4 Symington Place
Riverside Business Park
Irvine
KA11 5DE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

compiled according to Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010

Compilation date: 20/02/2023
Revision: 3*

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product form:	Single Substance
Trade name:	Laundry Destaining Liquid
Product group:	Trade product
Product code:	SPD1458

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

1.2.1 Relevant identified uses

Main use category:	Professional use
Function or use category:	Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products). Laundry destaining liquid for auto-dose.

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: Spearhead
4 Symington Place
Riverside Business Park
Irvine
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Tel: 0345 180 1800
Email: sales@spearheadhealthcare.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720.
Acute Tox. 4: H302
Skin Corr. 2: H315
Eye Dam. 1: H318
STOT 3: H335

2.2 Label elements

Hazard Pictograms (CLP)

Signal word (CLP):	Danger.
Hazard statements (CLP):	H302 Harmful if swallowed H315 Causes skin irritation H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Precautionary statements (CLP):	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351+ P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in apposition comfortable for breathing.

2.3 Other hazards
Other hazards not contributing to the classification:
Product is a strong oxidising agent
Danger of decomposition under influence of heat
Risk of decomposition in contact with incompatible substances, impurities, metals, alkalis, reducing agents
Risk of explosion with organic solvents
See also section 10
No presence of PBT and vPvB ingredients.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common Name	CAS No./ EC No.	Classification	Conc (%)
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE REACH REG No.: 01-2119485845-22-XXXX	7722-84-1 231-765-0	Oxidising Sol. 1, H271 Acute Tox. (inhalation) 4, H332 Acute Tox. (oral) 4, H302 Skin Corr. 1A, H314R5.	 35

The full texts for all H- and EUH-phrases are displayed in Section 16 'Other Information'.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation: IF INHALED: Potential for exposure by inhalation if aerosols or mists are generated Move victims to fresh air. With laboured breathing: Provide with oxygen. Consult a doctor if the casualty is not breathing: Perform mouth to mouth resuscitation , notify emergency doctor immediately.

First-aid measures after skin contact: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 10 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Consult an ophthalmologist immediately if the symptoms persist. When dealing with caustic substances, notify emergency physician immediately (key words: burn in the eye). Immediately call a doctor.

First-aid measures after ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: Difficulty in breathing. Coughing. sneezing.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact: Bleaching of skin (whiteness). Dryness. Itching. Pain.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Severe pain. Redness. Swelling. Blurred vision.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Oral mucosal or gastro-intestinal irritation. Nausea. Vomiting. Excessive secretion. Diarrhoea.

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

The initial focus is on the local action, characterised by quickly progressing deep tissue damage. In the eye, caustic/irritating and harmful liquids cause, depending on the intensity of the exposure, various levels of irritation, destruction and ablation of the epithelium of the conjunctiva and corneal clouding, oedema and ulcerations. Danger! Possible loss of eyesight! Superficial irritations and damage to ulcerations and scarring develop on the skin. After accidental absorption in the body, the pathology and clinical findings are dependent on the kinetics of the substance (quantity of absorbed substance, the absorption time, and the effectiveness of early elimination measures (first aid/excretion – metabolism).
In case of substances with high water solubility, irritations up to formation of necrosis in the upper respiratory tract may result after inhalation of caustic/irritating aerosols and mists. The initial focus

is on the local action: Signs of irritation of the respiratory tract such as coughing, burning behind the sternum, tears, burning in the eyes or nose. There is risk of pulmonary oedema.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO2).

Special hazards:
Product is fire-stimulating.
Contact with the following substances may cause inflammation: flammable substances.
The product itself does not burn. Involved in a fire, it may decompose yielding oxygen.
Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes.
Release of oxygen may support combustion.

Special protective equipment:
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: In case of fire, wear respiratory protective equipment independent of surrounding air and chemical protective suit.
Further advice: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep out unprotected persons. Keep unauthorised persons away. With large-scale fire, violent decomposition or even explosion is possible. In case of fire, cool the containers that are at risk with water or dilute with water (flooding) or in case of fire, remove the endangered containers and bring to a safe place, if this can be done safely. Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire.
Contaminated fire-extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities. Fire residues should be disposed of in accordance with the regulations. Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil or stretches of water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Product causes chemical burns. Wear personal protection, see Section 8
Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep out unprotected personnel. Keep unauthorised personnel away

Environmental precautions:
Observe regulations on prevention of water pollution. Dam with sand or earth.
Do not use: textiles, sawdust, combustible substances.
Do not permit to enter into surface water, stretches of water or soil undiluted.

Methods and material for containment and clean-up:
In case of larger quantities: Collect product in suitable containers (e.g. made of plastic) using appropriate equipment (e.g. liquid pump). Keep away from flammable substances. Keep away from incompatible substances. Rinse away any residue with plenty of water. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with the regulations.
With small amounts: Dilute product with lots of water and rinse away – or – absorb with liquid binding material e.g. diatomaceous earth or universal binder. Pick up mechanically. Collect in suitable containers. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Waste to be packed like clean product and to be marked. Identification label on packages not to be removed until recycling.

Additional advice:
Make safe or remove all sources of ignition. Shut off leak, if possible and safe to do. Isolate defective containers immediately, if possible and safe to do so. Place defective containers in waste receptacle (waste packaging receptacle) made of plastic (not metal). Do not seal defective containers or waste receptacles airtight (danger of bursting due to product decomposition). Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use (risk of decomposition).

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.
Avoid impurities and heat effect.
Ensure there is good room ventilation.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Do not inhale vapour, aerosols, mist.
Wear personal protective equipment. For personal protection see section 8.
Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothes. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water.
Provide for installation of emergency shower and eye bath.
Set up safety and operation procedures.
Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use (Risk of decomposition).

Storage precautions:
Avoid sun rays, heat, heat effect.
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
Keep away from flammable substances.
Keep away from incompatible substances.
Keep in a cool, dry, clean, well ventilated area.
Recommendation: Acid-proof floor/ joint-less, smooth concrete floor.
Only use containers which are specially permitted for: hydrogen peroxide and/or for transport, storage and tank installations, only use suitable materials. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks and check correct operation periodically.
Do not confine product in unvented vessels or between closed valves. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes.
Packages, containers and tanks should regularly be checked by visual observation for any sign of abnormality, e.g. corrosion, exert pressure (bulging), temperature increase etc.
Transport and store container in an upright position only.

Suitable materials vanadium steel: 1.4571 or 1.4541, passivated
Suitable materials aluminium: min. 99.5% passivated
Suitable materials aluminium magnesium alloys, passivated
Suitable materials polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC),
Suitable materials polytetrafluoroethylene
Suitable materials glass, ceramics
Unsuitable materials iron, mild steel, copper, bronze, brass, zinc, tin.

Advice on common storage
Do not store together with: alkalis, reductants, metallic salts (risk of decomposition).
Do not store together with: inflammable substances (risk of fire).
Do not store together with: organic solvents (risk of explosion).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters:
Hydrogen Peroxide

Workplace exposure limits:		**Respirable Mist**	
TWA	EH40	STEL	EH40
	1 ppm 1.4 mg/m3		2 ppm 2.8 mg/m3

DNEL/DMEL Values
Hydrogen peroxide

End Use	Worker
Routes of exposure	Inhalation
Possible health damage	Acute- local effects
Value	3mg/m3
End Use	Worker
Routes of exposure	Inhalation
Possible health damage	Long term-systemic effects
Value	1.4mg/m3
End Use	Consumers
Routes of exposure	Inhalation

4 Symington Place
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KA11 5DE

Possible health damage	Acute- local effects
Value	1.93mg/m3
End Use	Consumers
Routes of exposure	Inhalation
Possible health damage	Long term- local effects
Value	0.21mg/m3

PNEC values

Freshwater - Value	0.0126mg/l
Marine water - Value	0.0126mg/l
Water-intermittent release - Value	0.0138mg/l
Sewage treatment plant - Value	4.66 mg/l
Fresh water sediment - Value	0.47 mg/kg (dry weight)
Marine water sediment - Value	0.47 mg/kg (dry weight)
Soil - Value	0.0023 mg/kg (dry weight)

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures:

Ensure suitable suction/aeration at the work place and with operational machinery. Provide for installation of emergency shower and eye bath.

Suitable measuring processes are: OSHA method ID 006 OSHA method VI-6

Respiratory protection:

If workplace exposure limit is exceeded apply Respiratory protective equipment.

If open handling is unavoidable:	Wear respiratory protection.
If necessary:	Provide with fresh air.
If necessary:	Local ventilation.
When handling for a short time:	Suitable filter: Type NO-P3, code colour blue-white
In the event of prolonged exposure during handling:	self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 133)

Note time limit for wearing respiratory protective equipment.

Hand protection:	Wear suitable gloves.
Glove material:	Butyl-rubber, for example: Butoject 898, Kachele-Carna Latex GmbH (KCL), Germany. Material thickness: 0.7 mm. Breakthrough time: >480 min. Method: DIN EN 374.
Glove material:	Natural rubber (NR) for example: Combi latex 395, Kachele-Cama Latex GmbH (KCL), Germany. Material thickness: 1 mm. Breakthrough time: >480 min. Method: DIN EN 374.
Glove material:	Nitrile, for example: Camartril 731, Kachele-Cama Latex GmbH (KCL), Germany. Material thickness: 0.33 mm. Breakthrough time: >480 min. Method DIN EN 374.
Eye protection:	Safety glasses with side shields conforming to EN 166, or when handling larger quantities: basket shaped glasses/ goggles.
Skin protection:	Wear protective clothing, acid-proof. Suitable materials are: PVC, neoprene, nitrile rubber (NBR), rubber. Rubber or plastic Boots
Hygiene Measures:	Do not inhale vapour, aerosols, mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure there is good room ventilation. The work place related airborne concentrations have to be kept below of the indicated exposure limits. If the limits at the workplace are exceeded and/or larger amounts are released (leakage, spilling, etc) the indicated respiratory protection should be used. No eating, drinking, smoking or snuffing tobacco at work. Wash face and/or hands before breaks and end of work Use preventative skin protection. Avoid contaminating clothes with product. Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothing Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. Any contaminated protective equipment to be cleaned after use.

Protective Measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Avoid protective gloves, clothes and shoes made from the following materials: Leather. The personal protective equipment used must meet the requirements of directive 89/686/EEC and amendments (CE certification). It should be defined in the workplace in the form of a risk analysis according to directive 89/686/EEC and amendments.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colourless Liquid
Odour:	Stinging
Odour threshold:	No data available
pH – Medium:	Product >1 – 3 (20°C)
Melting point/range:	-52.2°C
Boiling point/ range:	ca.114°C
Flash point:	Not combustible
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable
Auto inflammability:	Not spontaneously flammable
Thermal decomposition:	No data available
Oxidising properties:	No data available
Explosiveness:	Not explosive
Lower Explosion Limit:	No data available
Upper Explosion Limit:	No data available
Vapour pressure:	2.99hPa (25°C)
Related to substance:	Hydrogen peroxide 100%
Density:	1.196 g/cm3 (20°C)
Relative density:	1.1914 (25°C)
Water solubility:	Miscible
Partition co-efficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Pow: Method: Calculated -157 Related to substance: Hydrogen peroxide 100%
Viscosity, dynamic:	1.17 mPas (20°C)
Vapour density:	No data available
Molecular weight:	34.02 g/Mol

9.2 Further information

Miscibility in water:	Completely miscible
Surface tension:	Ca.75.68 mN.m (20°C)
Other information:	Strong Oxidising agent

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:	No data available.
10.2 Chemical stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Product is a strong oxidising agent and reactive. Commercial products are stabilised to reduce the risk of decomposition due to Contamination. Danger of decomposition if exposed to heat. When coming into contact with the product, impurities, decomposition catalysts, incompatible substances, combustible substances, may lead to self-accelerated, exothermic decomposition and the formation of oxygen. Risk of over-pressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Release of oxygen may support combustion. Mixtures with organic materials (e.g. solvents) can display explosive properties.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Sun rays, heat, heat effect.
10.5 Incompatible materials:	Impurities, decomposition catalysts, metals, metallic salts, alkalis, hydrochloric acid, reducing agents, (risk of decomposition) Flammable substances (danger of fire). Organic solvents (danger of explosion).

4 Symington Place
Riverside Business Park
Irvine
KA11 5DE

	Do not mix with other cleaning products unless advised to do so by a professional from the industry.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposition products under conditions of thermal decomposition: steam, oxygen.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute Oral Toxicity:
LD50 Rat (female): 801 mg/kg. Method: OECD Guide-line 401. Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 50%.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity:
LC50 Rat (male/female) >0.17 mg/l/4h. Method: US-EPA-method. Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 50%
The maximum dose attainable under experimental conditions no fatalities.

Acute Dermal Toxicity:
LD50 Rabbit: >6500 mg/kg. Method: Literature. Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 70%.
LD50 Rabbit (male/female): >2000 mg/kg. Method: US-EPA-method Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 35%.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:
Rabbit/3 min. strongly corrosive. Method: Literature. Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 70%
Rabbit / 4h irritating. Test Substance: Hydrogen peroxide, 35%.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:
Rabbit. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Method: Literature. Test Substance: Hydrogen Peroxide, 35%
Rabbit. Irritating. Method: OECD Guide-line 405. Test Substance: Hydrogen Peroxide, 10%, literature.

Sensitisation:
Sensitisation test guinea pig: not sensitising. Method: (Magnusson-Kligman test) Literature

Repeated Dose Toxicity:
Oral Mouse (female). / 90d, Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks. NOEL: 37 mg/kg.
Target organ/effect: changes of parameters of blood, body weight development negative, irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Test substance : hydrogen peroxide 35%, Drinking water analysis.
Oral Mouse (male): 90d, Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks. NOEL: 26 mg/kg.
Target organ/effect: changes of parameters of blood, body weight development negative. Irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Test substance : hydrogen peroxide 35%, Drinking water analysis.

Assessment of STOT single exposure: No data available

Assessment of STOT repeated exposure: No data available

Risk of Aspiration Toxicity: No data available

Genotoxicity in vitro:
Bacterial reverse mutation assay S-typhimurium /E.coli positive and negative.
Metabolic activation; with or without –literature.
Chromosomal aberration mammalian cells positive. Metabolic activation: without. Method: OECD TG 473 literature
Genetic mutation in mammal cells- positive. Metabolic activation: without, Method: OECD TG 476, literature.

Genotoxicity in vivo:
Micronucleus test mouse intraperitoneal (i.p) negative. Method: OECD TG 474. Test substance: Hydrogen Peroxide 35%.

Carcinogenicity:
No data available

Carcinogenicity assessment:
Clues to possible carcinogenic effects in animal experiments: Up to date there is no evidence of increase tumour risk. Hydrogen peroxide is not a carcinogenic substance according to MAK, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH

Toxicity to reproduction: No data available

Human experience:
Effect on the skin: Causes caustic burns. With increasing contact length, local erythema or extreme irritation (whitening) up to blistering (caustic burn) can occur Effect on the eyes: Extreme irritation up to cauterisation. Can cause severe conjunctivitis, cornea damage or irreversible eye damage. Symptoms may occur with delay.
Effect when swallowed: Swallowing can lead to bleeding of the mucosa of the mouth, oesophagus and stomach.
The rapid release of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the internal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product.
Effect when inhaled: Inhalation of vapours/aerosols can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract and cause inflammation of the respiratory tract and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms may occur with delay.

4 Symington Place
Riverside Business Park
Irvine
KA11 5DE

Toxicity Assessment:
Acute effects- Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Cause serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Due to the data available, the classification criteria for all further toxicological end points are not fulfilled.
CMR Assessment:
Carcinogenicity: The classification criteria are not met based on the available data.
Mutagenicity: The classification criteria are not met based on the available data.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Persistence and degradability
Photo-decomposition: 50% degradation with approx.20 hours; medium: air.
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. Semi-quantitive measurement of concentration over time. Related to substance: Hydrogen Peroxide 100%.
Further information: Under ambient conditions quick hydrolysis, reduction or decomposition occurs. The following substances are formed: oxygen and water.
Bio accumulative potential:
Bioaccumulation: none. Hydrogen peroxide quickly decomposes to oxygen and water.

12.2 Ecotoxicity effects
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 semi-static test Primephales promelas: 16.4 mg/l/96h. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.
Toxicity to daphnia:
EC50 semi-static test Daphnia pulex: 2.4 mg/l/48h. Method: Literature. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.
NOEC flow-through test Daphnia magna: 0.63 mg/l/21d. Method: Literature. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.
Toxicity to algae:
NOEC static test Skeletonema costatum: 0.63 mg/l/72h End point; growth rate. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.
Toxicity to bacteria:
EC50 Activated sludge: 466 mg/l/30min. Method: OECD TG 209. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.
EC50 Activated sludge: 100mg/l/3h. Method: OECD TG 209. Related to substance: hydrogen peroxide 100%.

12.3 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
Not a PBT, vPvB substance as per the criteria of the REACH Ordinance.
Further information on ecology:
AOX: The product does not contain any organically bonded halogen.
Ecotoxicity Assessment:
Acute Aquatic toxicity: The classification criteria are not met based on the available data.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product: Disposal in accordance to local authority regulations. In the case of recycling/disposal contact the relevant authorities. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
With small amounts: May be disposed of as sewage water in accordance with local regulations by previously diluting with plenty of water.
Uncleaned Packaging: Rinse empty containers before disposal; recommended cleaning agent; water. Offer rinsed packaging material to local recycling facilities. Do not use empty containers and dispose of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities. Dispose of containers that have not been emptied completely and/or cleaned, in the same manner as the substance.

4 Symington Place
Riverside Business Park
Irvine
KA11 5DE

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport ADR/RID/GGVSEB (Germany)

ADR/RID – Labels	**5.1 (8)**
Class	**5.1**
UN No.	**2014**
Packaging group	**II**
Orange warning plate	**58/2014**
Tunnel Restriction Code (ADR)	**(E)**
Description of the goods (technical name)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Sea Transport IMDG-Code/GGVSee (Germany)

Class	**5.1**
Subsidiary risk	**8**
UN No.	**2014**
Packaging group	**II**
EmS	**F-H, S-Q**
Proper technical name (proper shipping name)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Air Transport ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR

Class	**5.1**
UN No.	**2014**
Proper technical name (proper shipping name)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Inland waterway transport ADN/ADNR/GGVSEB (Germany)

ADNR/RID labels	**5.1 (8)**
Class	**5.1**
UN No. Substance number	**2014**
Packaging group	**II**
Description of the goods (technical name)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Labelling according to EC Directives, statutory basis/list:

According to the Dangerous Preparations Directive (1999/45/EG)

Registration

Europe (EINECS/ELINCS) – Listed/registered

National legislation
Regulations on labour safety: It must be determined whether preventive substance-specific occupational medical examinations in accordance with national law in each case must be offered/carried out at regular intervals.
Employment restriction
Please note Directive 92/85/EEC (Pregnant Workers Directive) and amendments. Please note Directive 94/33/EC (Protection of Young Workers at the Workplace Directive) and amendments
Other regulations
Please observe Appendix XVII of the EU Directive 1907/2006 (Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market, and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles) as well as their amendments

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Usage and handling instructions are not mentioned on this Material Safety Data Sheet. The labelling of the product is indicated in Section 2.2.

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral):	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Skin Irrit. 2:	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
Eye Dam. 1:	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
STOT SE 3:	Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

Oxidising Liquids Category 1; H271
Acute Toxicity (inhalation) Category 4; H332

H302:	Harmful if swallowed
H315:	Causes skin irritation
H318:	Causes serious eye damage
H335:	May cause respiratory irritation

The information given has been compiled with reference to the Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging For Supply) Regulations (CHIP4) 2009 as amended, the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation & Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulations, as amended, the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002, as amended, and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. This information also harmonises the provisions and criteria for the classification and labelling of substances, mixtures and certain specific articles within the Community, taking into account the classification criteria and labelling rules of the GHS.

* Version History - Reason for Revision:
1. Add Classification According to (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
2. Remove Classification According to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC. Update Supplier Address.
3. Update UK REACH Regulations. Update GB-CLP Regulation. Update UK SI

Legal disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. This data are based on information submitted by pre-suppliers.