SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Version 2 Revision Date 04.12.2018

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

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name	:	Nickel (II) sulphate hexahydrate
Product Number	:	5209
Brand	:	Better Equipped
Index-No.	:	028-009-00-5
REACH No.	:	A registration number is not available for this substance as the substance or its uses are exempted from registration, the annual tonnage does not require a registration or the registration is envisaged for a later registration deadline.
CAS-No.	:	10101-97-0

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

Identified uses	:	Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances
Uses advised against	:	Not for sale to the general public

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Better Equipped,
Wrenbury Business Park,
Wrenbury Road,
Wrenbury,
Nantwich, Cheshire,
CW5 8EB, UK

Telephone +44 (0) 800 9707142
Fax +44 (0) 800 066 4443
E-mail address sales@betterequipped.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # +44 (0)1270 781238

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

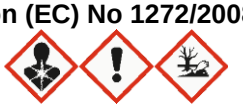
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H332
Skin irritation (Category 2), H315
Respiratory sensitisation (Category 1), H334
Skin sensitisation (Category 1), H317
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2), H341
Carcinogenicity, Inhalation (Category 1A), H350i
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B), H360D
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 1), H372
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictogram



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statement(s)	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
Supplemental Hazard Statements	none

Restricted to professional users.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	$NiO_4S \cdot 6H_2O$
Molecular weight	:	262.85 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	10101-97-0
EC-No.	:	232-104-9
Index-No.	:	028-009-00-5

Hazardous ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Component		Classification	Concentration
Nickel sulphate hexahydrate			
CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No.	10101-97-0 232-104-9 028-009-00-5	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Resp. Sens. 1; Skin Sens. 1; Muta. 2; Carc. 1A; Repr. 1B; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H302, H332, H315, H334, H317, H341, H350i, H360D, H372, H400, H410 Concentration limits: >= 1 %: STOT RE 1, H372; 0.1 - < 1 %: STOT RE 2, H373; >= 20 %: Skin Irrit. 2,	<= 100 %

	H315; >= 0.01 %: Skin Sens. 1, H317; M-Factor - Aquatic Acute: 1 - Aquatic Chronic: 1	

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use tap water

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
As a result of combustion or thermal decomposition reactive sub-products are created that can become highly toxic and, consequently, can present a serious health risk.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- 6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel
Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

- 6.1.2 For emergency responders
Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.1 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.2 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.3 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene:
- No smoking.
- Do not eat or drink.
- Wash hands after use.
- Remove contaminated clothing.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	ValueForm of exposure	Control parameters	Basis
	Remarks	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma. Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH. Carcinogenic applies for nickel oxides and sulphides. The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. Sensitizing applies for nickel sulphate.		

		Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma. Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH. Carcinogenic applies for nickel oxides and sulphides. The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. Sensitizing applies for nickel sulphate.		
Nickel sulphate hexahydrate	10101-97-0	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
		Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves.		

		The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma. Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used Carcinogenic applies for nickel oxides and sulphides. The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. Sensitizing applies for nickel sulphate.

8.1.2 Information on currently recommended monitoring procedures
For currently recommended monitoring procedures, see HSE series ‘Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances’ (MDHS)

8.1.3 The relevant DNELs and PNECs for the substance/s for the exposure scenarios:
DNEL’s. The derived no- or minimum effect level (DN(M)EL) is the level of exposure above which a human should not be exposed to a substance. Please note that when more than one summary is provided, DN(M)EL values may refer to constituents of the substance and not to the substance as a whole.

Data for Workers

INHALATION Exposure	Threshold	Most sensitive study
Systemic Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 50 µg/m³	developmental toxicity / teratogenicity
Acute /short term:	(DNEL) 104 mg/m³	acute toxicity
Local Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 50	repeated dose toxicity

	µg/m³	
Acute /short term:	(DNEL) 1.6 mg/m³	repeated dose toxicity
DERMAL Exposure	Threshold	Most sensitive study
Systemic Effects		
Long-term:	No hazard identified	
Acute /short term:	No hazard identified	
Local Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 440 ng/cm²	sensitisation (skin)
Acute /short term:	No hazard identified	
EYE Exposure		
No hazard identified		

Data for the General Population

INHALATION Exposure	Threshold	Most sensitive study
Systemic Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 60 ng/m³	developmental toxicity / teratogenicity
Acute /short term:	(DNEL) 8.8 mg/m³	acute toxicity
Local Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 60 ng/m³	repeated dose toxicity
Acute /short term:	(DNEL) 100 µg/m³	repeated dose toxicity
DERMAL Exposure	Threshold	Most sensitive study
Systemic Effects		
Long-term:	No hazard identified	
Acute /short term:	No hazard identified	

Local Effects		
Long-term:	No hazard identified	
Acute /short term:	No hazard identified	
ORAL Exposure	Threshold	Most sensitive study
Systemic Effects		
Long-term:	(DNEL) 11 µg/kg bw/day	developmental toxicity / teratogenicity
Acute /short term:	(DNEL) 370 µg/kg bw/day	acute toxicity
EYE Exposure		
No hazard identified		

PNEC's. The Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC) value is the concentration of a substance below which adverse effects in the environment are not expected to occur. Please note that when more than one summary is provided, PNEC values may refer to constituents of the substance and not to the substance as a whole.

Hazard for Aquatic Organisms	
Freshwater	7.1 µg/L (1)
Intermittent releases (freshwater)	0 ng/L (1)
Marine water	8.6 µg/L (1)
Intermittent releases (marine water)	0 ng/L (1)
Sewage treatment plant (STP)	330 µg/L (1)
Sediment (freshwater)	109 mg/kg sediment dw (1)
Sediment (marine water)	109 mg/kg sediment dw (1)
Hazard for Air	
Air	No hazard identified (1)
Hazard for Terrestrial Organism	
Soil	29.9 mg/kg soil dw (1)
Hazard for Predators	
Secondary poisoning	120 µg/kg food (1)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Use Local exhaust ventilation (LEV).

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact Material:
Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: crystalline Colour: blue
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available

e)	Melting point/freezing point	No data available
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	2.07 g/cm3
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

None based on the data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Incompatible material

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Sulphur oxides, Nickel/nickel oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - 361 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 401)

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 2.48 mg/l
(OECD Test Guideline 403)

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Maximisation Test - Guinea pig
May cause allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects

Human
lymphocyte
Cytogenetic analysis

Human
lymphocyte
Sister chromatid exchange

Mouse
lymphocyte
Mutation in mammalian somatic cells.

Hamster
Embryo
Morphological transformation.

Carcinogenicity

Human carcinogen. May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Nickel sulphate hexahydrate)

Reproductive toxicity
Presumed human reproductive toxicant May damage the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Inhalation - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: QR9600000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Unused product may be returned and reused, in addition to disposal.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR/RID: 3077 IMDG: 3077 IATA: 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Nickel sulphate hexahydrate)
IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Nickel sulphate hexahydrate)
IATA: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Nickel sulphate hexahydrate)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9 IMDG: 9 IATA: 9

14.4 Packaging group

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes IMDG Marine pollutant: yes IATA: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

N/A

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Authorisations and/or restrictions on use

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Nickel sulphate hexahydrate

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Revisions made since previous version of data sheet:
The following sections of this data sheet have been updated:
1.1, 1.2, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 8.2, 11, 12, 13, 14.7, 16
We strongly recommend reading the entire data sheet for this chemical in preparation ahead of use.

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Better Equipped and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.