Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code	**MI590A-0**
Product name	**Peroxide Reagent A (test vial)**

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

Intended use	**Determination of Peroxides in Edible Oil.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**Milwaukee Electronics Kft.**
Full address	**Alsókikötő sor 11.**
District and Country	**H6726 Szeged** **Hungary**
	Tel. +36-62-428-050
	Fax +36-62-428-051
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**info@milwaukeeinst.com**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**Austria tel.: +431 406 43 43 - Belgium tel.: 070/245.245 - Bulgaria tel.: +359 2 9154409 - Czech Republic tel.: +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402 - Denmark tel.: 8212 12 12 - Estonia tel.: 112 - Finland tel.: (09) 471 977 (direct) or (09) 4711 (exchange) - France tel. ORFILA (INRS) : + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59 - Ireland tel.: 01 8092166 - Lithuania tel.: +370 5 236 20 52, +370 687 53378 - Malta tel: 2545 0000,Medicines & Poisons Info Office tel.: 2545 6504 - Norway tel.:22 59 13 00 - Portugal tel.: 808 250 143 - Romania tel. 021.318.36.06 (8:00 – 15:00) – Slovakia tel.: +421 2 5477 4166 - Spain tel.: + 34 91 562 04 20 - Sweden tel.: 112; 08-331231 (9:00-17:00)**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1	H290	May be corrosive to metals.
Carcinogenicity, category 2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Acute toxicity, category 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin corrosion, category 1A	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P391	Collect spillage.
P404	Store in a closed container.

Contains: CHLOROFORM
ACETIC ACID

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
ACETIC ACID		
CAS *64-19-7*	50 ≤ x < 80	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Met. Corr. 1 H290, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Classification note/notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: B**
EC *200-580-7*		
INDEX *607-002-00-6*		
Reg. no. *01-2119475328-30*		
CHLOROFORM		
CAS *67-66-3*	34,75 ≤ x < 50	**Carc. 2 H351, Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372 , Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315**
EC *200-663-8*		
INDEX *602-006-00-4*		
Reg. no. *01-2119486657-20*		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Irritation and corrosion, bronchitis, Shortness of breath, gastric spasms, Nausea, Vomiting, Circulatory collapse, shock, Risk of corneal clouding. Risk of blindness!.

CHLOROFORM
Irritant effects, Cough, Shortness of breath, respiratory arrest, Dizziness, narcosis, agitation, spasms, inebriation, Nausea, Vomiting, Stomach/intestinal disorders, cardiovascular disorders, Headache, ataxia (impaired locomotor coordination). Drying-out effect esulting in rough and chapped skin.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Combustible. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Forms explosive mixtures with air at elevated temperatures. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. Fire may cause evolution of: Acetic acid vapours.

CHLOROFORM
Not combustible. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours. Fire may cause evolution of: Hydrogen chloride gas, Phosgene.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany): 6.1A

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

AUS	Österreich	Gesamte Rechtsvorschrift für Grenzwerteverordnung 2018, Fassung vom 17.10.2018
BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2017
BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г (4 Септември 2018г)
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail en Suisse: valeurs VME/VLE. Version Juin 2019 (SUVA)
CYP	Κύπρος	Κ.Δ.Π. 268/2001; Κ.Δ.Π. 55/2004; Κ.Δ.Π. 295/2007; Κ.Δ.Π. 70/2012; Κ.Δ.Π. 16/2019
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 246/2018 Sb. Nařízení vlády, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci, ve znění pozdějších předpisů
DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 - Seite 1 von 69 (Fassung 29.03.2019)- Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
DNK	Danmark	Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer - BEK nr 1458 af 13/12/2019
ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
EST	Eesti	Ohtlike kemikaalide ja neid sisaldavate materjalide kasutamise töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse nõuded ning töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid [RT I, 17.10.2019, 1 - jõust. 17.01.2020]
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
FIN	Suomi	HTP-VÄRDEN 2018. Koncentrationer som befunnits skadliga. SOCIAL- OCH HÄLSOVÅRDSMINISTERIETS PUBLIKATIONER 10/2018
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 152 - 21 Αυγούστου 2018
HUN	Magyarország	A pénzügyminiszter 7/2018. (VIII. 29.) PM rendelete a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról szóló 25/2000. (IX. 30.) EüM–SZCSM együ, TTes rendelet módosításáról.
HRV	Hrvatska	Pravilnik o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 91/18)
IRL	Éire	2018 Code of Practice for the Chemical Agents Regulations Safety Authority
LTU	Lietuva	LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMA HN 23:2011 „CHEMINIŲ MEDŽIAGŲ PROFESINIO POVEIKIO RIBINIAI DYDŽIAI. MATAVIMO IR POVEIKIO VERTINIMO BENDRIEJI REIKALAVIMAI. Nr. V-695/A1-272, 2018-06-12, paskelbta TAR 2018-06-15, i. k. 2018-09988
LVA	Latvija	Ķīmisko vielu aroda ekspozīcijas robežvērtības (AER) darba vides gaisā 2018
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZINY, PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 12 czerwca 2018 r
ROU	România	HOTĂRÂRE nr. 584 din 2 august 2018 pentru modificarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.218/2006 privind stabilirea cerinţelor minime de securitate şi sănătate în muncă pentru asigurarea protecţiei lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de prezenţa agenţilor chimici
SWE	Sverige	Hygieniska gränsvärden, AFS 2018:1
SVK	Slovensko	Nariadenie vlády č. 33/2018 Z. z. Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky, ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky č. 355/2006 Z. z. o ochrane zamestnancov pred rizikami

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

		súvisiacimi s expozíciou chemickým faktorom pri práci v znení neskorších predpisov
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 20.12.2019 - Uradnem listu RS št. 78/19 -PRAVILNIK o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2020

ACETIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	25	10	50	20	
VLEP	BEL	25	10	38	15	
TLV	BGR	25		37		
MAK	CHE	25	10	50	20	
TLV	CYP	25	10			
TLV	CZE	25		35		
MAK	DEU	25	10			
TLV	DNK	25	10	50	20	
VLA	ESP	25	10	37	15	
TLV	EST	25	10	25	10	
VLEP	FRA			25	10	
HTP	FIN	13	5	25	10	
TLV	GRC	25	10	37	15	
AK	HUN	25		25		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	25	10			
OELV	IRL	25	10	37	15	
RD	LTU	25	10			
RV	LVA	25	10			
TLV	NOR	25	10			
NDS/NDSCh	POL	15		30		
TLV	ROU	25	10			
NGV/KGV	SWE	13	5	25	10	
NPEL	SVK	25	10			
MV	SVN	25	10			
OEL	EU	25	10	50	20	
TLV-ACGIH			10		15	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	3,058	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,3058	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	11,36	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,136	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	30,58	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	85	mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	25 mg/m3	VND	25 mg/m3	VND	25 mg/m3	VND	25 mg/m3	VND

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

CHLOROFORM

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	10	2			
VLEP	BEL	10	2			
MAK	CHE	2,5	0,5	5	1	
MAK	DEU	2,5	0,5			
TLV	DNK	10	2	20	4	
VLA	ESP	10	2			
VLEP	FRA	10	2	250	50	
HTP	FIN	10	2	20	4	
AK	HUN	10				
OELV	IRL	9,8	2			
NDS/NDSCh	POL	8				
TLV	ROU	10	2			
NGV/KGV	SWE	10	2			
WEL	GBR	9,9	2			
OEL	EU	10	2			
TLV-ACGIH			10			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,146	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,015	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,45	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,09	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,133	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0,048	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,56	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			VND	0,18 mg/m3			2,5 mg/m3	2,5 mg/m3
Skin							0,94 mg/kg bw/d	VND

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

ACETIC ACID
Methods for measurement of the workplace atmosphere have to correspond to the requirements of norms UNI EN 482 and UNI EN 689.

CHLOROFORM
Methods for measurement of the workplace atmosphere have to correspond to the requirements of norms UNI EN 482 and UNI EN 689.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.
Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).
In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	pungent	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	< 1	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	60 °C	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	Not applicable	
Evaporation rate	Not available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	61,26 mmHg	
Vapour density	Not available	
Relative density	1,26	
Solubility	soluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	Not available	
Explosive properties	not applicable	
Oxidising properties	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	100,00 %	-	1.257,09	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	69,18 %	-	869,71	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

CHLOROFORM
Heat-sensitive. Sensitivity to light. Stabilizer ethanol.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Risk of explosion on contact with: chromium (IV) oxide, potassium permanganate, sodium peroxide, perchloric acid, phosphorus chloride, hydrogen peroxide. Can react dangerously with: alcohols, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulphuric acid, dichromate-sulphuric acid, ethane diamine, ethylene glycol, potassium hydroxide, strong bases, sodium hydroxide, strong oxidising agent, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

CHLOROFORM
Risk of explosion with: Ammonia, Amines, nitrogen oxides, bases, Oxygen, alkali amides, organic nitro compounds, Alcohols, alkali hydroxides, strong alkalis, Fluorine, peroxi compounds, Alkaline earth metals, Alkali metals, Powdered metals, Methanol with alcoholates, Methanol with strong alkalis, Iron in powder form, various alloys sensitive to shock, Methanol with Sodium hydroxide, magnesium in powder form, Oxygen with alkali compounds, Aluminium in powder form, Acetone with alkali compounds, Potassium sensitive to shock, sodium sensitive to shock. Violent reactions possible with: phosphines, bis(dimethylamino)dimethyl tin, nonmetallic hydrogen compounds, Powdered metals, Light metals, Ketones, mineral acids, Strong oxidizing agents, semimetallic hydrogen compounds.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Carbonates, hydroxides, many oxides and phosphates. Oxidising substances and bases.

CHLOROFORM
Rubber, various plastics.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100% - Acute oral toxicity, Symptoms: If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach., Nausea, Vomiting, Risk of aspiration upon vomiting., Pulmonary failure possible after aspiration of vomit - Acute inhalation toxicity, LCLO Rat: 39.95 mg/l, 4 h, Symptoms: mucosal irritations, Cough, Shortness of breath, Possible damages:, damage of respiratory tract, Pneumonia, bronchitis, Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract., Symptoms may be delayed - Skin irritation, Rabbit, Result: Causes burns - Eye irritation, Rabbit, Result: Causes serious eye damage. Risk of blindness! Risk of corneal clouding. Germ cell mutagenicity, Genotoxicity in vitro, Ames test, Salmonella typhimurium, Result: negative - Mutagenicity (mammal cell test): chromosome aberration, Result: negative - Teratogenicity, Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments .

CHLOROFORM
Acute oral toxicity, Symptoms: Nausea, Vomiting, Risk of aspiration upon vomiting, Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. absorption - Acute inhalation toxicity, Acute toxicity estimate: 0.5 mg/l; aerosol, Symptoms: Cough, Shortness of breath, Possible damages: mucosal irritations, absorption - Acute dermal toxicity: Skin irritation, Rabbit, Result: slight irritation. Drying-out effect resulting in rough and chapped skin. Causes skin irritation. Eye irritation. Causes serious eye irritation - CMR effects, Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer - Teratogenicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child - Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure, Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	6,00 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	1390,00 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

CHLOROFORM

LD50 (Oral)	695 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 3980 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	47,7 mg/l/4h Rat

ACETIC ACID

LD50 (Oral)	3310 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	1060 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	11,4 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin
Classification according to the experimental Ph value

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Suspected of causing cancer

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Toxicity to algae, IC5 Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae): 4,000 mg/l, 16 h, (maximum permissible toxic concentration) (Lit.) - Toxicity to bacteria, EC5 Pseudomonas putida: 2,850 mg/l, 16 h, neutral (maximum permissible toxic concentration) (Lit.), microtox test EC50 Photobacterium phosphoreum: 11 mg/l, 15 min .

CHLOROFORM
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates, EC5 E.sulcatum: > 6,560 mg/l; 72 h (maximum permissible toxic concentration) - Toxicity to algae, IC5 Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae): 1,100 mg/l; 8 d (maximum permissible toxic concentration) - Toxicity to bacteria, EC5 Pseudomonas putida: 125 mg/l; 16 h (maximum permissible toxic concentration), EC50 activated sludge: 1,010 mg/l; 3 h .

CHLOROFORM	
LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus
EC50 - for Crustacea	79 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

ACETIC ACID	
LC50 - for Fish	> 300,8 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 300,82 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Biodegradability 99 %, 30 d, Readily biodegradable - 95 %; 5 d, Readily eliminated from water - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 880 mg/g (5 d) - Ratio BOD/ThBOD BOD5 76 %.

CHLOROFORM
Biodegradability 0 %; 14 d. Not readily biodegradable.

CHLOROFORM	
Solubility in water	8 mg/l

ACETIC ACID	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

CHLOROFORM
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water, log Pow: 2 (25 °C), (experimental). Bioaccumulation is not expected.

CHLOROFORM	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2 Log Kow

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,17

12.4. Mobility in soil

CHLOROFORM
Distribution among environmental compartments, Adsorption/Soil log Koc: 1.72, (experimental). Mobile in soils.

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,153

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.6. Other adverse effects

ACETIC ACID
ACETIC ACID 100%: Biological effects, Harmful effect due to pH shift. Caustic even in diluted form. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

CHLOROFORM
Henry constant 14084 Pa*m³/mol, Method: (experimental), Distribution preferentially in air. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 2922

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (ACETIC ACID, CHLOROFORM, MIXTURE)
IMDG: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (ACETIC ACID, CHLOROFORM, MIXTURE)
IATA: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (ACETIC ACID, CHLOROFORM, MIXTURE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 8	Label: 8 (6.1)	
IMDG:	Class: 8	Label: 8 (6.1)	
IATA:	Class: 8	Label: 8 (6.1)	

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 86 Special provision: -	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-B	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 30 L Maximum quantity: 1 L A3, A803	Packaging instructions: 855 Packaging instructions: 851

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

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: H2

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product
Point 3 - 40

Contained substance
Point 32 CHLOROFORM
Reg. no.: 01-2119486657-20

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)
None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
CHLOROFORM

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

Healthcare controls
Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)
WGK 3: Severe hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Met. Corr. 1	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

LEGEND:- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
08.