

## 5-Fluorouridine Apollo Scientific

Part Number: **PC4380B** Version No: **2.2** Safety Data Sheet Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **07/07/2023** Print Date: **07/07/2023** S.GHS.GB-NIR.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	5-Fluorouridine
Chemical Name	5-fluorouridine
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	C9-H11-F-N2-O6
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	316-46-1*

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

Relevant identified uses Not

s Not Available

## 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, Bredbury Cheshire 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 <sup>[1]</sup>

H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H341 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity 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.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: 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.

## 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
316-46-1*	100	5-Fluorouridine	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2; H312, H332, H302, H341, H351 <sup>[1]</sup>	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	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 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.
Fire Incompatibility	

#### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> </ul>

## **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

Major Spills	<ul> <li>Moderate hazard.</li> <li>CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>For major quantities:</li> <li>Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known Store at 2-8°C 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
5-Fluorouridine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
5-Fluorouridine	Not Available	Not Available
Occupational Exposure Banding		

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
5-Fluorouridine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with e	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.	

#### **Exposure controls** 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation 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. 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. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. 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. Type of Contaminant: Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). (50-100 f/min.) aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 Appropriate engineering welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) f/min.) controls direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) f/min.) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity 2.5-10 m/s into zone of very high rapid air motion). (500-2000 f/min.) Within each range the appropriate value depends on: 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 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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eve and face protection



- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer. Where the chemical 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. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. 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 dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed molisturiser is recommended. Subtability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: e-therine it resistance of glove material, e-demical resistance of glove material. e-demical resistance of glove material. e-demical resistance of glove material. e-demical resource of the glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (Dreakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, ASN22 2161.10 or national equivalent) is recommended
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

## **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	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-

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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)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

• Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

• Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

#### 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)	182-185	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	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

#### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7

# SECTION 11 Toxicological information

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 <b>NOT</b> 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. 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	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

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	×
	Le	gend: 🗙 – Data either not ava	ailable or does not fill the criteria for classification

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

## **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

## 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.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
5-Fluorouridine	LOW	LOW

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
5-Fluorouridine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.8022)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
5-Fluorouridine	LOW (KOC = 10)

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	Otherwise:
	+ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to
Product / Packaging	store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
disposal	Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
	Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
	Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

#### **SECTION 14 Transport information**

## 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	Group
5-Fluorouridine	Not Available

#### Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
5-Fluorouridine	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

#### 5-Fluorouridine is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Canada - DSL	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Canada - NDSL	No (5-Fluorouridine)
China - IECSC	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Japan - ENCS	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Korea - KECI	No (5-Fluorouridine)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Philippines - PICCS	No (5-Fluorouridine)
USA - TSCA	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Vietnam - NCI	No (5-Fluorouridine)
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
Legend:	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	07/07/2023
Initial Date	08/07/2023

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	07/07/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, CAS Number, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Korean MSDS Number, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), 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
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	Expert judgement
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H341	Expert judgement
Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351	Calculation method

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