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# ReAgent

## BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G. MSDS

According to Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name	BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.
Product No.	1291
REACH Registration number	Not applicable
REACH Registration notes	Product is a mixture

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

Identified uses	Laboratory chemicals General chemical reagent Intermediate Preparation of mixtures Cleaning agent.
Uses advised against	Processes involving alkaline substances or cyanide compounds. These may produce an exothermic reaction or hydrogen cyanide gas. Processes involving incompatible materials. Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 18 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: <a href="mailto:info@reagent.co.uk">info@reagent.co.uk</a>
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#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

NHS Direct. Tel. 0845 4647 (24 Hours)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (67/548/EEC)	C;R35.
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##### Human health

Causes severe burns to skin and eyes. Ingestion will cause burns to the mouth, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of spray mists or high concentrations of vapours will cause burns to the respiratory system. Damage to mucous membranes.

##### Environment

The substance is not classed as environmentally hazardous.

##### Physical and Chemical Hazards

Will corrode metal surfaces on prolonged or repeated contact. Attacks some plastics and rubber. Violent reaction with alkalis. Exothermic reaction with water.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Risk Phrases

R35	Causes severe burns.
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##### Safety Phrases

S1/2	Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S30	Never add water to this product.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

# BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.

## **3.1. Substances**

Product name	BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.
REACH Registration number	Not applicable
REACH Registration notes	Product is a mixture

## **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

### **4.1. Description of first aid measures**

#### General information

CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Check airway for any blockages. If safe to do so perform mouth to mouth resuscitation. If casualty has ingested the product or physical contact would result in transfer to the first aider then use a mechanical device such as a bag and mask. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.

#### Inhalation

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

#### Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

#### Skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Flush skin thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

#### Eye contact

Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

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

#### Inhalation.

Acute: Irritation of the respiratory system. Coughing. Delayed: Burns to the respiratory system may occur after exposure to high concentrations of vapours or mists. Damage to mucous membranes.

#### Ingestion

Acute: Burns in the mouth, throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Delayed: Scarring of the digestive system with possible blockages due to internal damage. Risk of perforation. Large amounts may prove to be fatal.

#### Skin contact

Acute: Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Delayed: Scarring of the skin.

#### Eye contact

Acute: Severe burns. Delayed: May cause damage to the eyes. Possible corneal damage. Possible blindness.

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

Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. All cases of exposure require immediate medical attention.

## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

#### Extinguishing media

The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide or alcohol resistant foam.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation. Do not apply water directly to sulphuric acid, this can have a violent and exothermic reaction.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

#### Hazardous combustion products

The product is not combustible but can decompose in the event of a fire to produce toxic and corrosive gases, fumes and vapours.

#### Sulphurous gases (SO<sub>x</sub>).

#### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire. Contact with metals may form hydrogen gas which is flammable and can result in explosion. Containers of flammable liquids in the area of the fire can explode upon heating.

#### Specific hazards

Be aware of dangers from other hazardous materials in the immediate area. Be aware that water reacts violently and exothermically with sulphuric acid, avoid direct contact when material has leaked from the storage containers. Mists of sulphuric acid may be produced in the heat of a fire.

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## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Refer to hazards in section 5.2.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush area clean with lots of water. Be aware of potential for surfaces to become slippery. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Dilute by carefully adding the product to water, never add water to acid. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid extreme temperatures, advisable to store between 5 and 30 C.

Storage Class

Corrosive storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.

Usage Description

Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

Biological Limit Values

No information available.

DNEL	Industry	Inhalation.	Short Term	0.1 mg/m3
DNEL	Industry	Inhalation.	Long Term	0.05 mg/m3

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PNEC	Freshwater	0.0025	mg/l
PNEC	Marinewater	0.00025	mg/l
PNEC	STP	8.8	mg/l
PNEC	Sediment	0.002 (freshwater)	mg/kg
PNEC	Sediment	0.002 (marine water)	mg/kg

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction to avoid occupational exposure. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.

#### Respiratory equipment

Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are generated and there is inadequate ventilation or extraction. Use respirator fitted with a cartridge suitable for inorganic vapours, type B and E is recommended. When a particulate respirator is used it is recommended to use at least Type P2, preferably P3. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 143: Particulates. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

#### Hand protection

Use full length gloves. Butyl rubber. Nitrile. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluor rubber). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should conform to EN 374 (Chemical and Micro-organisms hazards). The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

#### Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

#### Other Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of protective clothing and footwear. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield.

#### Hygiene measures

Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Odourless.
Solubility	Miscible with water
Melting point (°C)	Approx. -1.1c (98% Sulphuric acid)
Relative density	Approx. 1.26 20c
Bulk Density	
Not applicable.	
Vapour density (air=1)	
No information available.	
Vapour pressure	49 Pa
	Refers to 75 % sulphuric acid.
Evaporation rate	
No information available.	
Evaporation Factor	
No information available.	
pH-Value, Conc. Solution	<1
	The pH is dependent upon the dilution factor. A change of 1 pH unit requires a 10:1 dilution.
Viscosity	22.5 (95% sulphuric acid) mPas 20c

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Solubility Value (G/100G H<sub>2</sub>O@20°C)

No information available.

The product is miscible with water exothermically.

Decomposition temperature (°C)

Approx. 340c

Refers to 98% sulphuric acid.

Odour Threshold, Lower

No information available.

Odour Threshold, Upper

No information available.

Flash point (°C)

Technically not feasible.

Auto Ignition Temperature (°C)

Scientifically unjustified.

Flammability Limit - Lower(%)

Scientifically unjustified.

Flammability Limit - Upper(%)

Scientifically unjustified.

Partition Coefficient

(N-Octanol/Water)

Scientifically unjustified.

The partition coefficient is not applicable for ionisable substances.

Explosive properties

Sulphuric acid is an inorganic acid which does not contain any explosive groups.

Explosive under influence of flame.

No

More sensitive to shock than m-dinitrobenzene.

No.

More sensitive to friction than m-dinitrobenzene.

No.

Solid/Liquid Ignition On Contact With Air.

No.

Solid: Burning time.

Not applicable

Aerosol ignition distance

Not applicable

Aerosol flame height

Not applicable

Oxidising properties

Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.

Comments

This information is taken from the ECHA website of registered substances.

### **9.2. Other information**

All available information has been included in section 9.1.

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### **10.1. Reactivity**

Reactions characteristic of strong acids.

### **10.2. Chemical stability**

Stable under normal temperature conditions. Stable when separated from incompatible materials.

### **10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See section 2.1. Hydrogen sulphide may be produced on reaction with sulphide compounds. Exothermic reactions can occur with alkalis, water and oxidising agents which would build up pressure within a sealed container. Heat generation is liable to distort or damage plastic containers. Evolution of hydrogen gas on contact with metals can produce an explosive atmosphere. See also section 10.5.

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not polymerise.

### **10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. Avoid handling without the recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid transfer to a metal container or incompatible plastic container.

### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

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## Materials To Avoid

Explosive reaction with metals, alkali metals, alkali earth metals, strong oxidisers, organic compounds, chlorates and peroxides. Exothermic reaction with amines, alcohols, aldehydes, epoxides, vinyl compounds, cellulose and sugar. Toxic products are formed on reaction with sodium chloride yielding hydrogen chloride gas: formic or oxalic acid gives carbon monoxide: sodium bromide or sodium iodide produces sulphur dioxide gas.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None at ambient temperatures. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)	2140 mg/kg Rat Range of values quoted 1540 - 2990 mg/kg bw.
Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)	Scientifically unjustified.
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)	0.375 mg/l (vapours) Rat 4 hours OECD Guideline 403 (Acute inhalation toxicity).
Skin corrosion/irritation - animal Data	Scientifically unjustified. Corrosive
Skin corrosion/irritation - Human skin model test	Scientifically unjustified. Corrosive
Serious eye damage/irritation	Corrosive to skin and eyes.
Respiratory sensitisation	Scientifically unjustified. There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.
Skin sensitisation	Scientifically unjustified.
Germ cell mutagenicity (In vitro)	Chromosome aberration: Positive. The results are anticipated to be a consequence of low pH of the culture medium.
Germ cell mutagenicity (In vivo)	Scientifically unjustified.
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable. Evidence from tests of carcinogenicity have not shown conclusive results.
Reproductive Toxicity	Scientifically unjustified.
Reproductive Toxicity - Development	Developmental toxicity: NOAEC 19.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Inhalation. Mouse No evidence of teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, foetotoxicity or developmental toxicity was observed in this study.
STOT - Single exposure	Not relevant
STOT - Repeated exposure	LOAEC 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Inhalation. Rat Adverse Effects Irritation of the larynx. OECD Guideline 412 (Repeated dose inhalation toxicity 28/14 day). LOAEC taken after 5 days.
Inhalation	Immediate: Irritation of the respiratory system. High concentrations of vapours may cause burns to the respiratory system. Delayed: May cause damage to mucous membranes.
Ingestion	Immediate: Causes burns to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Severe pain with risk of perforation. Delayed: May result in internal scarring and blockages in the digestive system.
Skin contact	Immediate: Causes severe burns. Delayed: Burns may leave scarring of the skin.
Eye contact	Immediate: Strongly corrosive. Causes severe burns. Immediate first aid is imperative. Delayed: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Possible blindness.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.

#### **12.1. Toxicity**

Acute Toxicity - Fish	LC50 96 hours > 16 mg/l <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill) LC50 determined between pH3.25 and 3.5, equivalent to 16 - 28 mg/l.
Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 48 hours > 100 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i>  Guideline OECD 202.
Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Plants	EC50 72 hours > 100 mg/l <i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>  Guideline OECD 201. <i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i> is now known as <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> .
Acute Toxicity - Microorganisms	LOEC 100 mg/l  21 day study on bacteria in freshwater showed chronic effects were to reduce bacterial abundance at pH 5.34 (100 mg/l). No effect at pH 6.61 (88 mg/l), NOEC.
Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage	NOEC 0.13 mg/l  Study of growth rate over 10 month period on juvenile brook trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> ).
Short Term Toxicity - Embryo and Sac Fry Stages	Not available.
Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates	NOEC 0.15 mg/l  35 day study period on <i>Tanytarsus dissimilis</i> (midge) based on reproduction.
Acute Toxicity - Terrestrial	Not available.

#### **12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Phototransformation  
Not relevant  
Stability (Hydrolysis)  
Not relevant  
Biodegradation  
Not Applicable - Inorganic chemical.  
Biological Oxygen Demand  
No information available.  
Chemical Oxygen Demand  
No information available.

#### **12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Bioaccumulative potential  
The product is not bioaccumulating.  
Bioaccumulation factor  
Not relevant  
Partition Coefficient  
Not relevant  
  
Not applicable for ionisable substances.

#### **12.4. Mobility in soil**

Mobility:  
Minerals in the soil tend to neutralise acid contamination however larger or continuous emissions may lead to the product travelling into groundwater. As the product travels further into the soil the increased contact raises the pH to make it less acidic.  
Adsorption/Desorption Coefficient  
Scientifically unjustified.  
Henry's Law Constant  
Not available.  
Surface Tension  
Scientifically unjustified.  
  
Based on structure sulphuric acid is not expected to be surface active.

#### **12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

#### **12.6. Other adverse effects**

May create a local pH change in soil which can have a damaging effect on crops. Discharge into a foul drain can be a hazard to operators working on the system. May cause a local pH change in water systems which can affect aquatic organisms. Will affect drinking water supplies.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

General information

Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Neutralisation is recommended before disposal, this should be carried out by a reputable waste disposal company. IF WASTE IS NEUTRALISED ON SITE BE AWARE THAT A VIGOROUS AND EXOTHERMIC REACTION MAY OCCUR. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**14.1. UN number**

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN)	1830
UN No. (IMDG)	1830
UN No. (ICAO)	1830

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Proper Shipping Name	SULPHURIC ACID
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**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID/ADN Class	8
ADR/RID/ADN Class	Class 8: Corrosive substances.
ADR Label No.	8
IMDG Class	8
ICAO Class/Division	8
Transport Labels	



**14.4. Packing group**

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group	II
IMDG Packing group	II
ICAO Packing group	II

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant  
No.

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

EMS	F-A, S-B
Emergency Action Code	2P
Hazard No. (ADR)	80
Tunnel Restriction Code	(E)

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

Statutory Instruments

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health. The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

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## Guidance Notes

Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2011.

## EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

## **15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment**

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

### General information

This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS).

### Information Sources

ECHA website. ESIS Database Raw material safety data sheets.

### Revision Comments

#### General rewrite

Revision Date 01/11/2011

Revision 2

Supersedes date 16/05/2011

SDS No. 21079