

## Safety Data Sheet

According to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised in 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Date of Issue: 11/09/2015

### SECTION 1: Identification of Product and Company

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name : Mercury Relay & Switch Series: 30NO, 35NO, 35NC, 60NO, 60NC, 100NO, 100NC, TS-1, TS-10, Various Tilt Switches

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the product

Use of the substance/product : Variety of industrial and commercial applications

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

Mercury Displacement Industries, Incorporated

25028 US 12 East, P.O. Box 710  
Edwardsburg, Michigan, 49112 USA

Phone: 269-663-8574

Contact Information: [www.mdius.com](http://www.mdius.com) / [mbrewers@mdius.com](mailto:mbrewers@mdius.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency Phone Number

Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the hazardous substance in products

*Provided the Mercury Relay or switch remains intact, not ruptured, there will be no contact with hazardous substance.*

*Ruptured Relay or switch, Sections 2 thru 15 applies:*

##### 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, and 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/etc...
- 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 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: lungs: 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 irritates to contaminated skin and eyes. Short-term over-exposures to high concentrations of mercury vapors can lead to breathing difficulty, cough, acute, and potentially fatal lung disorders. Depending on the concentration of inhalations over-exposure, heart problems, damage to the kidney, liver or nerves and effects on the brain may occur.

**SECTION 3: Information on Hazardous Ingredients**

**3.1. Hazardous Substance**

Name	Product Identifier	% By Weight	GHS-US classification
Mercury	(CAS No.) 7439-97-6	30/35/60AMP : 15-17	Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation), H330
Other means of identification:		100AMP (N.O.) : 19-21	Repr. 1B H360
Quick Silver, Liquid Silver,		100AMP (N.C.) : 13-14	STOT RE 1, H372
Colloidal Mercury, Hydrogarum		Tilt Switches : 10-20	Aquatic Acute 1. H400
			Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Note: All individual relays and switches contain less than 1 pound of Mercury, which is the Reportable Quantity.

**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. 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
- First-aid measure 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 extremities) 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 kidney. 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 the 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 pain, 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 (5<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1984)

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Measures

- 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 product are toxic
- Reactivity : Stable. Reacts with some metals. Mercury can react with metals forming amalgams

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed relays or switches. 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 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 for ruptured relay or switch should be responded to by a trained personnel using pre-plan procedures. Evacuate area. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Provide mechanized exhaust or fans to ventilate area
- Additional Information : If only one pole or switch ruptures, there is less than one pound of mercury present, therefore the spill or rupture is not reportable.

**6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel** : 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" Personnel Protective Equipment is needed. Triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile 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 Equipment 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 environment.

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

- For containment : Dike area and pump into waste containers. Put into a labelled container and provide safe disposal
- Additional Information : After a relay or switch has ruptured, cabinet walls of control and internal cabinet components will or may have a grey/black mercury residue on them.
- 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 (MDI, Inc. Part Number is SP-1149) for small spills. A suction pump with aspirator can also be used during clean-up operations. For a 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 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-occupations by non-emergency personnel. Decontaminate all equipment used in response thoroughly if such equipment cannot be adequately decontaminated, it must be discarded with other spill residue. Place all spill residues in appropriate container, seal immediately. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local hazardous waste disposal requirements (Refer to Section 13 of this SDS)

## 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 these products; 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 these products must be properly labeled.
- Hygiene Measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using these products. 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

- Storage conditions : Keep products away from direct sunlight, source of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Stores 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
- 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 ventilations is provided
- Specials rules on packaging : Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Mercury (7439-97-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sub>3</sub> )	0.025 mg/m <sub>3</sub>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m <sub>3</sub> )	0.1 mg/m <sub>3</sub>

### 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 one pound of Mercury, or if the operation may generate a spray of Mercury, the use of a face shield 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
Color	: Silver white
Odor	: Odorless
pH	: Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (Butyl acetate=1)	: 4
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing point	: -38.87°C (-37.97°F)
Boiling Point	: 357°C (675°F)
Flash point	: Not applicable
Self-ignition temperature	: Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (Solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 0.002mm Hg at 25°C
Relative vapor density at 20°C	: 6.9 (Air=1)
Relative density	: No data available
Specific gravity	: 13.6 g/ml
Solubility	: Negligible (less than 0.1%)
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive Limits	: Not applicable

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Stable reacts with (some) metals. Mercury can react with metals to form amalgams (metals listed in section 7 sub section 7.2.)

### 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 these products are exposed to extremely high temperatures 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 sensitization : Not classified
- Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Carcinogenicity : Not classified

<b>Mercury (7439-97-6)</b>	
IARC group	3

- Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child  
Based on available date, 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.
- Aspiration hazard : Not classified.

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

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 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 inflammations 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 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, and other tissues of the digestive system and esophagus may occur. Ingestion may be fatal, due to effects on the 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	0.5mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species Cyprinus carpio)
EC50 Daphnia 1	5.0mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 fish 2	0.16mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cyprinus carpio [semi-static])

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Mercury (7349-97-6)	
Persistence and degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulation potential

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
Bioaccumulation potential	Not established.

## 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 Mercury Displacement Industries 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

### 14.1 Non Ruptured or Ruptured Relays

In accordance with DOT,

A) Non Ruptured: 49CFR – §173.164: Mercury switches and relays are excepted from these packaging requirements, if they are totally enclosed, leak proof and in sealed metal or plastic units.

B) The following applies to ruptured Mercury switches and relays

### 14.2. UN number

UN-No. (DOT) : 2809 (Ruptured or Non-Ruptured Switches) and/or 3506 (Non-Ruptured Switches)  
DOT NA no. UN2809, UN3506

### 14.3. UN proper shipping name

DOT Proper Shipping Name : Mercury, contained in manufactured articles  
DOT Hazard Classes : 8 – Class 8 – Corrosive material 49CFR – 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 if Relay is ruptured, provided packaged per 49CFR-173.164  
DOT Packaging Exceptions : 164  
(49 CFR 173.xxx)  
DOT Packaging Non Bulk : 164  
(49 CFR 173.xxx)

### 14.4 Additional Information

#### 14.4.1. 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 meters 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

#### 14.4.2. Air Transport

DOT Quantity Limitations : 35 kilograms  
Passenger Aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)

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

## 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 the 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	1.00%

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

Mercury (7439-97-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances 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)
List 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

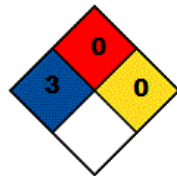
Not classified

## SECTION 16: Other information

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 aquatic environment -- Acute Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to 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, are not reactive with water



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