Mercury Indicator Powder

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Date of Issue: 03/19/2021 Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Mercury Indicator Powder

Product Code: 5230 Series

Synonyms: Mercsorb® Mercury Indicator Powder

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Used to convert elemental mercury into an amalgam, which stops dangerous mercury vapors from being emitted. For professional use only.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

FyterTech Nonwovens
2121-B American Boulevard
De Pere, WI 54115
800-615-8699
web: www.fytertech.com
email: cs@fytertech.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (800) 424-9300 (USA); +1 (703) 527-3887 (International and Maritime) CHEMTREC

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Sol. 2	H228
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Dam. 1	H318
Skin Sens. 1	H317
STOT RE 1	H372
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
Comb. Dust	

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02 GHS05 GHS07 GHS08 GHS09

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
H228 - Flammable solid.
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H372 - Causes damage to organs (thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a doctor, a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 - Immediately call a doctor, a POISON CENTER.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Supplemental Information : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard). Avoid generating dust.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contains Sulfur, may release small amounts of hydrogen sulfide under heating or prolonged storage. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive gas under certain conditions, is a toxic gas, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Sulfur	Sulphur / Sulphur, molten / Brimstone / Elemental sulfur / SULFUR / Elemental sulphur / Sulfur, elemental / sulfur	(CAS-No.) 7704-34-9	65	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Comb. Dust
Copper iodide (CuI)	Copper iodide / Cuprous iodide / Copper(I) iodide / Copper monoiodide / Copper(1+) iodide / CUPROUS IODIDE	(CAS-No.) 7681-65-4	25	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	Precipitated silica / Silica gel / Silica gel, precipitated, crystalline free / Silica, amorphous, gel / Silica gel, precipitated, crystalline-free / Silica gel, crystalline free / Precipitated silica and silica gel / Silica gel, crystalline-free / Hydrated silica / Amorphous silicon dioxide / Synthetic amorphous silicon dioxide / Silica gel, precipitated / Dioxosilane / Silica, amorphous and synthetic, precipitated and gel / HYDRATED SILICA / Silica gel, crystal-free	(CAS-No.) 112926-00-8	10	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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 you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Skin sensitization. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs (thyroid) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. WARNING: if heated or under prolonged storage, irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (thyroid) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral). Chronic dermal exposure to sulfur dust has been linked to headache, vertigo, irritation to the airways, breathing difficulties, coordination disturbances, accelerated pulse, hypotonia, cramps and unconsciousness. Frequent dermal contact with sulfur dusts mainly caused skin damage in the form of eczematous or ulcerous changes.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO_2), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use direct water on the burning/molten product; they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable solid. Combustible Dust.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Sulfur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide. Copper oxides. Iodine vapour.

Other Information: Risk of dust explosion. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid generating dust. Remove ignition sources.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion proof vacuum during cleanup, with appropriate filter. Do not mix with other materials. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Avoid dust production. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations. Contains Sulfur, if heated or under prolonged storage, may release small amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive gas under certain conditions, is a toxic gas, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide. Flammable solid with a relatively low ignition temperature. Sulfur dust ignites easily in air. Grinding sulfur may produce an explosion hazard. Static discharge may ignite sulfur dust. Sulfur burns with a pale blue flame that may be difficult to see in daylight. Burning sulfur will flow and emits large quantities of sulfur dioxide (SO2), a toxic, irritating, and suffocating gas that can cause severe lung damage and death.Molten sulfur may evolve hydrogen sulfide (H2S) - H2S is a flammable gas and may present an explosion hazard in a confined space. Under certain conditions, H2S can react to form pyrophoric iron compounds in enclosed spaces such as sulfur pits.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Product may release Hydrogen Sulfide: a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulfide 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.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Containers which are opened should be properly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Iron. Copper. Silver. Halogenated compounds. Ammonia. Hydrocarbons.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Used to convert elemental mercury into an amalgam, which stops dangerous mercury vapors from being emitted. For professional use only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	20 mppcf , 80/(SiO_2) mg/m^3 (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment : Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection : Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection : Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection : When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

Environmental Exposure Controls : Avoid release to the environment.

Other Information : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State : Solid

Appearance : Tan powder

Odor : Chalky

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 6.5

Evaporation Rate : No data available

Melting Point : No data available

Freezing Point : No data available

Boiling Point : No data available

Flash Point	:	No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	:	> 120 °C (248 °F)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Flammable solid
Vapor Pressure	:	No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative Density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.77 g/ml
Solubility	:	No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	0.95 cSt

9.2. Other Information

VOC Content : < 1 %

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. Flammable solid.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources. Dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Iron. Copper. Silver. Halogenated compounds. Ammonia. Hydrocarbons.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce: Oxides of copper. Hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur oxides. Iodine vapour.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

Mercury Indicator Powder	
ATE (Oral)	2,000.00 mg/kg body weight

Copper iodide (CuI) (7681-65-4)	
ATE (Oral)	500.00 mg/kg body weight

Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 9.23 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: 6.5

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

pH: 6.5

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
IARC group	3

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. WARNING: if heated or under prolonged storage, irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (thyroid) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral). Chronic dermal exposure to sulfur dust has been linked to headache, vertigo, irritation to the airways, breathing difficulties, coordination disturbances, accelerated pulse, hypotonia, cramps and unconsciousness. Frequent dermal contact with sulfur dusts mainly caused skin damage in the form of eczematous or ulcerous changes.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

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

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	10000 mg/l

Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	866 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	736 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Mercury Indicator Powder	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Mercury Indicator Powder	
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 of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual product is flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : SULFUR Mixture
Hazard Class : 9
Identification Number : NA1350
Label Codes : 9
Packing Group : III
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : SULPHUR Mixture
Hazard Class : 4.1
Division : 4.1
Identification Number : UN1350

Packing Group : III
Label Codes : 4.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-G
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : SULPHUR Mixture
Packing Group : III
Identification Number : UN1350
Hazard Class : 4.1
Label Codes : 4.1
Division : 4.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Mercury Indicator Powder	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Physical hazard - Combustible dust Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Copper iodide (CuI) (7681-65-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Sulfur (7704-34-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State Regulations

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Sulfur (7704-34-9)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 03/19/2021
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1

Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)