

2,3-Dimethylphenol

Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: **OR40665**

Issue Date: **28/06/2023**

Version No: **2.2**

Print Date: **01/08/2023**

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | 2,3-Dimethylphenol |
| Chemical Name | 2,3-xylenol |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | TOXIC SOLID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. |
| Chemical formula | C8H10O |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | 526-75-0* |
| EC number | 208-395-3 |
| Index number | 604-006-00-X |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Not Available |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Apollo Scientific | Apollo Scientific Ltd |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Address | Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom | Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK6 2QR United Kingdom (NI) |
| Telephone | 01614060505 | +44(0) 161 406 0505 |
| Fax | 0161 406 0506 | Not Available |
| Website | http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/ | apolloscientific.co.uk |
| Email | sales@apolloscientific.co.uk | sales@apolloscientific.co.uk |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Classification according to | H311 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic |
|-----------------------------|--|

2,3-Dimethylphenol

| | |
|--|---|
| regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1] | Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H301 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P301+P330+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P361+P364 | Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|-------------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce serious health damage*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

2,3-Dimethylphenol

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 526-75-0* 2. 208-395-3 3. 604-006-00-X 4. Not Available | 100 | <u>2,3-Dimethylphenol</u> | Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3; H311, H314, H411, H301 [1] | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

Continued...

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421)

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in</p> |
|---------------------------|--|

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| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Air Sensitive ▶ Light sensitive ▶ Store under argon |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500 |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding


| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|--|---|
| 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation</p> |
|--|---|

| | <p>that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 501 1485 824"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 869 1203 1055"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Body protection | See Other protection below | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| up to 10 x ES | P1 Air-line* | - - | PAPR-P1 - |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | P2 | PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | P3 | - |
| | | Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | 70-76 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 216-218 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal. |
| Ingestion | The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal. |
| Skin Contact | The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
|---------------------------|---|

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

2,3-Dimethylphenol

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | LOW | LOW |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | LOW (LogKOW = 2.48) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | LOW (KOC = 732.5) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Relevant available data | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| PBT | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| vPvB | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations




13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

2,3-Dimethylphenol

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |   |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | 2X |

Land transport (ADR-RID)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------|--------|--------------------|-----|------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 2928 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | TOXIC SOLID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 6.1 | Subsidiary risk | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Class | 6.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsidiary risk | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>TC2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>6.1 +8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>500 g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>2 (D/E)</td> </tr> </table> | Hazard identification (Kemler) | 68 | Classification code | TC2 | Hazard Label | 6.1 +8 | Special provisions | 274 | Limited quantity | 500 g | Tunnel Restriction Code | 2 (D/E) |
| Hazard identification (Kemler) | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Classification code | TC2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazard Label | 6.1 +8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special provisions | 274 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 500 g | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunnel Restriction Code | 2 (D/E) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|-------|---|------|--|------|
| 14.1. UN number | 2928 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Toxic solid, corrosive, organic, n.o.s. * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>6C</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 6.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | 8 | ERG Code | 6C | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 6.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 6C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>675</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>50 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>668</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>15 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y644</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>1 kg</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A5 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 675 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 50 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 668 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 15 kg | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y644 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 kg |
| Special provisions | A5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 675 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 50 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 668 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 15 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y644 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-----|--------------|---|
| 14.1. UN number | 2928 | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | TOXIC SOLID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 6.1 | IMDG Subrisk | 8 |
| IMDG Class | 6.1 | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | 8 | | | | |

2,3-Dimethylphenol

| | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| 14.4. Packing group | II | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A, S-B |
| | Special provisions | 274 |
| | Limited Quantities | 500 g |

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 14.1. UN number | 2928 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | TOXIC SOLID, CORROSIVE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | 6.1 | 8 |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | TC2 |
| | Special provisions | 274; 802 |
| | Limited quantity | 500 g |
| | Equipment required | PP, EP |
| | Fire cones number | 2 |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

| Product name | Pollution Category | Ship Type |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Xylenol | Y | 2 |

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

2,3-Dimethylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Seveso Category | E2 |
|------------------------|----|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Continued...

2,3-Dimethylphenol

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2,3-Dimethylphenol | 526-75-0* | 604-006-00-X | Not Available |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 2 | GHS09; GHS05; GHS06; Dgr | H301; H311; H314; H411 |
| 2 | Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1B; Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Chronic 1 | GHS05; GHS09; GHS06; Dgr; GHS08 | H301; H311; H314; H318; H410 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | No (2,3-Dimethylphenol) |
| Canada - NDSL | Yes |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 28/06/2023 |
| Initial Date | 28/06/2023 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1.2 | 28/06/2023 | CAS Number, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | Classification Procedure |
|---|--------------------------|
| Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, H311 | Expert judgement |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H314 | Expert judgement |
| Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411 | Expert judgement |
| Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318 | Calculation method |
| Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, H301 | Expert judgement |

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