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

- · 1.1 Product identifier
- · Trade name: Severn Tri-Reagent
- · Registration number Mixture
- · 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

No further relevant information available.

- · Application of the substance / the mixture Laboratory reagent
- · Uses advised against

Any use involving aerosol formation or vapour or dust release in excess of the assigned workplace exposure limits where workers are exposed without suitable respiratory protective equipment (RPE).

Any use carrying a risk of direct contact with eyes/skin where workers are exposed without adequate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Processes involving extreme heat use advised against.

Processes involving the use of incompatible substances - refer to section 10.

Processes where workers who may be pregnant or breastfeeding could potentially come into direct contact with the product.

The product is intended exclusively for industrial and professional use.

· 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Severn Biotech Ltd.

Unit 2,

Park Lane,

Kidderminster,

Worcestershire.

DY11 6TJ

UK

Tel: 0044 1562 825286 Fax: 0044 1562 825284

email: info@severnbiotech.com

- · Further information obtainable from: Product safety department.
- **1.4 Emergency telephone number:** Tel: 0044 1562 825286 (not 24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- · 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
- · Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



GHS06 skull and crossbones

Acute Tox. 3 H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

Acute Tox. 3 H331 Toxic if inhaled.



GHS08 health hazard

Muta. 2 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

STOT RE 2 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



GHS05 corrosion

Skin Corr. 1B H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.



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Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

- · 2.2 Label elements
- · Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

- · Hazard pictograms GHS05, GHS06, GHS08
- · Signal word Danger

· Hazard-determining components of labelling:

phenol

Guanidine thiocyanate

· Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H311+H331 Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

· Precautionary statements

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water/shower.

P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

· Additional information:

EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

- · 2.3 Other hazards
- · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · **PBT:** Not applicable.
- · **vPvB:** Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- · 3.2 Chemical characterisation: Mixtures
- · Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

· Dangerous components:			
	phenol	50-70%	
EINECS: 203-632-7	Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H331; & Muta. 2, H341; STOT RE 2, H373; & Skin Corr. 1B, H314		
	Guanidine thiocyanate	30-50%	
	Skin Corr. 1C, H314;		

· Additional information: For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- · 4.1 Description of first aid measures
- · General information:

Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

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Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

First-aider to wear safety gloves and other PPE as required for self protection.

Keep polyethylene glycol (Lutrol) and Ambubag available for first aider use.

In all cases of significant exposure the patient should be transferred to a hospital as soon as possible.

· After inhalation:

DO NOT DELAY!

Use a respiratory bag or breathing device.

Do not use mouth to mouth or mouth to nose resuscitation.

Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Keep patient warm. Consult doctor if symptoms persist.

In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.

· After skin contact:

DO NOT DELAY!

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

Immediately remove wetted clothing, shoes and stockings. Continuously rinse the affected parts of the body with polyethylene glycol (e.g. Lutrol) or with plenty of water, followed by washing with olive oil or edible oil (to remove the phenol component). If large areas of the skin have been wetted, IMMEDIATELY call a doctor to the site of the accident, otherwise in every case immediately take the patient to the nearest accident and emergency unit and provide a copy of this safety data sheet.

· After eye contact:

DO NOT DELAY!

Check for and remove any contact lenses.

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

Seek immediate medical advice.

· After swallowing:

DO NOT DELAY!

Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Call for a doctor immediately.

Drink plenty of water and provide fresh air. Call for a doctor immediately.

\cdot 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No further relevant information available.

· Information for doctor:

Contains PHENOL:

No specific antidote therapy for phenol poisoning is known. Therefore it is important to remove the phenol completely from the body surface and out of the body as quickly as possible, and in the case of inhalation prophylactic treatment to prevent pulmonal oedema is of great importance.

Phenol causes strong caustic burns of the skin and mucous membranes due to its protein degenerating action. The skin initially discolours white, later red. After initial pain, local anaesthesia appears. Absorptive poisoning by large amounts of phenol is possible also through small affected skin regions and quickly leads to paralysis of the central nervous system as well as strong depression of the body temperature.

Inhaling phenol vapours can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonal oedema. Systemic damage to kidneys, liver and heart as well as neuropsychiatric disturbances are produced.

TREATMENT: Thoroughly clean the wetted skin areas, if possible with polyethylene glycol (e.g. Lutrol). In the case of eye contact, rinse copiously with water, in the case of burns rinse continuously with water as far as possible and take to an eye specialist or eye clinic. In the case of inhalation, to prevent pulmonal oedemia, initiate inhalative cortisone therapy as early as possible (e.g. every 10 minutes 5 strokes of a cortisone containing aerosol dosing spray such as Auxiloson, Thomae); administer codeine against dry coughing. In the case of commencing or manifested pulmonary oedemia, systemic administration of cortisone (e.g. Solu Decortin 1000 or Fortecortin 100). Caution: A low symptom or symptom-free interval is possible.

If swallowed, gastric lavage after intubation, activated charcoal, saline laxative.

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

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- · 5.1 Extinguishing media
- · Suitable extinguishing agents: Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

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· 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.

In a fire situation explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.

· 5.3 Advice for firefighters

· Protective equipment:

Wear fully protective suit.

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases.

Tightly closing chemical protection clothing with respirator equipment independent of the ambient air is required for protection against pyrotic phenol vapours.

· Additional information

Heating leads to pressure increase entailing danger of bursting and explosion. Immediately cool neighbouring packages and containers with sprayed water and, if possible, remove them out of the danger zone.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

· 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Remove persons from danger area.

Particular danger of slipping on leaked/spilled product.

· 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to penetrate the ground/soil.

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

· 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.

Dispose of the material collected according to regulations.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

· 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Restrict the quantity stored at the work place.

Avoid direct contact (skin/eye contact, ingestion and/or inhalation of fume/mist/dust) with the product in the undiluted form.

Safety showers and eye wash facilities should be available at the work area.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Prevent formation of aerosols.

The product must only be handled by authorised, trained and experienced professionals under strictly controlled conditions.

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do NOT take work clothes home.

A trained first-aider must be availble whilst this product is being handled.

DO NOT mix with acids.

- · Information about fire and explosion protection: No special measures required.
- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- · Storage:
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Prevent any seepage into the ground.

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Store only in the original receptacle.

Use only steel or stainless steel containers. Various plastics are attacked (e.g. soft PVC). Hose connections must be made of special rubber

· Information about storage in one common storage facility:

Do not store together with acids.

Store away from oxidising agents.

Store away from foodstuffs.

Store away from metals.

Do not store together with textiles.

· Further information about storage conditions:

Keep container tightly sealed.

Protect from frost.

Store locked up with keys available only to trained and authorised persons.

· 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- · Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see item 7.
- · 8.1 Control parameters
- · Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

108-95-2 phenol

WEL Short-term value: 16 mg/m³, 4 ppm Long-term value: 7.8 mg/m³, 2 ppm

Sk

- · Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.
- · 8.2 Exposure controls
- · Personal protective equipment:

Select PPE appropriate for the operations taking place taking into account the product properties.

 \cdot General protective and hygienic measures:

Pregnant women should strictly avoid inhalation or skin contact.

Do not eat, drink, smoke or sniff while working.

Storing food in the working area is prohibited.

Ensure that washing facilities are available at the work place.

A safe system of work must be formulated and followed to ensure that workers who may be pregnant or breastfeeding do not come into direct contact with the product.

A safe system of work must be formulated and followed to ensure safe working with this product. Relevant workers must receive suitable and sufficient training and supervision.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Take note of assigned Workplace Exposure Limits.

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Do not inhale gases / fumes / aerosols.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

· Respiratory protection:

In case of brief exposure or low pollution use respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure use self-contained respiratory protective device.

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

None if the product is handled in a fume cupboard.

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· Protection of hands:



The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· Material of gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

Wear chemically resistant protective gloves (tested according to DIN EN 374)

Material of gloves: Neoprene, PVC

Penetration time of glove material:

- 140 min. (Neoprene)
- 75 min. (PVC)

· Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

· Eye protection:

Face protection



Tightly sealed goggles

Chemical goggles (DIN EN 58211, code number 3) or face protection shield. If a splashing of the product is possible wear full face protection.

· Body protection:

Impervious protective clothing

PVC jacket, PVC trousers with bib, robust closed shoes.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties		
· General Information		
· Appearance:		
Form:	Fluid	
Colour:	Light yellow	
· Odour:	Characteristic	
· Odour threshold:	Phenol: 0.04ppm	
· pH-value:	Not determined.	
· Change in condition		
Melting point/freezing point:	Undetermined.	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Undetermined.	
· Flash point:	>62 °C	
· Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.	
· Ignition temperature:		
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.	
· Auto-ignition temperature:	Product is not self-igniting.	
· Explosive properties:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.	

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		(Contd. of page
· Explosion limits:		
Lower:	Not determined.	
Upper:	Not determined.	
· Vapour pressure:	Not determined.	
· Density:	Not determined.	
· Relative density	Not determined.	
· Vapour density	Not determined.	
· Evaporation rate	Not determined.	
· Solubility in / Miscibility with		
water:	Fully miscible.	
· Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not determined.	
· Viscosity:		
Dynamic:	Not determined.	
Kinematic:	Not determined.	
· 9.2 Other information	No further relevant information available.	

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- · 10.1 Reactivity No further relevant information available.
- 10.2 Chemical stability
- · Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

Residue upon evaporation decomposes on heating. This produces toxic fumes.

· 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Phenol is sensitive to oxidizing agents. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

Reacts with aldehydes, isocyanates, nitrites, nitrides and Friedel-Craft catalysts (sometimes violently or explosively).

It may react to form catechol, hydroquinone, etc. as a result of radical formation.

The solution is a weak acid.

- · 10.4 Conditions to avoid No further relevant information available.
- · 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong acids and oxidising agents

Strong bases.

Substances specifically listed in section 10.3 as incompatible.

Finely divided metals.

Aldehydes, isocyanates, nitrites, nitrides, Friedel-Craft catalysts, catechol, hydroquinone.

• 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

- · 11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- · Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.

· LD/LC	· LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:		
108-95-	2 phen	ol	
		340 mg/kg (rat)	
Dermal	LD50	660 mg/kg (rat)	
Guanid	ine thi	ocyanate	
Oral	LD50	593 mg/kg (rat)	
		(Contd on page 8)	

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Safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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· Primary irritant effect:

· Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

· Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

- · Respiratory or skin sensitisation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Subacute to chronic toxicity:

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Phenol may have effects on the liver and kidneys.

· Additional toxicological information:

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

ROUTES OF ENTRY:Phenol can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour/mist, through the skin and by ingestion.

Phenol exerts a marked corrosive action on any tissue of contact when ingested, inhaled or after skin exposure. Its cellular uptake is both rapid and passive due to its lipophilic character, and signs of systemic toxicity develop soon after exposure. Phenol's main target organs are the liver and kidney. It may also effect the respiratory and cardiovascular systems.

Effects of short-term exposure: Phenol and its vapour are corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of of the vapour may cause lung oedema. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, heart and kidneys. This may result in convulsions, coma, cardiac disorders, respiratory failure and collapse. Exposure could cause death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

- · CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)
- · Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

- · Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- $\cdot \, STOT\text{-}repeated \, exposure \,$

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

· Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

- · 12.1 Toxicity
- · Aquatic toxicity:

108-95-2 phenol

EC50 3.1 mg/kg (daphnia)

- 12.2 Persistence and degradability No further relevant information available.
- 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Product is not expected to bioaccumulate.
- 12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- · Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Water hazard class 2 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): hazardous for water

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised.

Danger to drinking water if even small quantities leak into the ground.

- · 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · **PBT:** Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.
- 12.6 Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

· 13.1 Waste treatment methods

· Recommendation

Recommended Hierarchy of Controls:

- Minimise waste;
- Reuse if not contaminated;
- Recycle, if possible; or
- Safe disposal (if all else fails).

Contact waste processors for recycling information.

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Used, degraded or contaminated product may be classified as hazardous waste. Anyone classifying hazardous waste and determining its fate must be qualified in accordance with state and international legislation.

· European waste catalogue

Waste key numbers in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) are origin-referred defined. Since this product is used in several industries, no waste key can be provided by the supplier. The waste key number should be determined in arrangement with your waste disposal partner or the responsible authority.

- · Uncleaned packaging:
- · Recommendation:

Container remains hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precuations.

Do not mix with other waste streams.

Containers, even those that are "empty," may contain residues that can develop flammable vapours upon heating. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

· Recommended cleansing agents: Water, if necessary together with cleansing agents.

SECTION 14: Transport information		
· 14.1 UN-Number · ADR, IMDG, IATA	UN2922	
· 14.2 UN proper shipping name · ADR	2922 CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.	
· IMDG, IATA	(Guanidinium isothiocyanate, PHENOL) CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Guanidinium isothiocyanate, PHENOL)	
· 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)		

- \cdot ADR



· Class 8 Corrosive substances.

· Label 8+6.1

· IMDG



· Class 8 Corrosive substances.

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· Label	8/6.1
· IATA	
· Class	8 Corrosive substances.
· Label	8 (6.1)
· 14.4 Packing group · ADR, IMDG, IATA	II
· 14.5 Environmental hazards: · Marine pollutant:	No
· 14.6 Special precautions for user · Danger code (Kemler):	Warning: Corrosive substances.
· EMS Number:	F-A,S-B
· Stowage Category	B
· Stowage Code	SW2 Clear of living quarters.
· 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Anne Marpol and the IBC Code	x II of Not applicable.
· Transport/Additional information:	Tvot applicable.
· ADR	
· Limited quantities (LQ)	1L
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E2
	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml
	Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml
· Transport category	2
· Tunnel restriction code	E
· IMDG	
· Limited quantities (LQ)	1L
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E2
	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml
· UN "Model Regulation":	UN 2922 CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S (GUANIDINIUM ISOTHIOCYANATE, PHENOL), (6.1), II

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- · 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII Conditions of restriction: 3
- · National regulations:

Class	Share in %	
Wasser	93.0	
I	7.0	

· 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

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SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

· Relevant phrases

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

· Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Acute Tox. 3: Acute toxicity – Category 3 Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4

Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1B

Skin Corr. 1C: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1C

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1

Muta. 2: Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2

STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2

Aquatic Chronic 3: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard - Category 3