

SAFETY DATA SHEET DICHLOROMETHANE LRG

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	DICHLOROMETHANE LRG
Product number	1203
Synonyms; trade names	Methylene Chloride
REACH registration number	01-2119480404-41-XXXX
CAS number	75-09-2
EU index number	602-004-00-3
EC number	200-838-9

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

Identified uses	General chemical reagent Laboratory chemicals Organic solvent Intermediate Used in paints and coatings Thinners and paint strippers.
Uses advised against	Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 18 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: info@reagent.co.uk
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1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification


2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC/1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Not Classified
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Carc. Cat. 3;R40

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Human health	Suspected of causing cancer. Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, eye irritation with possible damage. Skin irritation. Inhalation of vapours or spray mists may irritate the throat and respiratory system.
Environmental	The product is not classed as environmentally hazardous.
Physicochemical	Can react violently with aluminium, magnesium, strong bases and oxidisers.
2.2. Label elements	
EC number	200-838-9
Pictogram	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	<p>H315 Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</p> <p>H351 Suspected of causing cancer.</p>
Precautionary statements	<p>P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.</p>
Supplementary precautionary statements	<p>P201 Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).</p> <p>P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p> <p>P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.</p>

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name	DICHLOROMETHANE LRG
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Check airway for any blockages. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. In case of severe exposure or if casualty feels unwell, obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. In serious cases or if discomfort continues obtain medical attention.
Eye contact	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

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

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Irritation of the respiratory system. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Nausea Headache. Coughing. May damage mucous membranes.
Ingestion	Nausea, vomiting. Irritation of the digestive tract.
Skin contact	May irritate the skin. May produce skin dryness. Will produce a cold or numb feeling to the skin.
Eye contact	May cause eye irritation. Possible corneal damage.

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

Notes for the doctor	Have facilities in place to wash skin in case of contact and a safety shower when contact with larger amounts is possible. Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	In case of fire, toxic and corrosive gases may be formed. Although the product does not have a closed cup flash point, flammable vapour mixtures with air may be formed in larger volumes. May be an explosive hazard in confined spaces.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Carbon monoxide (CO). Phosgene (COCl ₂). Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage. Use respiratory protection if spillages occur in enclosed spaces.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wherever possible provide good ventilation during spill clean ups to allow dispersion of vapours. Small Spillages: Absorb with inert, non-combustible material. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillage with sand or other inert absorbent. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Wash spillage site well with water and detergent, be aware of the potential for surfaces to become slippery. Ventilate area and allow to dry before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Provide eye washing and skin washing facilities, when handling large amounts a safety shower is recommended. Wear protective equipment as specified in section 8.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray.

Storage class Chemical storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.

Usage description Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm(Sk) 350 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm(Sk) 1060 mg/m³(Sk)

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Biological limit values No information available from the supplier., No information available from the supplier., No information available from the supplier. No information available on Biological Limit Values for the substances concerned.

DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 132.14 mg/m³

The figures quoted are DMEL = Derived Minimum Effect level.

Consumer - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 5 mg/m³

Industry - Dermal; Long term : 40 (Systemic) mg/kg/day

Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 260 (Systemic and local) mg/m³

Consumer - ; Short term : 8 (Systemic, Dermal and oral) mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 50 (Systemic and local) mg/m³

Consumer - ; Long term : 8 (Systemic, dermal and oral) mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 50 (Systemic and local) mg/m³

- ; :

PNEC

- Fresh water; 130 µg/L

- Marine water; 130 µg/L mg/l

- Sediment (Freshwater); 163 µg/L mg/l

- Sediment (Marinewater); 163 µg/L mg/kg

- Soil; 173 µg/L mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.

Eye/face protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

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Hand protection	Wear protective gloves. Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves should conform to EN 374 (Chemical and Micro-organisms hazards). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacture, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
Other skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower. Wear anti-static footwear. Wear chemical resistant suit when treating large spillages and a high risk of contamination occurs.
Hygiene measures	Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
Respiratory protection	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Organic vapour filter. Type AX. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection.
Environmental exposure controls	See section 6 for details.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available. No supplied or registered information. Not available. No supplied or registered information.
pH	Not available. No supplied or registered information.

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Melting point	- 95 @ 101.3kPa°C
Initial boiling point and range	40°C @ 101.3 kPa
Evaporation rate	0.7 (Ether = 1)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper flammable/explosive limit: 19 Lower flammable/explosive limit: 12
Vapour pressure	349 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour density	2.93
Relative density	1.33 @ 20°C
Bulk density	Not applicable. Only applicable to solids.
Solubility(ies)	13.2 g/l water @ 25°C
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 1.25
Auto-ignition temperature	605°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
Viscosity	0.43 mPa s @ 20°C
Explosive properties	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity May react violently or explosively.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures. Stable when separated from incompatible materials.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Reactions can produce heat and explosive conditions which can cause a sealed container to rupture. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. Avoid leaving the container open when not in use.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Alkali metals. Powdered metal. Amines. Aluminium. Strong oxidising agents Strong bases Magnesium. Strong acids. Vinyl compounds

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Hydrogen chloride (HCl). Phosgene (COCl₂).

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀
mg/kg)** 985.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Behavioural: Ataxia.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) The units are mg/m³.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating to skin, draize test, rabbit, 24 hour.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Irritating to eyes, draize test, rabbit, 24 hour.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation No supplied or registered information.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation No supplied or registered information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not available. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Has produced tumours in rats after inhalation.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Not available. No supplied or registered information.

**Reproductive toxicity -
development** Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not available. No supplied or registered information.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Low viscosity: 0.43 mPa.s @ 20°C.

General information

The extent of any toxic effects will be dependent upon the severity and the length of time of the exposure. Higher concentrations will result in a more pronounced and quicker effect than less concentrated ones. Repeated exposure may lead to dry skin and conditions such as dermatitis.

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Inhalation	May cause respiratory system irritation. Headache. Dizziness Coughing and difficulties in breathing. Vapours or mists in high concentration may cause damage to mucous membranes.
Ingestion	Gastrointestinal symptoms. Irritation of the mouth, the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness. Convulsions. May cause pulmonary edema.
Skin contact	Product has a defatting effect on skin. May be absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. May lead to systemic effects on skin absorption.
Eye contact	May cause severe eye irritation. Redness. Lacrimation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Corneal damage. Conjunctivitis may develop.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 249.04 mg/l, QSAR estimate for fish. Not classified as toxic to fish.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	, 48 hours: 127.39 mg/l, LC50, Daphnia . Estimate from QSAR model. Not classified as toxic to aquatic invertebrates.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 45.41 mg/l, Green algae. Estimate from QSAR model. Not classified as toxic to aquatic plants.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	Not available. No supplied or registered information
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	LC ₅₀ , 14 days: 172.849 mg/l, Eisenia Fetida (Earthworm) Estimate from QSAR model.
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	, : 249.15 mg/l, LC50 value. 14 day exposure. QSAR estimate for fish.
Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages	Not available. No supplied or registered information
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	, : 13.03 mg/l, QSAR estimate for daphnids, chronic value.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Phototransformation	Water - Half-life : 79.306 days QSAR estimate of half-life reaction with hydroxyl radicals @ 25c for 12 hour day. Concentration = 1,500,000 OH/cm3.
Stability (hydrolysis)	pH7 - Half-life : Kb half-life = 4.310 million years. @ °C Estimate from QSAR model. Not expected to hydrolyse appreciably in the environment.
Biodegradation	Water - Not readily biodegradable. QSAR prediction.:

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Biological oxygen demand Not available. No supplied or registered information

Chemical oxygen demand Not available. No supplied or registered information

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Low bioaccumulation potential. BCF: 3.1 L/kg, Estimate from QSAR model.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.25

12.4. Mobility in soil

Adsorption/desorption coefficient - log Koc: 1.0845 @ °C Estimate from QSAR model. Estimate from log kow.

Henry's law constant 0.00325 atm m³/mol @ @ 25°C Estimate from QSAR model.

Surface tension Not available. No supplied or registered information

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Will affect drinking water supplies. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

Disposal methods Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1593

UN No. (IMDG) 1593

UN No. (ICAO) 1593

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) DICHLOROMETHANE

Proper shipping name (IMDG) DICHLOROMETHANE

Proper shipping name (ICAO) DICHLOROMETHANE

Proper shipping name (ADN) DICHLOROMETHANE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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ADR/RID class	6.1
ADR/RID label	6.1
IMDG class	6.1
ICAO class/division	6.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-A, S-A
Emergency Action Code	2Z
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	60
Tunnel restriction code	(E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable. For packages of supplied material.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). 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 (as amended). Regulation (EU) 453/2010.
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets 2014.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS). This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.
Key literature references and sources for data	ECHA website. Raw material safety data sheets. Health Protection Agency Information.
Revision comments	General rewrite
Revision date	18/07/2016
Revision	7
Supersedes date	27/04/2016
SDS number	20912
Risk phrases in full	R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Hazard statements in full	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.