, heated sulfuric acid, methylsilane/oxygen mixtures, nitric acid/alcohol mixtures, tetracarbonylnickel/oxygen mixtures, alkyne/silver perchlorate mixtures, halogens and strong oxidizers. Mercury can attack copper alloys. Mercury can react with many metals (i.e. calcium, lithium, potassium, sodium, rubidium, aluminum) to form amalgams.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

If this product is exposed to extremely high temperature in the presence of oxygen or air, toxic vapor of mercury and mercury oxides will be generated.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	:	Fatal if inhaled.
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not classified pH: Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified pH: Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	:	Not classified

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
IARC group	3

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard : Not classified
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Fatal if inhaled.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Short-term over-exposures to high concentrations of mercury vapors can lead to breathing difficulty, coughing, acute,chemical pneumonia, and pulmonary edema (a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs) . Depending on the concentration of over-exposure, cardiac abnormalities, damage to the kidney, liver or nerves and effects on the brain may occur. Long-term inhalation over-exposures can lead to the development of a wide variety of symptoms, including the following: excessive salivation, gingivitis, anorexia, chills, fever, cardiac abnormalities, anemia, digestive problems, abdominal pains, frequent urination, an inability to urinate, diarrhea, peripheral neuropathy (numbness, weakness, or burning sensations in the hands or feet), tremors (especially in the hands, fingers, eyelids, lips, cheeks, tongue, or legs), alteration of tendon reflexes, slurred speech, visual disturbances, and deafness. Allergic reactions (i.e. breathing difficulty) may also occur in sensitive individuals.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Symptoms of skin exposure can include redness, dry skin, and pain. Prolonged contact may lead to ulceration of the skin. Allergic reactions (i.e. rashes, welts) may occur in sensitive individuals. Dermatitis (redness and inflammation of the skin) may occur after repeated skin exposures.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Symptoms of eye exposure can include redness, pain, and watery eyes. A symptom of Mercury exposure is discoloration of the lens of the eyes.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : If Mercury is swallowed, symptoms of such over-exposure can include metallic taste in mouth, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system effects, and damage to the kidneys. Metallic mercury is not usually absorbed sufficiently from the gastrointestinal tract to induce an acute, toxic response. Damage to the tissues of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system may occur. Ingestion may be fatal, due to effects on gastrointestinal system and kidneys.

Chronic symptoms : Long-term over-exposure can lead to a wide range of adverse health effects. Anyone using Mercury must pay attention to personality changes, weight loss, skin or gum discolorations, stomach pains, and other signs of Mercury over-exposure. Gradually developing syndromes (“Erethism” and “Acrodynia”) are indicative of potentially severe health problems. Mercury can cause the development of allergic reactions (i.e. dermatitis, rashes, breathing difficulty) upon prolonged or repeated exposures. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - water : Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
LC50 fishes 1	0,5 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	5,0 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 fish 2	0,16 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])

12.2. Persistence and degradability

MERCURY (7439-97-6)	
Persistence and degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

MERCURY (7439-97-6)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate federal, state, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, should be recycled. If altered by use, recycling may be possible. Consult Bethlehem Apparatus Company for information. If Mercury must be disposed of as hazardous waste, it must be handled at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

Ecology - waste materials : Hazardous waste due to toxicity. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

14.1. UN number

UN-No.(DOT) : 2809

DOT NA no. UN2809

14.2. UN proper shipping name

DOT Proper Shipping Name : Mercury

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive substances
6.1 - Toxic substances

DOT Symbols : A - Material is regulated as a hazardous material only when transported by air, W - Material is regulated as a hazardous material only when transported by water

Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 164

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 164

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 240

14.3. Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Overland transport

No additional information available

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) ‘‘On deck only’’ on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 40 - Stow ‘‘clear of living quarters’’,97 - Stow ‘‘away from’’ azides

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 35 kg

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 35 kg

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	S - S - indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Uses Rule.
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1,0 %

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List) inventory.	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material

EU-Regulations

Mercury (7439-97-6)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) substances.

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

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not classified

15.2.2. National regulations

Mercury (7439-97-6)
Listed on the AICS (the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemical List) inventory. Listed on New Zealand - Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Listed on Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law) Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

15.3. US State regulations

Mercury (7439-97-6)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
	Yes			

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

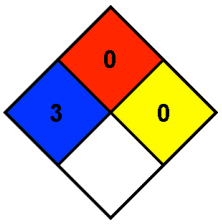
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 1
Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — AcuteHazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product