acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

® Roth

date of compilation: 2018-01-24

Revision: 2024-03-02

### Pyridine ROTIPURAN® ≥99,5 %, p.a., ACS

article number: **9729** Version: **GHS 6.0 en** Replaces version of: 2022-12-20 Version: (GHS 5)

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

CAS number

Identification of the substance Article number **Pyridine** ROTIPURAN® ≥99,5 %, p.a., ACS

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110-86-1

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

Relevant identified uses:

Uses advised against:

Laboratory chemical Laboratory and analytical use

Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

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

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

**Telephone:**+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 **e-mail:** sicherheit@carlroth.de **Website:** www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data Department Health, Safety and Environment sheet:

### e-mail (competent person):

### sicherheit@carlroth.de

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 West- mead, NSW	131126	

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	Flammable liquid	2	Flam. Liq. 2	H225
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.1D	Acute toxicity (dermal)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H312
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Skin Irrit. 2	H315

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Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A	Eye Irrit. 2A	H319

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

### 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

Signal word Danger

### **Pictograms**

GHS02, GHS07



### **Hazard statements**

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302+H312+H332	Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

### **Precautionary statements**

### **Precautionary statements - prevention**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing

### **Precautionary statements - response**

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact
P312 P370+P378	lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

### **Precautionary statements - storage**

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

### **Precautionary statements - disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

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### 2.3 Other hazards

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\ge 0,1\%$ .

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

### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Pyridine
Molecular formula	$C_5H_5N$
Molar mass	79.1 <sup>g</sup> / <sub>mol</sub>
CAS No	110-86-1

## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



### **General notes**

Take off contaminated clothing.

### **Following inhalation**

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

### Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor.

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

Irritation, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Breathing difficulties, Circulatory collapse

# **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** none

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media



### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings! water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

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

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapourair mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

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

### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

### Advice on how to clean up a spill

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

### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

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### 6.4 Reference to other sections

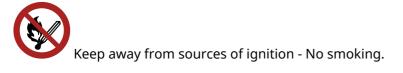
Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

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

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Use extractor hood (laboratory).

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage

of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

### Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

### Consideration of other advice:

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

### Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted. Use local and general ventilation.

## Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

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

### 8.1 Control parameters

**National limit values** 

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### **Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)**

Cou ntr y	Name of agent	CAS No	Identi- fier	TW A [pp m]	TWA [mg/ m³]	STE L [pp m]	STEL [mg/ m³]	Ceil ing- C [pp m]	Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³]	Nota- tion	Source
AU	pyridine	110-86-1	WES	5	16						WES

Ceiling-C Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur

STEL

Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified) Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified) TWA

### Human health values

### **Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels**

Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time		
DNEL	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects		
DNEL	7.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects		
DNEL	0.14 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects		
DNEL	0.42 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects		

### **Environmental values**

Relevant	Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels							
End- point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental com- partment	Exposure time				
PNEC	0.3 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.03 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	2 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	3.2 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.32 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.46 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)				

### 8.2 **Exposure controls**

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

### **Eye/face protection**



Use safety goggle with side protection.

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### **Skin protection**



### hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. 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. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a consider-able reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

### material thickness

0,7mm

### • breakthrough times of the glove material

>240 minutes (permeation: level 5)

### • other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Flame-retardant protective clothing.

### **Respiratory protection**



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C , colour code: Brown).

### **Environmental exposure controls**

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	pungent
Melting point/freezing point	-41.6 °C at 1.013 hPa (ECHA)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	115.2 °C at 1.013 hPa (ECHA)
Flammability	flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria
Lower and upper explosion limit	1.8 vol% (LEL) - 12.4 vol% (UEL)

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	Flash point	17 °C at 1.013 hPa
	Auto-ignition temperature	900 °C at 1.013 hPa (ECHA) (auto-ignition temper- ature (liquids and gases))
	Decomposition temperature	>480 °C
	pH (value)	8.5 – 8.8 (20 °C)
	Kinematic viscosity	not determined
	Dynamic viscosity	0.879 mPa s at 25 °C
	Solubility(ies)	
	Water solubility	1,000 <sup>g</sup> / <sub>l</sub> at 20 °C (ECHA)
	Partition coefficient	
	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	0.64 (pH value: 7, 20 °C) (ECHA)
	Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC)	1.856 (ECHA)
	Vapour pressure	20 mmHg at 25 °C
	Density and/or relative density	
	Density	0.982 <sup>g</sup> / <sub>cm³</sub> at 20 °C
	Relative vapour density	2.73 (air = 1)
	Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
	Other safety parameters	
	Oxidising properties	none
9.2	Other information	
	Information with regard to physical hazard classes:	There is no additional information.
	Other safety characteristics:	
	Surface tension	36.56 <sup>mN</sup> / <sub>m</sub> (25 °C) (ECHA)

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

### 10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### If heated

Risk of ignition.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

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### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Risk of ignition:** Acetic anhydride, Chromium(VI) oxide, Oxidisers, Nitric acid, **Exothermic reaction with:** Fluorine, Sulphuric acid, Perchlorates, **Danger of explosion:** Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from heat. Decompostion takes place from temperatures above: >480 °C.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Rubber articles, different plastics

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **11.1** Information on toxicological effects

### **Classification acc. to GHS**

### Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	>800 - <1,600 <sup>mg</sup> / kg	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	>1,000 - <2,000 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	rabbit		ECHA

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

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### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

### • If swallowed

vomiting, nausea

### • If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

### • If inhaled

cough, headache, breathing difficulties

### • If on skin

causes skin irritation, risk of absorption via the skin

### • Other information

Other adverse effects: Cardiovascular system, Liver and kidney damage

### 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\ge 0,1\%$ .

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	320 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	320 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	algae	ECHA	72 h

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (without nitrification): 2.225  $^{mg}/_{mg}$  Theoretical Oxygen Demand (with nitrification): 3.034  $^{mg}/_{mg}$  Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 2.782  $^{mg}/_{mg}$ 

### Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
DOC removal	97 %	19 d
oxygen depletion	0 %	30 d

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	0.64 (pH value: 7, 20 °C) (ECHA)
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### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption 1.856 (ECHA) coefficient

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\ge 0,1\%$ .

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H3 Flammable liquids

### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### 14.1 UN number

UN RTDG	UN 1282
IMDG-Code	UN 1282
ICAO-TI	UN 1282
UN proper shipping name	
UN RTDG	PYRIDINE
IMDG-Code	PYRIDINE
ICAO-TI	Pyridine

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14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	
	UN RTDG	3
	IMDG-Code	3
	ICAO-TI	3
14.4	Packing group	
	UN RTDG	II
	IMDG-Code	II
	ICAO-TI	II
14.5	Environmental hazards	non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dan- gerous goods regulations
14.6	Special precautions for user	

There is no additional information.

# 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

### 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)			
UN number	1282		
Class	3		
Packing group	II		
Danger label(s)	3		
Special provisions (SP)	- UN RTDG		
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2 UN RTDG		
Limited quantities (LQ)	1 L UN RTDG		
Emergency Action Code	2WE		
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	(IMDG) - Additional information		
Proper shipping name	PYRIDINE		
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1282, PYRIDINE, 3, II, 17°C c.c.		
Marine pollutant	-		
Danger label(s)	3		
Special provisions (SP)	-		
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2		

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Limited quantities (LQ)	1 L
EmS	F-E, S-D
Stowage category	В
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICA	O-IATA/DGR) - Additional information
Proper shipping name	Pyridine
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1282, Pyridine, 3, II
Danger label(s)	3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2
Limited quantities (LQ)	1 L

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**15.1** Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture There is no additional information.

### National regulations(Australia)

### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

### **Other information**

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

### **National inventories**

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

Legend AIIC

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

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DSL ECSI IECSC INSQ KECI NCI NZIOC PICCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS) Domestic Substances List (DSL) EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP) Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China National Inventory of Chemical Substances Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory National Chemical Inventory New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) REACH registered substances Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory Toxic Substance Control Act
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety- relev- ant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Na- tions
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LEL	Lower explosion limit (LEL)
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	Parts per million
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UEL	Upper explosion limit (UEL)
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.