undertaking

1.1

Article number	T901
CAS number	67-66-3
Alternative name(s)	Chloroform

Alternative name(s)

Identification of the substance

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

Relevant identified uses:	Laboratory chemical Laboratory and analytical use
Uses advised against:	Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feeding- stuffs.

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

%, stabilized

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

Classification of the substance or mixture 2.1

Classification acc. to GHS

Trichloromethane ROTISOLV® Pestilyse® ≥99,8 %, stabilized

article number: T901 Version: GHS 4.0 en Replaces version of: 2022-12-20 Version: (GHS 3)

Product identifier

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

date of compilation: 2018-08-22 Revision: 2024-03-04

Trichloromethane ROTISOLV® Pestilyse® ≥99,8



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trichloromethane ROTISOLV® Pestilyse® ≥99,8 %, stabilized

article number: **T901**

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	3	Acute Tox. 3	H331
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Skin Irrit. 2	H315
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2	Eye Irrit. 2	H319
3.6	Carcinogenicity	2	Carc. 2	H351
3.7	Reproductive toxicity	2	Repr. 2	H361d
3.9	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	1	STOT RE 1	H372

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects Delayed or immediate effects can be expected after short or long-term exposure.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling

Signal word Danger

Pictograms

GHS06, GHS08



Hazard statements

H302 H315	Harmful if swallowed Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs (liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated expos- ure

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P260Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/sprayP280Wear protective gloves

Precautionary statements - response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfort-
	able for breathing
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact
	lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P311	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Precautionary statements - storage

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P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary statements - disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

For professional users only

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	Trichloromethane
Molecular formula	CHCl ₃
Molar mass	119.4 ^g / _{mol}
CAS No	67-66-3

To stabilise:

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%
Ethanol	CAS No 64-17-5	< 2.5

Remarks

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Self-protection of the first aider.

Following inhalation

Call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

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.

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Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation, Cough, Dyspnoea, Spasms, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Vertigo, Dizziness, Unconsciousness, Loss of righting reflex, and ataxia

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

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 (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Hydrogen chloride (HCl), Hydrogen halides (HX)

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. Provide adequate ventilation.

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.

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article number: T901

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.

Reference to other sections 6.4

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**

Use extractor hood (laboratory). Avoid exposure. When not in use, keep containers tightly closed.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Store locked up.

Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted.

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

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	chloroform (tri- chloromethane)	67-66-3	WES	2	10					Н	WES

Notation

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Absorbed through the skin Ceilina-C

- н STEL
 - Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15minute period (unless otherwise specified)

Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 TWA hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)



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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 ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects			
DNEL	333 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects			
DNEL	2.5 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects			
DNEL	0.94 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects			

Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels								
End- point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental com- partment	Exposure time				
PNEC	0.146 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.015 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.048 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.45 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.09 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)				
PNEC	0.56 ^{mg} / _{kg}	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.

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.

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- type of material
- FKM (fluoro rubber)
- material thickness
- ≥0,4 mm
- breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

other protection measures

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

Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: AX (gas filters and combined filters against low-boiling point organic compounds, 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	characteristic
Odour threshold	85 – 202 ppm
Melting point/freezing point	-63 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	61 °C at 1,013 hPa
Flammability	non-combustible
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined
Flash point	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	not determined
Kinematic viscosity	0.38 ^{mm²} / _s at 20 °C
Dynamic viscosity	0.56 mPa s at 20 °C
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	8.7 ^g / _l at 23 °C (ECHA)

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Partition coefficient	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	1.97 (25 °C) (Experimental data)
Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC)	1.8 – 2.6 (ECHA)
Vapour pressure	211 hPa at 20 °C
Density and/or relative density	
Density	1.48 ^g / _{cm³} at 20 °C
Relative vapour density	4.25 (air = 1)
Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
Other safety parameters	
Oxidising properties	none
Other information	
Information with regard to physical hazard classes:	hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant
Other safety characteristics:	There is no additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

9.2

This material is not reactive under normal ambient conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser, Acetone, Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metal, Mineral acids, Strong alkali, Metal powder, Nitro compound, Peroxides, => Explosive properties

10.4 Conditions to avoid

There are no specific conditions known which have to be avoided.

10.5 Incompatible materials

different plastics, Rubber articles, Light metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Classification acc. to GHS

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed. Toxic if inhaled.

Acute toxicity

Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	908 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat		ECHA

Acute toxicity of components

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species
Ethanol	64-17-5	oral	LD50	10,470 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat
Ethanol	64-17-5	inhalation: va- pour	LC50	124.7 ^{mg} / _l /4h	rat

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

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazard category	Target organ	Exposure route
1	liver	if exposed
1	kidney	if exposed

Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

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Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

• If swallowed

vomiting, nausea

• If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

• If inhaled

vertigo, dizziness, deficits in perception and coordination, reaction time, or sleepiness, loss of righting reflex, and ataxia, cough, headache, poisoning effect on central nervous system can cause convulsions, laboured breathing and loss of consciousness

• If on skin

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dermatitis (skin inflammation), causes skin irritation

• Other information

none

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

Harmful to aquatic life.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)						
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time		
EC50	152.5 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h		
ErC50	13.3 ^{mg} / _l	algae	ECHA	72 h		

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components						
Name of sub- stance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time	
Ethanol	64-17-5	LC50	15,400 ^{mg} / _l	fish	96 h	
Ethanol	64-17-5	EC50	>10,000 ^{mg} /l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h	
Ethanol	64-17-5	ErC50	22,000 ^{mg} / _l	algae	96 h	

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	0.48 ^{mg} / _l	microorganisms	ECHA	24 h

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Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components						
Name of sub- stance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time	
Ethanol	64-17-5	LC50	1,806 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	10 d	
Ethanol	64-17-5	ErC50	675 ^{mg} / _l	algae	4 d	

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.134 ^{mg}/_{mg} Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 0.3686 ^{mg}/_{mg}

Biodegradation

Not readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability					
Process	Degradation rate	Time			
biotic/abiotic	0 %	14 d			

Degradability of components

Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degrada- tion rate	Time	Method	Source
Ethanol	64-17-5	biotic/abiotic	94 %	d		
Ethanol	64-17-5	oxygen deple- tion	69 %	5 d		ECHA
Ethanol	64-17-5	oxygen deple- tion	84 %	10 d		ECHA
Ethanol	64-17-5	oxygen deple- tion	97 %	20 d		ECHA

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)			25 °C) (Experimental data)	
Bioaccumulative potential of components				
Name of substance CAS No BC		BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
Ethanol	64-17-5		-0.31	0.6211

12.4 Mobility in soil

Henry's law constant	14,084 ^{Pa m³} / _{mol}
The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient	1.8 – 2.6 (ECHA)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

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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

H6.1Poisonous (Acute)H11Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

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 1888
	IMDG-Code	UN 1888
	ICAO-TI	UN 1888
14.2	UN proper shipping name	
	UN RTDG	CHLOROFORM
	IMDG-Code	CHLOROFORM
	ICAO-TI	Chloroform
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	
	UN RTDG	6.1
	IMDG-Code	6.1
	ICAO-TI	6.1
14.4	Packing group	

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article	number:	T901

article	article number: 1901		
	UN RTDG	III	
	IMDG-Code	III	
	ICAO-TI	III	
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	5	
	The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.		
14.8	Information for each of the UN Model Regulation	ons	
	Transport informationNational regulationsAdd	itional information(UN RTDG)	
	UN number	1888	
	Class	6.1	
	Packing group	III	
	Danger label(s)	6.1	
	Special provisions (SP)	- UN RTDG	
	Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1 UN RTDG	
	Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L UN RTDG	
	Emergency Action Code	2Z	
	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	(IMDG) - Additional information	
	Proper shipping name	CHLOROFORM	
	Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1888, CHLOROFORM, 6.1, III	
	Marine pollutant	-	
	Danger label(s)	6.1	
	Special provisions (SP)	-	
	Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1	
	Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L	
	EmS	F-A, S-A	
	Stowage category	A	
	Segregation group	10 - Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons	

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International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information		
Proper shipping name	Chloroform	
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1888, Chloroform, 6.1, III	
Danger label(s)	6.1	
Excepted quantities (EQ) E1		
Limited quantities (LQ)	2 L	
Danger label(s)	6.1 E1	

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
TR	CICR	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

Legend AIIČ

CICR

DSL ECSI

IECSC

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS) CSCL-ENCS

Environ Existing and the content and a balances (CSCE Ences), EC Substances List (DSL) EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP) Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China



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Legend	
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
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
2.2		Hazard statements: change in the listing (table)	yes
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	
BCF	Bioconcentration factor	
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)	
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value	
COD	Chemical oxygen demand	
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)	

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
log KOW	n-Octanol/water
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
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
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs (liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Disclaimer

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