

### according to UK REACH Regulation

### Salzsäure Alkohol (0,125 % / 70 %)

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Salzsäure Alkohol (0,125 % / 70 %)

#### Further trade names

This MSDS covers this product in all container sizes.

UFI: 0NH1-81J0-8006-0W50

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

#### Use of the substance/mixture

@0102.B010347

#### Uses advised against

Any non-intended use.

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

Company name: MORPHISTO GmbH
Street: Schumannstr. 142/144
Place: D-63069 Offenbach

Telephone: +49 (0) 69 / 400 3019-60 Telefax: +49 (0) 69 / 400 3019-64

e-mail: info@morphisto.de

Contact person: Morphisto GmbH
e-mail: info@morphisto.de

Internet: http://www.morphisto.de

**1.4. Emergency telephone** Poison Information Center Mainz, Germany, Tel: +49(0)6131/19240

number:

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

## **GB CLP Regulation**

Met. Corr. 1; H290 Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319

Full text of hazard statements: see SECTION 16.

### 2.2. Label elements

### **GB CLP Regulation**

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:





#### **Hazard statements**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

## **Precautionary statements**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use Foam to extinguish.



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P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with official regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

In case of insufficient ventilation and/or through use, explosive/highly flammable mixtures may develop. The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to REACH, annex XIII.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2. Mixtures

#### **Hazardous components**

CAS No	Chemical name				
	EC No	Index No	REACH No		
	Classification (GB CLP Regulation	)			
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol			60 - < 65 %	
	200-578-6	603-002-00-5	01-2119457610-43		
	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2; H225 H31	9			
78-93-3	butanone; ethyl methyl ketone			< 1 %	
	201-159-0	606-002-00-3	01-2119457290-43		
	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE	3; H225 H319 H336 EUH066			
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid 37%			< 1 %	
	231-595-7	017-002-01-X			
	Skin Corr. 1B, STOT SE 3; H314 H335				

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	
64-17-5	200-578-6	ethanol, ethyl alcohol	60 - < 65 %
	inhalation: LC 100	50 = 124,7 mg/l (vapours); oral: LD50 = >5000 mg/kg	
78-93-3	201-159-0	butanone; ethyl methyl ketone	< 1 %
	dermal: LD50	= >2000 mg/kg	
7647-01-0	231-595-7	Hydrochloric acid 37%	< 1 %
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H314: >= 25 - 100 Skin Irrit. 2; H315: >= 10 - < 25 Eye Irrit. 2; H319: >= 10 - < 3; H335: >= 10 - 100	

# **Further Information**

Product does not contain listed SVHC substances > 0,1 % according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Article 59 (REACH)

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

# 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### **General information**

Remove affected person from the danger area and lay down. In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

#### After inhalation

Provide fresh air. @1501.B015819 If unconscious but breathing normally, place in recovery position and seek medical advice. In case of allergic symptoms, especially in the breathing area, seek medical advice immediately.





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#### After contact with skin

Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. @0403.B004101 In case of skin irritation, seek medical treatment.

### After contact with eyes

After contact with the eyes, rinse with water with the eyelids open for a sufficient length of time, then consult an ophthalmologist immediately. Rinse immediately carefully and thoroughly with eye-bath or water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### After ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink 1 glass of of water. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Let water be drunken in little sips (dilution effect). Seek medical advice.

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

Acute effects: Mucous membrane irritation after eye contact or inhalation.

Delayed effects: Impairment of inhibitory functions of the central nervous system, skin redness, nausea after ingestion of large amounts.

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

Treat symptomatically. Treat symptomatically.

Percutaneously absorbed and inhaled substance causes next to irritation of affected mucous membranes only an indicated impairment of the inhibitory functions of the central nervous system, clinically recognizable as the beginning of a euphoric stage. At the same time face and skin redness is caused by dilation of peripheral blood vessels in the body.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

## Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray jet, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, Extinguishing powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry extinguishing powder. alcohol resistant foam. Atomized water.

## Unsuitable extinguishing media

High power water jet.

# 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. @1501.B015511

Vapours are heavier than air and will spread at floor level.

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2). Hydrogen chloride (HCI).

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

## **Additional information**

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

Remove all sources of ignition. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Use personal protection equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate affected area.

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes.

Special danger of slipping by leaking/spilling product.

Wear personal protection equipment. (refer to chapter 8)





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#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment. Explosion risk. Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Prevent spread over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

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

#### 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.

#### Other information

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Ventilate affected area.

Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal.

Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Safe handling: see section 7

Personal protection equipment: see section 8

Disposal: see section 13 See protective measures under point 7 and 8.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Advice on safe handling

If handled uncovered, arrangements with local exhaust ventilation have to be used. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Wear personal protection equipment. (See section 8.)

Use extractor hood (laboratory).

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. @1501.B015511 Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Remove contaminated, saturated clothing immediately. Draw up and observe skin protection programme. Wash hands and face before breaks and after work and take a shower if necessary. When using do not eat, drink, smoke, sniff. Always close containers tightly after the removal of product. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Take off contaminated clothing. Protect skin by using skin protective cream.

# Further information on handling

General protection and hygiene measures: refer to chapter 8

# 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

## Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Unsuitable container/equipment material: Metal. Keep/Store only in original container. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect from

direct sunlight.

Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area. Concentrated vapours are heavier than air.

Suitable material for Container: Stainless steel. (1.4301 (V2), 1.4401 (V4)); iron. solvent resistant plastics.

Unsuitable materials for Container: Aluminium. Rubber. various plastics.

## Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Oxidizing agent. Pyrophoric or self-heating substances. Do not store together with: Gas. Explosives. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids and solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures.





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Substances or mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Oxidizing liquids. Oxidizing solids. ammonium nitrate. Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Non-combustible toxic substances. Radioactive substances. Infectious substances.

# Further information on storage conditions

Recommended storage temperature: 5-40°C Protect against: UV-radiation/sunlight. heat. Cold. Store small packages in a suitable, robust cabinet.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1. Control parameters

# **Exposure limits (EH40)**

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
78-93-3	Butan-2-one (methyl ethyl ketone)	200	600		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		300	899		STEL (15 min)	WEL
64-17-5	Ethanol	1000	1920		TWA (8 h)	WEL
7647-01-0	Hydrogen chloride (gas and aerosol mists)	1	2		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		5	8		STEL (15 min)	WEL
67-63-0	Propan-2-ol	400	999		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		500	1250		STEL (15 min)	WEL

### **Biological Monitoring Guidance Values (EH40)**

CAS No	Substance	Parameter	Value	Test material	Sampling time
78-93-3	Butan-2-one	butan-2-one	70 µmol/L	urine	Post shift



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# **DNEL/DMEL values**

CAS No	Substance			
DNEL type	DNEL type		Effect	Value
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol			
Worker DNEL,	acute	inhalation	local	1900 mg/m³
Worker DNEL,	long-term	dermal	systemic	343 mg/kg bw/day
Worker DNEL,	long-term	inhalation	systemic	950 mg/m³
Consumer DNE	EL, acute	inhalation	local	950 mg/m³
Consumer DN	EL, long-term	dermal	systemic	206 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNEL, long-term		inhalation	systemic	114 mg/m³
Consumer DNE	EL, long-term	oral	systemic	87 mg/kg bw/day
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol			
Worker DNEL,	long-term	inhalation	systemic	500 mg/m³
Consumer DN	EL, long-term	inhalation	systemic	89 mg/m³
Worker DNEL,	long-term	dermal	systemic	888 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNEL, long-term		oral	systemic	26 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNEL, long-term		dermal	systemic	319 mg/kg bw/day
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid 37%			
Worker DNEL, long-term		inhalation	local	8 mg/m³
Worker DNEL,	acute	inhalation	local	15 mg/m³

# PNEC values

CAS No	Substance	
Environment	al compartment	Value
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol	
Freshwater		0,96 mg/l
Freshwater (	intermittent releases)	2,75 mg/l
Marine wate	r	0,79 mg/l
Marine wate	r (intermittent releases)	2,75 mg/l
Freshwater	sediment	3,6 mg/kg
Marine sediment		2,9 mg/kg
Secondary poisoning		0,72 mg/kg
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment plants (STP)		580 mg/l
Soil		0,63 mg/kg
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol	·
Freshwater	•	140,9 mg/l
Marine water		140,9 mg/l
Freshwater sediment		552 mg/kg
Marine sediment		552 mg/kg
Secondary p	oisoning	160 mg/kg
Soil		28 mg/kg

# 8.2. Exposure controls



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## Appropriate engineering controls

If handled uncovered, arrangements with local exhaust ventilation have to be used. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Provide adequate ventilation.

If local exhaust ventilation is not possible or not sufficient, the entire working area should be ventilated by technical means.

Use extractor hood (laboratory).

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Suitable eye protection: goggles. Tightly sealed safety glasses. EN 166

#### 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. In case of prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact:

Tested protective gloves are to be worn:

Suitable material:

Butyl rubber. (0,7 mm, Breakthrough time >=480 min, penetration time (maximum wearing period): 160 min): NBR (Nitrile rubber). (0,4 mm, Breakthrough time >=120 min, penetration time (maximum wearing period): 40 min)

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

Before using check leak tightness / impermeability. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well.

## Skin protection

Protective clothing. (fire retardant.)

Minimum standard for preventive measures while handling with working materials are specified in the TRGS 500 (D).

### Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. With correct and proper use, and under normal conditions, breathing protection is not required.

Respiratory protection necessary at:

Insufficient ventilation.

exceeding exposure limit values

generation/formation of aerosols

Suitable respiratory protective equipment:

gas filtering equipment (EN 141). Type: a

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If the concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

#### Thermal hazards

Flame-retardant protective clothing. Wear anti-static footwear and clothing . .

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.



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# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

Physical state: liquid
Colour: colourless
Odour: Ethanol.

Melting point/freezing point:

Boiling point or initial boiling point and

not determined
not determined

boiling range: Flammability

Solid/liquid: not applicable Gas: not applicable Lower explosion limits: (Ethanol) 3,3 vol. % (Ethanol) 19 vol. % Upper explosion limits: Flash point: <21 °C Auto-ignition temperature: not determined Decomposition temperature: not determined No information available. pH-Value: Viscosity / kinematic: not determined Water solubility: completely miscible

Solubility in other solvents

not determined

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:

Vapour pressure:

Vapour pressure:

Vapour pressure:

(Ethanol) 59 hPa

Vapour pressure:

(Ethanol) 280 hPa

Density:

(Ethanol) 0,78 g/cm³

Relative vapour density:

not determined

## 9.2. Other information

### Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties

The product is not: Explosive. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or through use, explosive/highly flammable mixtures may develop. Vapours can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode.

Self-ignition temperature

Gas: not determined

Oxidizing properties

none

## Other safety characteristics

Evaporation rate: not determined Solvent separation test: not determined Solvent content: not determined Solid content: not determined Sublimation point: not determined Softening point: not determined Pour point: not determined Viscosity / dynamic: not determined Flow time: not determined

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1. Reactivity

Corrosive to metals. Highly flammable. No information available.





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### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Explosion risk in contact with: Oxidizing agents, strong. nitric acid. Hydrogenium peroxide. Exothermic reactions with: Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Reducing agents, strong.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from sources of heat (e.g. hot surfaces), sparks and open flames. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from heat. Protect from direct sunlight. Protect from moisture. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting. Recommended storage temperature: < 40 °C

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from: Metal. Strong acid. Oxidizing agents. Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Peroxides. phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Hydrogenium peroxide. Nitric acid. hydrochloric acid. Sulfuric acid. Perchlorates. Chromium oxides. Acid chlorides.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2). Hydrogen chloride (HCI).

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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

#### Toxicocinetics, metabolism and distribution

## Adsorption.

Ethanol has a low molecular weight and has a good water and fat solubility. Therefor it can be adsorbed well in the entire gastrointestinal tract, lungs and the skin. After swallowing approximately 90% is taken up via the gastrointestinal tract. When inhaled, this value is 61%. Because of the rapid evaporation of ethanol the dermal adsorption is very limited; theoretically 21% can be accommodated, however, the absorption rate of uncovered skin is only 1 to 2%.

### Distribution:

Regardless of the exposure pathway ethanol is distributed via the bloodstream throughout the body, comparable to the distribution of water. Highly perfused organs (brain, lung and liver) are passed quickly. An equal distribution between tissue and blood is reached after 1 to 1.5 h.

#### metabolism:

Even before the absorption a small proportion of ethanol is enzymatically metabolized in the stomach (alcohol dehydrogenase). After absorption ethanol is preferably metabolized in the liver (92-95%) and partly in the kidneys and lungs. Metabolism occurs usually in three steps: 1. oxidation of ethanol to acetaldehyde; 2. oxidation of acetaldehyde to acetate; 3. oxidation of acetate to carbon dioxide and water

#### elimination:

The vast majority of ethanol is eliminated by metabolism, the excretion via breath, urine and sweat plays a minor role. The maximum elimination of ethanol is estimated on the 127 mg / kgbw / h.

## **Acute toxicity**

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

Hydrogen chloride (HCI).

Acute toxicity, inhalant Rat. LC 50: 3124 ppm/1h



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CAS No	Chemical name					
	Exposure route	Dose		Species	Source	Method
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol					
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 mg/l	124,7	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
78-93-3	butanone; ethyl methyl ke	etone				
	dermal	LD50 mg/kg	>2000	Rabbit	ECHA Dossier	

#### Irritation and corrosivity

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

Irritant effect on the skin: slightly irritant but not relevant for classification.

Ethanol.: Specific concentration limit (SCL) Eve Irrit. 2 > 50%

#### Sensitising effects

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

The product is: not sensitising. The statement is derived form the properties of the components.

## Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

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

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

In-vitro mutagenicity: No experimental indications of mutagenicity in-vitro exist.

Reproductive toxicity: Exposure time: 18 weeks; Species: CD-1 Mouse. Method: OECD Guideline 416; Result:

NOAEL = 20700 mg/kg/day. Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Exposure time: 19d; Species:

Sprague-Dawley Rat. Method: OECD Guideline 414; Result: NOAEL = 16000 ppm (maternal toxicity), Result:

NOAEL >= 20000 ppm (teratogenicity); Literature information: ECHA Dossier

#### 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.

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Subchronic oral toxicity: Exposure time: 90d; Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat. Method: OECD Guideline 408;

Result: NOAEL = 1280 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA Dossier

#### **Aspiration hazard**

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

## Specific effects in experiment on an animal

@1718.B017281

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

#### Other information

Depending on the ingested quantity the following symptoms can be induced: a reduction of inhibitions, euphoria but also dysphoria, aggressiveness, impaired motoric skills, impaired responsiveness, blurred vision and fatigue.

### **Further information**

The mixture is classified as hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Acute earthworm toxicity: LC50 (48h) = <1mg/cm2 (Eisenia fetida, non-guideline study)

Acute plant toxicity: EC50 (6d) = 11800 mg/l (Allium cepa, non-guideline study)



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Sediment organisms: LC59 (18h) = 8200 mg/l (Hyallela sp, non-guideline study)

CAS No	Chemical name							
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose		[h]   [d]	Species	Source	Method	
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol							
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 mg/l	14200	96 h	Pimephales promelas	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	275 mg/l	72 h	Chlorella vulgaris	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50 mg/l	5012	48 h	Ceriodaphnia dubia	ECHA Dossier		
	Crustacea toxicity	NOEC	9,6 mg/l	9 d	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier		
78-93-3	butanone; ethyl methyl ke	etone						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 mg/l	1656	96 h	Pimephales promelas	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50 mg/l	1982	72 h	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	308 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier		
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid 37%							
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 mg/l	3,25	96 h	Lepomis macrochirus	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute algae toxicity	ErC50	4,7 mg/l	72 h	Chlorella vulgaris	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50 mg/l	4,92	48 h	Daphnia magna	ECHA Dossier		
	Acute bacteria toxicity	(EC50 mg/l)	>=5	3 h	activated sludge	ECHA Dossier		

# 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Chemical Oyxgen Demand (COD): CSB = 1900 mg/g Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): BSB5 = 1000 mg/g

Abiotic degradation in water: Hydrolysis t 1/2 (20°C, pH 7) = >1 - <36 a. Abiotic degradation in Air t 1/2 (Air.) = 38 d; 1/2 (Air. 100 ppm NO2) = 11,5 h

CAS No	Chemical name			
	Method	Value	d	Source
	Evaluation	-	-	-
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol			
	other guideline	84%	20	ECHA Dossier
	Biodegradable.			
78-93-3	butanone; ethyl methyl ketone			
	@1203.B120931	98%	28	ECHA Dossier
	Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).		-	

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

The product has not been tested.

## Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

CAS No	Chemical name	Log Pow
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol	-0,31
78-93-3	butanone; ethyl methyl ketone	0,3

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Volatility Henry constant: 3,3\*10-6 atm. m3/mol;dimension less 1,28\*10-4 (Calculation method.)

Distribution: Calculation according to: Mackay, EPIWIN: Air. 45,0%; Water. 33,1%; soil: 13,7%; sediment:



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0.1%

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

The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to UK REACH.

The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to REACH, annex XIII.

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the criteria.

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

@1718.B017281

#### **Further information**

Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

# **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 waste according to applicable legislation. Consult the local waste disposal expert about waste disposal. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled. According to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue, allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out in a specific way for every industry and process. Control report for waste code/ waste marking according to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue:

### List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and

discarded chemicals: laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances,

including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

# List of Wastes Code - used product

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and

discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances,

including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

# List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste); packaging containing residues of or contaminated by

hazardous substances: hazardous waste

#### Contaminated packaging

Wash with plenty of water. Completely emptied packages can be recycled. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

# Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2924

14.2. UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Ethanol. Hydrogen chloride

> (HCI).) 3

Ш

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

14.4. Packing group:

Hazard label:



Classification code: FC **Special Provisions:** 274



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Limited quantity: 1 L
Excepted quantity: E2
Transport category: 2
Hazard No: 338
Tunnel restriction code: D/E

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2924

14.2. UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Ethanol. Hydrogen chloride

(HCI).)

 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 3

 14.4. Packing group:
 II

 Hazard label:
 3+8



Classification code: FC
Special Provisions: 274
Limited quantity: 1 L
Excepted quantity: E2

Marine transport (IMDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2924

14.2. UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Ethanol. Hydrogen chloride

(HCI).)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):314.4. Packing group:IIHazard label:3+8



Special Provisions: 274
Limited quantity: 1 L
Excepted quantity: E2
EmS: F-E, S-C

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2924

14.2. UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Ethanol. Hydrogen chloride

(HCI).)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es):314.4. Packing group:IIHazard label:3+8



Special Provisions: A3
Limited quantity Passenger: 0.5 L
Passenger LQ: Y340
Excepted quantity: E2

IATA-packing instructions - Passenger: 352
IATA-max. quantity - Passenger: 1 L
IATA-packing instructions - Cargo: 363
IATA-max. quantity - Cargo: 5 L





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### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Warning: Combustible liquid. strongly corrosive. Refer to section 6-8

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

not relevant

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

### **EU** regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3, Entry 40, Entry 75

2010/75/EU (VOC): 63,014 % 2004/42/EC (VOC): 63,014 %

Information according to 2012/18/EU

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

(SEVESO III):

#### Additional information

The mixture is classified as hazardous according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

REACH 1907/2006 Appendix XVII, No (mixture): 3, 40

#### **National regulatory information**

Employment restrictions: Observe restrictions to employment for juveniles according to the 'juvenile

work protection guideline' (94/33/EC).

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

# 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

### Changes

Rev. 2,00, 11.02.23, Individual safety data sheet based on 10372\_collect

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route AwSV: Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen

AGW: Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert AVV: Abfallverzeichnisverordnung CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level

d: day(s)

EAKV: Europäisches Abfallverzeichnis gemäß Entwurf Abfallverzeichnisverordnung

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances

ECHA: European Chemicals Agency EWC: European Waste Catalogue

IARC: INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)





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GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals GefStoffV: Gefahrstoffverordnung (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany)

h: hour

LOAEL: Lowest observed adverse effect level

LOAEC: Lowest observed adverse effect concentration

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level NOAEC: No observed adverse effect level

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

N/A: not applicable

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PNEC: predicted no effect concentration PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative toxic

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de

fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail )

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals

SVHC: substance of very high concern TRGS Technische Regeln fuer Gefahrstoffe

**UN: United Nations** 

VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

VwVwS: Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefaehrdender Stoffe

WGK: Wassergefaehrdungsklasse

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 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

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)

EmS: Emergency Schedules MFAG: Medical First Aid Guide

MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships

IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container

For abbreviations and acronyms, see: ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, chapter R.20 (Table of terms and abbreviations).



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#### Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to GB CLP Regulation

Classification Classification procedure	
Met. Corr. 1; H290	On basis of test data
Flam. Liq. 2; H225	On basis of test data
Eye Irrit. 2; H319	Calculation method

### Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
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H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **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. Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

- Classification procedure:

Health hazards: Calculation method.

Environmental hazards: Calculation method.

Physical hazards: On basis of test data and / or calculated and / or estimated.

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)