SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	PROSPER TRIO EC460
Product code (UVP)	06353711

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

Use	Fungicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Bayer (Pty) Ltd. 27 Wrench Road, P.O. Box 143 1600 Isando South Africa
Telephone	+27 (011) 921 5911
Telefax	+27 (011) 921 5766
Responsible Department	QHSE - Nigel, South Africa +27 (011) 365 8675 (during business hours only)

1.4 Emergency telephone no.

Emergency telephone no.	+27 (0861) 555 777 (Western Cape Poisons Helpline)
Global Incident Response Hotline (24h)	+1 (760) 476 3964 (Company 3E for Bayer AG, Crop Science Division)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Acute toxicity: Category 4
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity: Category 4
H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Skin corrosion: Category 1B
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage: Category 1
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Effects on or via lactation:
H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 2
H373 May cause damage to organs (Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, as amended.

Hazard label for supply/use required.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Spiroxamine
- Tebuconazole
- Triadimenol
- N,N-Dimethyl decanamide

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements

H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	Restricted to professional users.
EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
EUH208	Contains Spiroxamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ soap.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

No additional hazards known beside those mentioned.

Spiroxamine: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Tebuconazole: This

substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Triadimenol: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature

Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)
Spiroxamine 250 g/l, Tebuconazole 167 g/l, Triadimenol 43 g/l

Hazardous components

Hazard statements according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Name	CAS-No. / EC-No. / REACH Reg. No.	Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Conc. [%]
Spiroxamine	118134-30-8	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT RE 2, H373 Repr. 2, H361d Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	25,2
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Repr. 2, H361d Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	16,8
Triadimenol	55219-65-3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Repr. 1B, H360 Lact. H362 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	4,3
gamma-Butyrolactone	96-48-0 01-2119471839-21-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336	> 1 – < 15
N,N-Dimethyl decanamide	14433-76-2 01-2119485027-36-XXXX	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335	> 20

		Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	
Alkylarylpolyglycol ether	104376-75-2	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	> 1 – < 25

Further information

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 Remove contaminated clothing immediately and dispose of safely. Move out of dangerous area. Place and transport victim in stable position (lying sideways).

Inhalation Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Skin contact Wash off thoroughly with plenty of soap and water, if available with polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms No symptoms known or expected.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment Treat symptomatically. In case of ingestion gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions only within the first 2 hours. However, the application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate is always advisable. There is no specific antidote.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture In the event of fire the following may be released:, Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), Carbon monoxide (CO), Hydrogen chloride (HCl), Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information Contain the spread of the fire-fighting media. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Precautions Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions Do not allow to get into surface water, drains and ground water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Collect and transfer the product into a properly labelled and tightly closed container. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections Information regarding safe handling, see section 7.
Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.
Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion No special precautions required.

Hygiene measures Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep working clothes separately. Wash hands immediately after work, if necessary take a shower. Remove soiled clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before using again. Garments that cannot be cleaned must be destroyed (burnt). Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers Store in a place accessible by authorized persons only. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Protect from frost.

Advice on common storage Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Suitable materials Coextruded containers with an internal barrier layer made of ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH)

7.3 Specific end use(s) Refer to the label and/or leaflet.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update	Basis
Spiroxamine	118134-30-8	0,6 mg/m3 (SK-SEN)		OES BCS*
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	0,2 mg/m3 (SK-ABS)		OES BCS*

Triadimenol	55219-65-3	1,6 mg/m3 (TWA)		OES BCS*

*OES BCS: Internal Bayer AG, Crop Science Division "Occupational Exposure Standard"

8.2 Exposure controls

Respiratory protection

Wear a compressed air respirator (continuous flow) conforming to European norm EN14594 or EN14563-1 or equivalent or an organic gas and vapour filter mask (protection factor 20) conforming to EN136 Type A filter or equivalent.
Respiratory protection should only be used to control residual risk of short duration activities, when all reasonably practicable steps have been taken to reduce exposure at source e.g. containment and/or local extract ventilation. Always follow respirator manufacturer's instructions regarding wearing and maintenance.

Hand protection

Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.
Wash gloves when contaminated. Dispose of when contaminated inside, when perforated or when contamination on the outside cannot be removed. Wash hands frequently and always before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Material	Nitrile rubber
Rate of permeability	> 480 min
Glove thickness	> 0,4 mm
Protective index	Class 6
Directive	Protective gloves complying with EN 374.

Eye protection

Wear goggles (conforming to EN166, Field of Use = 5 or equivalent) and faceshield (conforming to EN166, Field of Use = 3 or equivalent).

Skin and body protection

Wear standard coveralls and Category 3 Type 4 suit.
If there is a risk of significant exposure, consider a higher protective type suit.
Wear two layers of clothing wherever possible. Polyester/cotton or cotton overalls should be worn under chemical protection suit and should be professionally laundered frequently.
If chemical protection suit is splashed, sprayed or significantly contaminated, decontaminate as far as possible, then carefully remove and dispose of as advised by manufacturer.

General protective measures

If product is handled while not enclosed, and if contact may occur:
Complete suit protecting against chemicals

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid, clear
Colour	yellow to brown
Odour	aromatic

Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	7,0 - 9,0 (1 %) (23 °C) (deionized water)
Melting point/range	No data available
Boiling Point	No data available
Flash point	110 °C
Flammability	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Thermal decomposition	from 220 °C Heating rate:0,05 K/minDetermined in glass.Endothermic. from 245 °C Heating rate:0,05 K/minDetermined in glass.Exothermic decomposition.
Ignition temperature	315 °C
Minimum ignition energy	No data available
Self-accelarating decomposition temperature (SADT)	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Relative vapour density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Density	ca. 0,99 g/cm³ (20 °C)
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Spiroxamine: log Pow: 2,8 - 3,0 (20 °C) (pH 7) Tebuconazole: log Pow: 3,7 Triadimenol: log Pow: 3,08 - 3,28 N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: log Pow: 2,46
Viscosity, dynamic	15 mPa.s (40 °C) Velocity gradient 100 /s 35 mPa.s (20 °C) Velocity gradient 100 /s
Viscosity, kinematic	35,4 mm²/s (20 °C)
Surface tension	31,06 mN/m (25 °C) Determined as a 1% solution in distilled water.
Oxidizing properties	No oxidizing properties
Explosivity	Not explosive 92/69/EEC, A.14 / OECD 113
9.2 Other information	Further safety related physical-chemical data are not known.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions.
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instructions.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Store only in the original container.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	No decomposition products expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute oral toxicity	LD50 (Rat) > 500 - < 1.000 mg/kg Test conducted with a similar formulation.
Acute inhalation toxicity	ATE (Mix) 1,5 mg/l Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (Rat) > 2.000 mg/kg Test conducted with a similar formulation.
Skin corrosion/irritation	corrosive (Rabbit) Test conducted with a similar formulation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Risk of serious damage to eyes. (Rabbit) Test conducted with a similar formulation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Non-sensitizing. (Guinea pig) OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler test Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Assessment STOT Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

Spiroxamine: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Tebuconazole: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Triadimenol: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
N,N-Dimethyldecan-1-amide: May cause respiratory irritation.

Assessment STOT Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

Spiroxamine caused specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies in dogs in the following organ(s): Eyes.
Tebuconazole did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.
Triadimenol did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.

Assessment mutagenicity

Spiroxamine was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.
Tebuconazole was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.
Triadimenol was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide was not genotoxic in a battery of in vitro tests.

Assessment carcinogenicity

Spiroxamine was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.
Tebuconazole caused at high dose levels an increased incidence of tumours in mice in the following organ(s): Liver. The mechanism of tumour formation is not considered to be relevant to man.
Triadimenol caused at high dose levels an increased incidence of tumours in mice in the following organ(s): Liver. The increased tumour incidence is not considered to be treatment related.
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide is not considered carcinogenic.

Assessment toxicity to reproduction

Spiroxamine caused reproduction toxicity in a two-generation study in rats only at dose levels also toxic to the parent animals. The reproduction toxicity seen with Spiroxamine is related to parental toxicity.
Tebuconazole caused reproduction toxicity in a two-generation study in rats only at dose levels also toxic to the parent animals. The reproduction toxicity seen with Tebuconazole is related to parental toxicity.
Triadimenol caused Reduced fertility, reduced lactation rate. The reproduction toxicity seen with Triadimenol is related to parental toxicity.
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide is not considered a reproductive toxicant at non-maternally toxic dose levels.

Assessment developmental toxicity

Spiroxamine caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. The developmental effects seen with Spiroxamine are related to maternal toxicity.
Tebuconazole caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. Tebuconazole caused an increased incidence of post implantation losses, an increased incidence of non-specific malformations.
Triadimenol caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. The developmental effects seen with Triadimenol are related to maternal toxicity.
N,N-Dimethyldecanamide did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) 13,1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test conducted with a similar formulation.
Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 5,4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	NOEC (Daphnia (water flea)): 0,010 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient tebuconazole.
Toxicity to aquatic plants	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)) >= 560 µg/l Growth rate; Exposure time: 72 h Test conducted with a similar formulation. EC50 (Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed)) 0,237 mg/l Growth rate; Exposure time: 7 d The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient tebuconazole.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Spiroxamine: Not rapidly biodegradable Tebuconazole: Not rapidly biodegradable Triadimenol: Not rapidly biodegradable N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: rapidly biodegradable
Koc	Spiroxamine: Koc: 2415 Tebuconazole: Koc: 769 Triadimenol: Koc: 273

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Spiroxamine: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 87 Does not bioaccumulate. Tebuconazole: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 35 - 59 Does not bioaccumulate. Triadimenol: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 21 Does not bioaccumulate. N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil	Spiroxamine: Slightly mobile in soils Tebuconazole: Slightly mobile in soils Triadimenol: Moderately mobile in soils N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: Slightly mobile in soils

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment	Spiroxamine: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Tebuconazole: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). Triadimenol: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). N,N-Dimethyldecanamide: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information	No other effects to be mentioned.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	In accordance with current regulations and, if necessary, after consultation with the site operator and/or with the responsible authority, the product may be taken to a waste disposal site or incineration plant.
Contaminated packaging	Not completely emptied packagings should be disposed of as hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

SANS 10231

14.1 UN number	**1760**
14.2 Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (SPIROXAMINE, N,N-DIMETHYLDECANAMIDE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packaging Group	III
14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark	YES

IMDG

14.1 UN number	**1760**
14.2 Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (SPIROXAMINE, N,N-DIMETHYLDECANAMIDE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packaging Group	III
14.5 Marine pollutant	YES

IATA

14.1 UN number	**1760**
14.2 Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (SPIROXAMINE, N,N-DIMETHYLDECANAMIDE SOLUTION)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packaging Group	III
14.5 Environm. Hazardous Mark	NO

14.6 Special precautions for user
See sections 6 to 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
No transport in bulk according to the IBC Code.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Further information

WHO-classification: II (Moderately hazardous)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Text of the hazard statements mentioned in Section 3

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute toxicity estimate
CAS-Nr.	Chemical Abstracts Service number
Conc.	Concentration
EC-No.	European community number
ECx	Effective concentration to x %
EINECS	European inventory of existing commercial substances
ELINCS	European list of notified chemical substances
EN	European Standard
EU	European Union
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code)
ICx	Inhibition concentration to x %
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LCx	Lethal concentration to x %
LDx	Lethal dose to x %
LOEC/LOEL	Lowest observed effect concentration/level
MARPOL	MARPOL: International Convention for the prevention of marine pollution from ships

N.O.S.	Not otherwise specified
NOEC/NOEL	No observed effect concentration/level
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
TWA	Time weighted average
UN	United Nations
WHO	World health organisation

The information contained within this Safety Data Sheet is in accordance with the guidelines established by Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2020/878 amending Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006 and any subsequent amendments. This data sheet complements the user's instructions, but does not replace them. The information it contains is based on the knowledge available about the product concerned at the time it was compiled. Users are further reminded of the possible risks of using a product for purposes other than those for which it was intended. The required information complies with current EEC legislation. Addressees are requested to observe any additional national requirements.

Reason for Revision: The following sections have been revised: Section 2: Hazards Identification. Section 11: Toxicological Information.

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.