### SECTION 1.
IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Substance/mixture identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>OXACILLIN SODIUM STERILE MONOHYDRATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names (if available)</td>
<td>4-Thia-1-azabicyclo(3.2.0)heptane-2-carboxylic acid, 3,3-dimethyl-6-(((5-methyl-3-phenyl-4-isoxazolyl)carbonyl)amino)-7-oxo-, monosodium salt, monohydrate, (2S-(2alpha,5alpha,6beta));</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name in Annex VI-CLP</td>
<td>Not present in Annex VI-CLP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name in the C&amp;L Inventory</td>
<td>Not found after bibliographic research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Penicillins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>7240-38-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPAC name (if CAS is not available)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH pre-registration number, if given</td>
<td>Substance/mixture is not subject to registration under REACH for their use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH registration number, if given</td>
<td>Substance/mixture is not subject to registration under REACH for their use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of substance/mixture

| Relevant use(s) | Active ingredient addressed to a professional use in pharmaceutical products’ preparation. |
| Uses advised against | Other uses not expected. |

#### 1.3. Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

**Identification of the Company (Supplier)** Fresenius Kabi iPSUM S.r.l.
Piazza Maestri del Lavoro, 7
Cernusco sul Naviglio (MI)
Tel. +39 02 9246291
Fax: +39 02 92462921
e-mail: mi-italy@fresenius-kabi.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Company address** Fresenius Kabi iPSUM S.r.l.
Piazza Maestri del Lavoro, 7
Cernusco sul Naviglio (MI)

**Emergency phone number** Tel. +39 02 9246291
SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance/mixture

Classification of substance/mixture according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard class</th>
<th>Class code and hazard category</th>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
<th>Hazard phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory or skin sensitization</td>
<td>Resp. Sens. 1</td>
<td>H334</td>
<td>May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory or skin sensitization</td>
<td>Skin. Sens. 1</td>
<td>H317</td>
<td>May cause an allergic skin reaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main adverse effects

Physico-chemical effects

The substance/mixture can form explosive mixtures, under certain conditions. Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, may cause fire or explosion. In case of fire, the substance/mixture emits toxic fumes.

Health effects

Ingestion: may cause heartburn and abdominal pain.
Inhalation exposure: may cause upper respiratory tract irritation.
Contact with skin: may cause irritation.
Contact with eyes: may cause irritation.
Sensitization: may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. People who are allergic to beta-lactam (penicillin, cephalosporin, griseofulvin, penicillamine) should avoid exposure to this substance/mixture. Adverse drug reactions such as anaphylactic shock, asthma, rash or other phenomena may occur.[1]

Environmental effects

Not known.

See also sections from 9 to 12.
2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pictogram</th>
<th>Class code and hazard category</th>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
<th>Precautionary statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For the full text of **Hazard statement** and **Precautionary statements** see Section 16.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance/mixture satisfies the PBT criteria

- PBT
  - [☐] Yes
  - [☑] No

- vPvB
  - [☐] Yes
  - [☑] No

**Health hazards**

Ingestion: may cause heartburn and abdominal pain.

Inhalation exposure: may cause upper respiratory tract irritation.

Contact with skin: may cause irritation.

Contact with eyes: may cause irritation.

Sensitization: may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. People who are allergic to beta-lactam (penicillin, cephalosporin, griseofulvin, penicillamine) should avoid exposure to this substance/mixture. Adverse drug reactions such as anaphylactic shock, asthma, rash or other phenomena may occur. *[1]*
Environmental hazards Not known.

Physico-chemical effects The substance/mixture can form explosive mixtures, under certain conditions. Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, may cause fire or explosion. In case of fire, the substance/mixture emits toxic fumes.

Specific effects Not known

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Description

Name Sodium (2S,5R,6R)-3,3-dimethyl-6-\{[(5-methyl-3-phenyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)carbonyl] amino\}-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate hydrate (1:1:1)

Concentration Pure substance.

Chemical formula C19H20N3NaO6S

Molecular weight 441,43

Substance with Community OEL No.

CAS name 4-Thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylic acid, 3,3-dimethyl-6-\{[(5-methyl-3-phenyl-4-isoxazolyl)carbonyl]amino\}-7-oxo-, sodium salt, hydrate (1:1:1), (2S,5R,6R)

CAS number 7240-38-2

IUPAC name (only if CAS is not available) –

EC number Not found after bibliographic research.

Index number Not found after bibliographic research.

Impurity/ies (if classified) There are no impurities. Pure substance.

Additive/ies (if classified) There are no additives.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of the first aid measures

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water or normal saline solution, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin contact
Immediately remove contaminated clothes and shoes. Flush affected area with copious amount of water for at least 15–20 minutes. Use soap or mild detergent. Get medical attention.

Ingestion
Wash out mouth with water and administer fresh water if the person is conscious. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation
Remove immediately the person from the exposed area to fresh air. Get medical advice if adverse symptoms will appear. If necessary, give oxygen. [1]

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)
Acute symptoms and effects
Ingestion: may cause heartburn and abdominal pain.
Inhalation exposure: may cause upper respiratory tract irritation.
Contact with skin: may cause irritation.
Contact with eyes: may cause irritation.

Symptoms and delayed effects
Exposure to the substance/mixture may cause sensitization.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Medical Monitoring
Medical examinations to protect the workers’ health defined by Competent Physician.
Antidotes, if known
Unknown.
Immediate treatment at workplace
In case of serious allergic reactions, get immediately medical attention.

SECTION 5.
FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media
Water spray, chemical powder, foam and CO₂.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Not known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance/mixture
Hazardous combustion products
May emit toxic fumes of COₓ, NOₓ, SOₓ[1]
Other special hazards

The substance/mixture can form explosive mixtures, under certain conditions. Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, may cause fire or explosion. In case of fire, the substance/mixture emits toxic fumes.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Technical actions for protection

Avoid inhalation of vapour and flue gases. Go to fresh air.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and chemical protective clothing. Equipment must be conformed to EN criteria and used in best condition.

SECTION 6.
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Eyes

Wear suitable protective devices (see section 8).

Skin

Wear protective equipment. Minimize the exposure (PPE at section 8).

Inhalation

In case of fire and/or explosions, avoid breathing fumes and vapours. Use an autonomous respiratory device (SCBA) and adapted protective clothes.

For emergency responders

Keep away people for safety. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Use personal protective equipment. See section 8.

Eyes

See section 8.

Skin

See section 8.

Inhalation

See section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Make sure spills can be contained, e.g. kerbed areas. Do not allow to reach surface water, drains or soil/subsoil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Containment procedures

Collect the spilled material with appropriate means and transfer it into clean and dry container for disposal, according to current regulations. Avoid raising dust. Use adapted protective equipment.

Cleaning up procedures

Ventilate area and wash spill site with water after material pickup is complete.
6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

For emergency responders

Recommendations for handling

Avoid exposure to light, air, moisture and excessive heat.

Keep away from oxidizing agents.

Handle in a well-ventilated place.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Wear suitable Personal Protection Equipment (see section 8).

Keep the substance/mixture away from drains, surface or ground waters.

Recommendations for personal hygiene

Do not eat, drink and smoke in the working areas.

Wash hands after handling the substance/mixture.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Condition for safe storage including any incompatibilities

The described risk management procedures based on the physical and chemical properties reported in section 9.

Risk Management measures related to

Potential ignition sources

Do not expose to heat sources.

Procedure to control other effects

Weather conditions

Do not expose to high temperature.

Ambient pressure

Not expected.

Temperature

Store in cool (+15±25 °C) and dry place. [1]

Sunlight

Do not expose.

Humidity

Do not store in a damp place. Hygroscopic substance/mixture. [1]

Vibration

Not expected.

The Risk Management procedure related to the physical and chemical properties is based on the local Risk Assessment shown above.
Chemicals to keep the integrity of the substance/mixture

Stabilisers Not expected.
Antioxidants Not expected.

Other advice

Ventilation requirements Based on storage conditions.
Specific design of storage rooms Store in a sterile, airtight, tamper-proof, light-tight container away from sources of light.
Quantity limits for storage Not required as per classification.
Packaging compatibilities See section 10.5.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendation for specific final use(s)

Exposure scenario □ Yes, attached □ No
Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) □ Yes, attached □ No
Industry or sector specific guidance available □ Yes, attached □ No

SECTION 8.
EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

National/European Occupational Exposure Limits Not present in consulted data banks.
Other National/European Occupational Exposure Limits Not present in consulted data banks.
National/European Biological Limits (BEI) Not present in consulted data banks.
Other National/European Biological Limits (BEI) Not present in consulted data banks.
Recommended monitoring procedures Biological, personal, workplace atmosphere monitoring. Reference should be made to EN 689.
DNEL values (components) Chemical Safety Report not been performed.
PNEC values (components) Chemical Safety Report not been performed.
8.2 Exposure controls

Exposure scenario
☐ Yes, attached ☐ No

Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA)
☐ Yes, attached ☐ No

Compliance with controlled conditions of use. Only for intermediates registered under Regulation REACH artt. 17 and 18
☐ Yes ☐ No

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Handle according to good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Do not breathe dusts. The adoption of the most appropriate engineering controls is also based on the Risk Assessment about substance/mixture's use.

8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment

Adopted appropriate PPE according to technical EN guidance indication.

Eye and Face protection
Safety goggles as for EN 166; facial shield.

Skin protection
- hands protection
Gloves resistant to chemical agents.
Gloves’ material must be waterproof and stable against the substance/mixture content.
Material: nitrile (nitrilic rubber), ipoallergenic.
Thickness: not inferior to 0.12 mm.

- other, body protection
Select the suitable protective equipment based on the use and possible exposure. Wear gauntlets, boots, bodysuit and other devices in accordance with EN 14605 in case of splashes or EN 13982 in case of powders.

Respiratory protection
For intense and long-term exposures, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus. For brief exposure, wear filter mask with powder filter like P3. Use only devices approved by the Competent Authorities such as NIOSH (USA) and CEN (EU).

Thermal hazards
Not foreseen in the standard use.

Assess possible Personal Protective Equipment on the basis of specific uses of the substance/mixture.
8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

- Exposure scenario: Yes, attached
- Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA): Yes, attached

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**: Solid, white or yellowish powder microcrystalline.[1]

**Odour**: Odorless or faint characteristic odor.[1]

**pH**: 4.5 - 7.5 [1]

**Melting point**: 188 °C [2]

**Boiling point**: 686.8 °C at 760 mmHg[2]

**Evaporation rate**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Flammability point**: 369.2°C[1]

**Vapour pressure**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Density**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Water solubility**: Very soluble,[1]

**Solubility in organic solvents**: Soluble in methanol.[3]

**Partition coefficient octanol/water (Log K<sub>ow</sub>)**: 2.05[2]

**Auto-ignition temperature**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Decomposition temperature**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Viscosity**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Explosive properties**: Not found after bibliographic research.

**Oxidising properties**: Not found after bibliographic research.

9.2 Other information

- **Miscibility**: Not found after bibliographic research.
- **Fat solubility (oil to be specified)**: Not found after bibliographic research.
- **Conductivity**: Not found after bibliographic research.
- **Henry law constant**: Not found after bibliographic research.
SECTION 10.
STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Not reactive at the normal condition.

10.2 Chemical stability

The substance/mixture is chemically stable under conditions of storage, use and temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stabilizers</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical appearance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other hazards (temperature, pressure)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

| Possibility of exothermic reaction | Yes | No |
| Possibility of reaction releasing excessive pressure | Yes | No |
| Possibility of degradation with instable product formation | Yes | No |

10.4 Condition to avoid

Avoid exposure to light, air, moisture and heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

If heated at high temperatures, the substance/mixture decomposes releasing toxic gases of COx, NOx, SOx.\(^1\)
SECTION 11.
INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Exposure routes

Inhalation  ☑ Yes  ☐ No
Ingestion   ☑ Yes  ☐ No
Skin contact ☑ Yes  ☐ No
Eye contact  ☑ Yes  ☐ No

Effects (acute, delayed, chronic) following the exposure (short and/or prolonged)

Inhalation  May cause upper respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion   May cause heartburn and abdominal pain.
Skin contact May cause irritation.
Eye contact  May cause irritation.

Toxico-kinetics information (ADME = Adsorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion)
The drug is a cephalosporin new generation with a large spectrum of action, having bactericidal action by inhibiting cell wall synthesis. Following intramuscular administration, the substance is completely absorbed. The elimination half-life of drug is approximately 2 hours. The average total drug in the body clearance is 120 ml/min. The mean renal clearance is 110 ml/min, demonstrating that the elimination takes place almost exclusively via the kidneys, mainly by glomerular filtration. The urinary concentration of unchanged drug is approximately 85% of the dose. [3]

Acute Toxicity

Oral         LD₅₀ (mouse): 6500 mg/kg [1]
Dermal       Not found after bibliographic research.
Inhalation   Not found after bibliographic research.
Other effects LD₅₀ (intravenous mouse): 1490 mg/kg [1]

Corrosion/Irritation effects
May be irritant.

Severe ocular lesion
Not known.
Sensitisation

Dermal
May cause sensitization by skin contact. In groups of volunteers, prick test and intradermal tests showed that 2.5% of subjects developed a sensitization by skin contact. There are many studies showing the ability of penicillins and cephalosporins to cause contact allergy (contact dermatitis). [4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]

Respiratory
May cause sensitization by inhalation. Many studies also show a respiratory sensitization to penicillins and cephalosporins above, confirmed by appropriate tests of bronchial stimulation. [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]

A study on the intermediate most commonly used in the synthesis of cephalosporins, the 7 ACA, tends to confirm the presence of an immunological mechanism, as a result of asthma symptoms encountered in the professional field. [21]

Repeated dose toxicity
Not found after bibliographic research.

CMR effects

Germinal cell mutagenicity
Not found after bibliographic research.

Carcinogenicity
Not found after bibliographic research.

Reproductive toxicity
Not found after bibliographic research.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)

Single Exposure
Not found after bibliographic research.

Repeated Exposure
Not found after bibliographic research.

Aspiration hazards
Not found after bibliographic research.

Epidemiological information

Allergic reactions to penicillins happen in 1 to 10% of patients, with anaphylaxis in 0.11% of cases. Of this 0.11%, 0.035% is represented by severe anaphylaxis, and 10% of those by serious fatal events. [23]

Other information

Potential adverse effect: hypersensitivity (urticaria, pruritus, laryngospasm, bronchospasm, hypotension, fever, myalgia, drowsiness, myoclonus), and gastrointestinal disorders (colitis, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, stomatitis, hepatotoxicity). [23]

Reasons for the lack substance/mixture’s classification

This may be due to the availability of data, which does not impose a classification for that specific end-point, or due to lack of data, or due to availability of inconclusive data, or data, which are not sufficient to get a classification as for the criteria adopted in Directives mentioned in this data sheet.
SECTION 12.
ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
Not found after bibliographic research.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Not found after bibliographic research.

12.3 Bio-accumulative potential
Not found after bibliographic research.

12.4 Mobility in soil
Not found after bibliographic research.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
The substance/mixture does not satisfy the criteria in order to be considered a PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects
Not found after bibliographic research.

SECTION 13.
DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

13.1 Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incineration</th>
<th>Recycling</th>
<th>Landfilling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substance/mixture’s wastes
Contaminated packaging

Sewage disposal is not allowed.
Refers to Community/National/Local requirements concerning the waste disposal.
SECTION 14.
TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified for transport according to Regulation RID/ADR, IMO/IMDG, ICAO/IATA.

SECTION 15.
REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance


15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment substance/mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure scenario</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes, attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, attached</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 16.
OTHER INFORMATION

Revisions:
- Edition n. 01 dated 22/10/2012 (First edition according to Annex I of Regulation 453/2010/EU)
- Revision n. 00

Bibliographic sources
1. Fresenius Kabi Data
2. www.chemspider.com
3. Toxnet.nlm.nih.gov
   chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov
   stneasy.fiz-karlsruhe.de
   pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
   esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
4. Jeffrey S. Nugent, James M. Quinn, Christianne M. McGrath, David E. Hrnčir, William T. Boleman, Theodore M. Freeman, Determination of the incidence of sensitization after penicillin skin testing, Annales of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, Volume 90, Issue 4, Pages 398-403 (April 2003).

7 Antonino Romano, Maria J. Torres, Marina Di Fonzo, Laura Leyva, Maria Andriolo, Rosa Pettinato, Miguel Blanca, *Delayed hypersensitivity to cefazolin: report on a case involving lymphocyte transformation studies with different cephalosporins*, Annales of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, Volume 87, Issue 3, Pages 238–242 (September 2001).


9 Jyothi Gadde, MD; Michael Spence, MD, MPH; Barbara Wheeler, RN; N. Franklin Adkinson, Jr, MD, *Clinical Experience With Penicillin Skin Testing in a Large Inner-City STD Clinic*, JAMA, Vol. 270 No. 20, November 24, 1993.


19 A de Hoyos, D L Holness, and S M Tarlo, *Hypersensitivity pneumonitis and airways hyperreactivity occupational exposure to penicillin*, http://chestjournal.chestpubs.org/content/103/1/303.303.23.


Oxacillin Sodium Sterile Monohydrate

Safety Data Sheet

EN

01/12/2017

Acronyms

ACGIH  American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
ADR  European Agreement concerning the International carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
BCF  BioConcentration Factor.
BEI  Biological Exposure Indices.
CAS  Chemical Abstract Service (division of the American Chemical Society).
CLP  Classification, Labelling and Packaging.
CMR  Carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic substances.
DNEL  Derived No-Effect Level.
EC  European Commission.
EEC  European Economic Commission.
EINECS  European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
EPA  United States Environmental Protection Agency.
GHS  Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
IARC  International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IATA  International Air Transport Association.
IMDG  International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
IUPAC  International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.
LC$_{50}$  Lethal concentration, 50%.
LD$_{50}$  Median Lethal dose.
LOEL  Lowest Observed Effect Level.
N.A.  Not Applicable.
NOAEL  No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
NTP  National Toxicology Program.
OEL  Occupational Exposure Limit.
OSHA  Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
PBT  Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.
PPE  Personal Protective Equipment.
REACH  Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals.
RID  International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
SDS  Safety Data Sheet.
TLV/TWA  Threshold Limit Value/ Time Weighted Average.
vPvB  very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.
Information relating to health, safety, and environmental protection in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulation.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER / doctor.

Information on workers training
Follow criteria of Directive 98/24/CE, its amendments and National reinforcements.

Restriction of use
None.

Substance/mixture under authorisation
No.

DISCLAIMER
The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material. The information contained in this safety data sheet are according to with Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and further modifications.