Safety Data Sheet

according to UK REACH Regulation

RASCOflex PU-DT Cleaner V2

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

1.1. Product identifier

RASCOflex PU-DT Cleaner V2

Substance name:	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether
REACH Registration Number:	01-2119450011-60-
CAS No:	34590-94-8
EC No:	252-104-2
UFI:	RJKF-P4TV-DR0E-75YD

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Identified uses: Manufacture of the substance, industrial Formulation & (re)packaging of substances and preparations, industrial Use as intermediate, industrial Use in coatings, industrial in coatings, industrial Use in coatings, consumer Use in coatings, professional Coatings, professional Use in cleaning agents, consumer Use in cleaning agents, professional Cleaning agents, professional Lubricants, consumer Metalworking oils / rolling oils, professional Process fluids, industrial Process fluids, professional Use in Oil and gas drilling and industrial production operations Use in oil and gas drilling and industrial production operations
Use in oil and gas drilling and industrial production operations Use in laboratories, industrial Use in laboratories, professional Commercial use in agrochemicals.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	RASCOR International Ltd.	
Street:	Gewerbestrasse 4	
Place:	CH-8162 Steinmaur	
Telephone:	+41 (0)448571111	
E-mail:	info@rascor.com	
Contact person:	Labor	Telephone: +41 (0)44 857 11 11
E-mail:	labor@rascor.com	
Internet:	www.rascor.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

+41 44 251 51 51

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GB CLP Regulation

This substance is not classified as hazardous in accordance with GB CLP Regulation.

2.2. Label elements

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain substances with a content of 0.1% or more that are classified as PBT or vPvB classified

Endocrine disrupting properties

Environment: The substance/mixture does not contain components that are subject to REACH Art. 57(f) or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Delegated Regulation Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in quantities of 0.1% or more.
or more have endocrine disrupting properties.

Human
Health:
The substance/mixture does not contain components that are subject to REACH Art. 57(f) or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Delegated Regulation Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in quantities of 0.1% or more
or more have endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	Classification (GB CLP Regulation)			
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether			100 %
	252-104-2		01-2119450011-60	

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE

CAS No	EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE		
34590-94-8	252-104-2	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether	100 %
	inhalation: LC50 = 60 mg/l (vapours); dermal: LD50 = 9510 mg/kg; oral: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg		

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

First aiders should protect themselves and wear the recommended protective clothing (chemical-resistant gloves, splash protection). In case of possible exposure, see section 8 regarding special personal protective equipment.

After inhalation

Provide fresh air. Move the person to fresh air and ensure unobstructed breathing. In case of respiratory arrest, give artificial respiration. For mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, use a pocket mask or similar use pocket mask or similar protection. If breathing is disturbed, give oxygen by qualified personnel. Call a doctor or
Arrange for transport to a medical facility.

After contact with skin

Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

After contact with eyes

Rinse immediately carefully and thoroughly with eye-bath or water. Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for several

minutes. Remove the
contact lenses within the first 1-2 minutes and continue rinsing eyes for a few more minutes.
continue. If any discomfort occurs, consult a doctor, preferably an ophthalmologist.

After ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink 1 glass of of water. Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment required.

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

In addition to the information provided in the description under 'First aid measures' (above) and 'Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed' (below), further symptoms and effects are
additional symptoms and effects are described in section 11 'Toxicological information'.

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

Treat symptomatically. Notes for the doctor: Ensure adequate ventilation and oxygen supply to the patient. to the patient. No specific antidote known. Treatment of exposure should be directed towards control of the patient's symptoms and clinical condition.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings. Water mist or water spray... Dry extinguishing agent...
Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher... Foam. Preferably use alcohol-resistant foam (e.g. type ATC) if available. Synthetic multigrade foam concentrates (including AFFF) or protein foam can also be used, but are much less effective...

Unsuitable extinguishing media

No data available

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-flammable. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Hazardous combustion products: In the event of fire, the smoke may contain
combustion products with undeterminable toxic and/or irritant compositions. Combustion products may include:.
Carbon monoxide... Carbon dioxide...
Special hazards in case of fire and explosion: In a fire situation, the containers may burst containers can burst due to gas development... Direct exposure of a hot liquid to water can lead to strong vapour development or violent splashing...

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Fire-fighting measures: Cordon off the danger zone and keep uninvolved persons
keep uninvolved persons away. Use a water spray jet to cool containers exposed to the fire and the fire area with water spray until the fire is extinguished and there is no longer a risk of re-ignition.
Fight the fire from a protected location or from a safe distance. The use of remote-controlled nozzles or extinguishing monitors should be considered. consider. In the event of increasing noise or discolouration of the container, withdraw the immediately withdraw personnel from the area. Burning liquids can be extinguished by Diluting with water... Do not use a direct jet of water. Can lead to spread the fire. Remove containers from the fire zone if this is possible without danger is possible. Burning liquids can be moved by flooding with water to protect people and property. be moved by flooding with water.

Special protective equipment for firefighting: Approved pressure self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus or self-contained breathing apparatus and firefighter protective clothing (firefighter helmet with neck protection, protective suit,

-protective footwear and protective gloves). Avoid contact with the product during
Avoid contact with the product during firefighting. In case of possible contact, a full chemical protection suit for firefighters with self-contained breathing air supply. If
If this is not available, a full chemical protection suit should be worn and the fire
fire should be fought from a remote location. Information on protective equipment for
Clean-up and cleaning operations (after a fire or in general) - see relevant sections of this
relevant sections of this data sheet.

Additional information

Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Cordon off the danger zone. See also chapter 7, Handling, for
additional preventive measures. Keep unprotected persons who are not working in the area away from the area. Keep upwind of the leak. Ventilate areas of leaks or
spilled material. Do not smoke in the affected area. Appropriate
protective equipment must be used. Additional
information can be found in section 8, Exposure controls and
personal protective equipment.

For non-emergency personnel

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn under control.

For emergency responders

Use personal protective equipment as required.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Prevent penetration into the soil, bodies of water or groundwater.
groundwater. See also section 12, Information on ecology.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Small spillages/leaks: Soak up with
Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labelled containers. containers. Large spillages/leaks: If possible, contain spilled material.
contain spillages. Pump into suitable and properly labelled containers. See section 13,
Disposal considerations, for further information.

For cleaning up

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Safe handling: see section 7
Personal protection equipment: see section 8
Disposal: see section 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
Empty containers may also contain vapours. do not carry out any cutting, drilling, grinding, welding or similar work on empty containers or in their vicinity. Do not inhale vapours. Use with
Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed. See section 8,

Exposure controls/Personal protective equipment.
Spills of this organic product with hot fibreglass insulation may lower the auto-ignition temperature and possibly cause spontaneous combustion.
Spills of this organic product with hot fibreglass insulation may lower the auto-ignition temperature and possibly cause spontaneous combustion.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

No special fire protection measures are necessary.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Take off contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and after work. When using do not eat, drink, smoke, sniff.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep container tightly closed. Store in: Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Steel drums lined with phenolic resin. Do not store in:
Aluminium. Copper. Galvanised sheet iron. Galvanised steel. For further information see section 10.

Hints on joint storage

No special measures are necessary.

Further information on storage conditions

storage stability 24 m

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Further information: see technical data sheet.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
34590-94-8	(2-methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50	308		TWA (8 h)	WEL

DNEL/DMEL values

CAS No	Substance		
DNEL type	Exposure route	Effect	Value
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether		
Worker DMEL, long-term	dermal	systemic	283 mg/kg bw/day
Worker DMEL, long-term	inhalation	systemic	308 mg/m³
Consumer DMEL, long-term	dermal	systemic	121 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DMEL, long-term	inhalation	systemic	37.2 mg/m³
Consumer DMEL, long-term	oral	systemic	36 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC values

CAS No	Substance
Environmental compartment	Value
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether
Freshwater	19 mg/l
Marine water	1.9 mg/l
Freshwater sediment	70.2 mg/kg
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment plants (STP)	4168 mg/l

Additional advice on limit values

Recommended monitoring methods
Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the occupational exposure limit and the adequacy of exposure controls and monitoring. For some chemicals, biological monitoring may also be appropriate and validated exposure measurement methods should be used by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Reference should be made to monitoring standards such as: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation of chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the use and application of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). References to national guidelines for methods for the determination of hazardous substances are also required.
Examples of sources for recommended exposure measurement methods can be found below or contact the supplier. Other national methods may be available.
NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health), USA: Handbook of Analytical Methods.
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), USA: Sampling procedures and methods of analysis.
HSE (Health and Safety Executive), Great Britain: Methods for determining the use of hazardous substances.
IFA (Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance), Germany.
INRS (L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité), France.

8.2. Exposure controls

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear eye protection/face protection. Wear safety goggles (with side protection). Safety goggles (with side protection) should fulfil the requirements of EN 166 or similar.

Hand protection

When handling with chemical substances, protective gloves must be worn with the CE-label including the four control digits. The quality of the protective gloves resistant to chemicals must be chosen as a function of the specific working place concentration and quantity of hazardous substances. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. Hand protection: If prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may occur, Wear protective gloves impervious to this material. They are chemical resistant gloves classified according to DIN EN 374 (protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms) must be used: Examples of preferred glove materials are: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (‘EVAL’). Acceptable glove materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile / Butadiene rubber (‘nitrile’ or ‘NBR’). For prolonged or repeated contact a glove with protection index 5 or higher is recommended (breakthrough time >240 minutes according to DIN EN 374). For brief contact only, a glove with protection index 1 or higher (breakthrough time >10 minutes according to DIN EN 374). The thickness of the glove material alone is not a sufficient indicator to determine the indicator for determining the level of protection of the glove against chemical chemical substances. The level of protection is also highly dependent on on the specific composition of the material of which the glove is made. protective glove is made of. The thickness of the protective glove must, depending on the thickness must always be more than 0.35 mm, depending on the model and material type, in order to provide sufficient protection in the event of prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. with the substance. In deviation from this general rule, it is known that multi-layered laminate gloves with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm also offer extended protection. protection. However, if only a short contact time with the substance is assumed other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm can also provide sufficient protection. less than 0.35 mm can provide adequate protection. CAUTION: When

When selecting suitable gloves for a particular use and duration in the workplace should consider all relevant workplace conditions (but not limited to) such as: Handling of other chemicals, physical conditions (protection against physical conditions (protection against cuts and punctures, right-handedness, protection against heat), possible reactions of the body to glove materials and the instructions/specifications of the glove supplier should be considered.

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing. Other protection: In case of prolonged or frequently repeated contact with the material
material, impermeable protective clothing must be worn. The wearing of special protective clothing such as face shield, protective gloves, protective footwear, protective apron or protective suit depends on the work process.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection should be worn if the occupational exposure limits
should be worn. If there are no occupational exposure limits, in the event of harmful effects such as respiratory irritation or physical discomfort or when indicated by the risk indicated by the risk assessment process, respiratory protection should be worn. In most most cases, respiratory protection should not be necessary. However, if discomfort occurs an approved filtering facepiece respirator should be used.
The following CE approved respirator should be used: Cartridge for organic vapours vapours, type A (boiling point > 65 °C, complies with EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent overexposure to the environment during use and disposal.
during waste disposal.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	neutral

		Test method
Melting point/freezing point:	-83 °C	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	189.6 °C	
Flammability:	not determined	
Lower explosion limits:	1,1 vol. %	
Upper explosion limits:	14 vol. %	
Flash point:	75 °C	ASTM D 3828
Auto-ignition temperature:	207 °C	
Decomposition temperature:	not determined	
pH-Value:	No data available	
Viscosity / kinematic: (at 20 °C)	4,55 mm²/s	
Water solubility:	completely miscible	
Solubility in other solvents not determined		
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	not determined	
Vapour pressure: (at 20 °C)	0.37 hPa	

Vapour pressure: (at 50 °C)	2.6 hPa	
Density (at 25 °C):	0,951 g/cm³	ISO 2811
Relative density (at 25 °C):	0,951	
Relative vapour density: (at 20 °C)	5.11	
Particle characteristics:	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties

The product is not: Explosive.

Oxidizing properties

The product is not: oxidising.

Other safety characteristics

Evaporation rate:	No data available	ASTM D 3539
Viscosity / dynamic: (at 25 °C)	3,7 mPa·s	

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No data available

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Do not distil to dryness. The product can oxidise at
oxidise at elevated temperatures. The gases formed during decomposition can lead to pressure build-up in
lead to pressure build-up in closed systems.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong
oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend on the temperature, the air
air supply and the presence of other substances. Decomposition products may include and are
not limited to:. Aldehydes... Ketones... Organic acids.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in GB CLP Regulation

Acute toxicity

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

CAS No	Chemical name					
	Exposure route	Dose		Species	Source	Method
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether					
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rat		OECD 401
	dermal	LD50 mg/kg	9510	Rabbit		OECD 402
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50	60 mg/l	Rat		OECD 401

Irritation and corrosivity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Sensitising effects

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

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Germ cell mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-single exposure

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

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, eye contact.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in quantities of 0.1% or more.

Other information

The substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
The product is not: Ecotoxic.

CAS No	Chemical name						
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose		[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 mg/l	>1000	96 h	Poecilia reticulata (Guppy)		OECD 203
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50 mg/l	>969	96 h	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata		OECD 201
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50 mg/l	1919	48 h	Daphnia magna (Big water flea)		OECD 202
	Crustacea toxicity	NOEC mg/l	>0.5	22 d	Daphnia magna (Big water flea)		

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The material is readily biodegradable according to OECD test(s)
for ready biodegradability.
10 day window: passed

CAS No	Chemical name			
	Method	Value	d	Source
	Evaluation			
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether			
	OECD 301F	75%	28	
	Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).			

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: The bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.006 Measured

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

CAS No	Chemical name	Log Pow
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether	<3

BCF

CAS No	Chemical name	BCF	Species	Source
34590-94-8	Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether	0.006		

12.4. Mobility in soil

Due to the very low Henry constant, the volatility from natural waters or moist soil is
or moist soil is very low and is not expected to be an important route of distribution.
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.28 (estimated)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance does not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria of UK REACH.
The product has not been tested. This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic (PBT).
This substance is not considered to be very persistent or very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

This substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms.
The substance/mixture does not contain components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in quantities of 0.1% or more.

12.7. Other adverse effects

The substance has no ozone depleting potential.

Further information

Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Dispose of in compliance with waste disposal laws and regulations. Do not dispose of in sewers, in the
the soil or other bodies of water.
The definitive classification of this material to the appropriate European waste group and therefore to the appropriate
to the appropriate European Waste Code depends on the end use of this material .
Contact the authorised waste disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Wash with plenty of water. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	Not restricted
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	Not restricted
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	Not restricted
14.4. Packing group:	Not restricted

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	UN 9003
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	SUBSTANCES WITH A FLASH-POINT ABOVE 60 °C AND NOT MORE THAN 100 °C
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	9
14.4. Packing group:	-
Hazard label:	-
Classification code:	M12

Marine transport (IMDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	Not restricted
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	Not restricted
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	Not restricted
14.4. Packing group:	Not restricted

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

14.1. UN number or ID number:	Not restricted
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	Not restricted
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	Not restricted
14.4. Packing group:	Not restricted

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

No dangerous good in sense of this transport regulation.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulatory information

Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions:	100% (950g/l)
Directive 2004/42/EC on VOC in paints and varnishes:	100% (950g/l)
Information according to Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III):	Not subject to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III)

Additional information

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006: REACh Regulation

The product has been registered under the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The above information on REACH registration status is given in good faith and believed to be correct at the date of publication. However, no warranty, express or implied, can be given. It is the responsibility of the purchaser or user to ensure that

his/her knowledge of the regulatory status is correct.

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s): 1,15.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CLP: Classification, labelling and Packaging
REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals
UN: United Nations
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
ATE: Acute toxicity estimate
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%
LD50: Lethal dose, 50%
LL50: Lethal loading, 50%
EL50: Effect loading, 50%
EC50: Effective Concentration 50%
ErC50: Effective Concentration 50%, growth rate
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
BCF: Bio-concentration factor
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route
(European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
RID: Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container
SVHC: Substance of Very High Concern
For abbreviations and acronyms, see: ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, chapter R.20 (Table of terms and abbreviations).
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voies de navigation intérieures)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
EmS: Emergency Schedules
MFAG: Medical First Aid Guide
IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights. The receiver of our product is singularly responsible for adhering to existing laws and regulations.