

Apollo Scientific

Part Number: **PC1889** Version No: **1.2** Safety Data Sheet Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **09/06/2023** Print Date: **09/06/2023** S.GHS.GB-NIR.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	
Chemical Name	Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
CAS number	175277-99-3*	

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

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific	Apollo Scientific Itd
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom	Whitefield Road Not Available 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

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

 Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]
 H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2

 Legend:
 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H332	Harmful if inhaled.	
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.	
H302	Harmful if swallowed.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.		
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.		
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		
P330	Rinse mouth.		
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor
175277-99-3*	100	2-Chloro- 4-fluorothiophenol	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H312, H332, H335, H302, H319 ^[1]	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

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 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	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. 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 scap 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. 	
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known • Air Sensitive • Store at 2-8°C • Stench • Store under argon

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	Not Available		Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's		

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit			
	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.			
xposure controls				
Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting w provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job acti Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work envii designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to pr General exhaust is adequate under normal operating condi- circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approve Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storag varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "ca- the contaminant. Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent cont welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge into zone of very high rapid air motion). Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 3: Intermittent, low production. 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with dista generally decreases with the square of distance from the e extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities a installed or used.	orkers and will typically be independent vity or process is done to reduce the a selected hazard "physically" away ronment. Ventilation can remove or match the particular process and of event employee overexposure. itions. Local exhaust ventilation match and respirator. Correct fit is essential ge areas. Air contaminants generat apture velocities" of fresh circulation in still air). tainer filling, low speed conveyer tra at low velocity into zone of active of conveyer loading, crusher dusts, of enerated dusts (released at high ini- 1: Disturbing room air currents 2: Contaminants of high toxicity 3: High production, heavy use 4: Small hood-local control only nce away from the opening of a sin xtraction point (in simple cases). The ence to distance from the contamin (s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of sin considerations, producing performa-	ne risk. ay from the worker dilute an air co chemical or cor ay be required in to obtain adec ted in the workp g air required to ansfers, generation) gas discharge tital velocity nple extraction herefore the air nating source. T solvents genera ance deficits wi	interactions to ker and ventilation ontaminant if ntaminant in use. In specific quate protection. blace possess to effectively remove Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment				
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 			
Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a precommon to be calculated in advance and has therefore to be control be exact break through time for substances has to be obtained by the making a final choice.	paration of several substances, the hecked prior to the application.	e resistance of	the glove material

	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and drived throughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - frequency and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - frequency and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - othermical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: - Scalelent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - For when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove model. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Shore gloves for solid eat should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of gloves model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the glove for the task. Note
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	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)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	86-88/15mm	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 Available
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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

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: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.5304)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. Do NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sever may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. 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. Dispose of 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product	name

Not Applicable

2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol

Product name	Group
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Product name	Ship Type
2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Canada - DSL	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Canada - NDSL	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
China - IECSC	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Japan - ENCS	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Korea - KECI	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Philippines - PICCS	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
USA - TSCA	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Mexico - INSQ	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Vietnam - NCI	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Russia - FBEPH	No (2-Chloro-4-fluorothiophenol)
Legend:	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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/06/2023
Initial Date	10/06/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	09/06/2023	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, 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** AIIC: 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 4, H312	Expert judgement
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332	Expert judgement
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H335	Expert judgement
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Expert judgement

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