Printing date 28.02.2025 Version number 3 Revision: 28.02.2025

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

· 1.1 Product identifier

· Trade name: Phenol:Chloroform 1:1 ph6.7-8.0

· Product Code: 40-1210-01, 40-1210-04

- · Registration number Mixture
- · 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
- · Product category PC21 Laboratory chemicals
- · Application of the substance / the mixture Laboratory reagent
- · Uses advised against

Any use carrying a risk of direct contact with eyes/skin where workers are exposed without adequate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Any use involving aerosol formation or vapour release in excess of the assigned Workplace Exposure Limit where workers are exposed without suitable Respiratory Protective Equipment.

Processes involving extreme heat use advised against.

Processes involving the use of incompatible substances - refer to section 10.

Processes where workers who may be pregnant or breastfeeding could potentially come into direct contact with the undiluted product.

The product is stictly intended for industrial or professional use only.

- · 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
- · Supplier:

Severn Biotech Ltd.

Unit 2,

Park Lane,

Kidderminster,

Worcestershire.

DY11 6TJ

UK

Tel: 0044 1562 825286 Fax: 0044 1562 825284

email: info@severnbiotech.com

- $\cdot \ \textbf{Further information obtainable from:} \ \textbf{Product safety department.}$
- · 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Members of the public seeking specific information on poisons should contact:

In England and Wales: NHS 111 - dial 111

In Scotland: NHS 24 - dial 111

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- · 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
- · Classification according to GB-CLP

Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

Acute Tox. 3 H331 Toxic if inhaled.

Skin Corr. 1B H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Muta. 2 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carc. 2 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Repr. 2 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT RE 1 H372 Causes damage to the central nervous system, the kidneys, the liver and the respiratory system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

· 2.2 Label elements

· Labelling according to GB-CLP The product is classified and labelled according to the GB CLP regulation.

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Safety data sheet according to UK REACH (SI 2020/1577) as amended

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Trade name: Phenol:Chloroform 1:1 ph6.7-8.0

· Hazard pictograms





GHS05 GHS06 GHS08

· Signal word Danger

· Hazard-determining components of labelling:

phenol

Chloroform

· Hazard statements

H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to the central nervous system, the kidneys, the liver and the respiratory system

through prolonged or repeated exposure.

· Precautionary statements

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water [or shower].

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

· Additional information:

For use in industrial installations only.

- · 2.3 Other hazards
- · Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- PBT: Not applicable.vPvB: Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

· 3.2 Mixtures

· Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

· Dangerous components:		
CAS: 67-66-3 EINECS: 200-663-8 Index number: 602-006-00-4 Reg.nr.: 01-2119486657-20-XXXX	Chloroform Acute Tox. 3, H331; Carc. 2, H351; Repr. 2, H361d; STOT RE 1, H372; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE: LC50/4 h inhalative: 3 mg/l	25 – 50%
CAS: 108-95-2 EINECS: 203-632-7 Index number: 604-001-00-2 Reg.nr.: 01-2119471329-32-XXXX	phenol Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Acute Tox. 3, H331; Muta. 2, H341; STOT RE 2, H373; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 ATE: LC50/4 h inhalative: 0.5 mg/l Specific concentration limits: Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C≥3 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 1 % ≤ C < 3 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 1 % ≤ C < 3 %	25 – 50%

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· Additional information: For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

· 4.1 Description of first aid measures

· General information:

Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

Remove breathing equipment only after contaminated clothing have been completely removed.

In case of irregular breathing or respiratory arrest provide artificial respiration.

Personal protection for the First Aider.

In all cases of significant exposure the patient should be transferred to a hospital as soon as possible.

· After inhalation:

In case of inhalation:

- Provide fresh air.
- In case of breathing difficulties administer oxygen.
- No mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose resuscitation. Use respiratory bag or oxygen resuscitation apparatus.
- Do not leave patient unattended.

In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.

· After skin contact:

Continuously rinse the affected parts of the body with polyethylene glycol (e.g. Lutrol) or with plenty of water, followed by washing with olive oil or edible oil (to remove the phenol component).

Take to a hospital immediately.

· After eye contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses.

Seek immediate medical advice.

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

· After swallowing:

Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately.

If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

· Information for doctor:

Contains Chloroform and Phenol.

No specific antidote therapy for phenol poisoning is known. Therefore it is important to remove the phenol completely from the body surface and out of the body as quickly as possible, and in the case of inhalation prophylactic treatment to prevent pulmonal oedema is of great importance.

Phenol causes strong caustic burns of the skin and mucous membranes due to its protein degenerating action. The skin initially discolours white, later red. After initial pain, local anaesthesia appears.

Absortive poisoning by large amounts of phenol is possible also through small affected skin regions and quickly leads to paralysis of the central nervous system as well as strong depression of the body temperature.

Inhaling phenol vapours can lead to damage of the bronchial system and pulmonary oedema. Systemic damage to kidneys, liver and heart as well as neuropsychiatric disturbances are produced.

Treatment:

Thoroughly clean the wetted skin areas, if possible with polyethylene glycol (e.g. polyethylene glycol 300).

In case of eye contact, rinse copiously with water, in case of burns rinse continuously with water as far as possible and take to an eye specialist or eye clinic.

In case of inhalation, to prevent pulmonary oedema, initiate inhalative cortisone therapy as early as possible (e.g. every 10 minutes 5 strokes of a cortisone containing aerosol dosing spray); administer codeine against dry coughing.

In case of commencing or manifested pulmonary oedema, systemic administration of cortisone.

Caution: A low symptom or symptom-free interval is possible.

If swallowed, gastric lavage after intubation, activated charcoal, saline laxative.

Do not administer catecholamines (because of the cardiac effect caused by the product).

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

No further relevant information available.

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

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

· 5.1 Extinguishing media

· Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

- · For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: Water with full jet
- · 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Corrosive liquid.

Toxic.

Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.

In case of fire, the following can be released:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

Chlorine compounds

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Phosgene gas

· 5.3 Advice for firefighters

· Protective equipment:

Wear fully protective suit.

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases.

Decontaminate protective clothing prior to removal.

· Additional information

Cool endangered receptacles with water spray.

Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

Absorb gas/vapours with water spray.

Depending on wind direction, warn people of danger of inhalation, close doors and windows and get ventilation stopped. Approach from upwind.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

· 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Remove persons from danger area.

Vapours are heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in confined spaces.

· 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to penetrate the ground/soil.

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water course.

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

· 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g.sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

• 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Restrict the quantity stored at the work place.

Avoid direct contact (skin/eye contact, ingestion and/or inhalation of fume/mist/dust) with the product in the undiluted form.

Safety showers and eye wash facilities should be available at the work area.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Open and handle receptacle with care.

Prevent formation of aerosols.

Welding and other hot work operations in the work area must only be permitted under supervision.

The product must only be handled by authorised, trained and experienced professionals under strictly controlled conditions.

A first-aider must be in attendance whilst this product is being handled.

All area first-aiders must have been provided with specialist training in the treatment required for potential incidents involving this product.

- · Information about fire and explosion protection: Keep respiratory protective device available.
- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- · Storage:
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Prevent any seepage into the ground.

Store only in the original receptacle.

· Information about storage in one common storage facility:

Store away from oxidising agents.

Store away from foodstuffs.

Store away from metals.

Do not store together with textiles.

· Further information about storage conditions:

Store under lock and key and with access restricted to technical experts or their assistants only.

Protect from frost.

Keep container tightly sealed.

Store in a bunded area.

- · Storage class: 6.1 A
- · 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

· 8.1 Control parameters

· Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:
CAS: 67-66-3 Chloroform

WEL Long-term value: 9.9 mg/m³, 2 ppm Sk

CAS: 108-95-2 phenol

WEL Short-term value: 16 mg/m³, 4 ppm Long-term value: 7.8 mg/m³, 2 ppm Sk

· DNELs

CAC. CT (C 2 Chlamafa

CAS: 0/-0	CAS: 67-66-3 Chiorotorm	
Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	2.86 mg/kg bw/day (worker)
Inhalative	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/m³ (worker)
	Short-term systemic effects	5 mg/m³ (worker)
	Long-term local effects	2.5 mg/m³ (worker)
	Short-term local effects	5 mg/m³ (worker)

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Trade name: Phenol:Chloroform 1:1 ph6.7-8.0

			(Contd. of page
CAS: 108-	95-2 phenol		
Oral	Long-term systemic eff	fects	500 μg/kg bw/day (general population)
Dermal	Long-term systemic eff	fects	0.5 mg/kg bw/day (general population)
			1.23 mg/kg bw/day (worker)
Inhalative	Long-term systemic eff	fects	0.452 mg/m³ (general population)
			8 mg/m³ (worker)
	Short-term local effect	S	16 mg/m³ (worker)
· PNECs			
CAS: 67-6	66-3 Chloroform		
Freshwater		146	µg/L
Marine wa	ter	15 μ	g/L
Sewage Tr	eatment Plant	48 μ	g/L
Sediment (freshwater)	450	μg/kg
		90 μ	g/kg
Soil 560		560	μg/kg
CAS: 108-	95-2 phenol		
Freshwater		7.7 <u>j</u>	ug/L
Freshwater - Intermittent releases 31 µg		31 μ	g/L
Marine water 770 i		770	ng/L
Sewage Tr	eatment Plant	2.1 mg/L	
Sediment (freshwater) 91.5 µ		91.5	μg/kg
Sediment (marine water)	9.15 μg/kg	
Soil		136 μg/kg	

- · Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.
- · 8.2 Exposure controls
- · Appropriate engineering controls

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

- · Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment
- · General protective and hygienic measures:

Pregnant women should strictly avoid inhalation or skin contact.

Do not eat, drink, smoke or sniff while working.

Storing food in the working area is prohibited.

Ensure that washing facilities are available at the work place.

A safe system of work must be formulated and followed to ensure safe working with this product. Relevant workers must receive suitable and sufficient training and supervision.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Take note of assigned Workplace Exposure Limits.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Store protective clothing separately.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Do not inhale gases / fumes / aerosols.

· Respiratory protection:

Use suitable respiratory protective device in case of insufficient ventilation.

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

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· Hand protection

(Contd. of page 6)



Protective gloves.

Use gloves tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN374 (EU).

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· Material of gloves

Neoprene gloves

PVC gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

· Penetration time of glove material

Break-through time: >75 minutes

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

· Not suitable are gloves made of the following materials:

Leather gloves

Textile gloves.

· Eye/face protection



Face protection.



Tightly sealed goggles conforming to EN166.

Use visor in combination with goggles.

· Body protection:



Impervious protective clothing

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by the product. Suitable protective equipment may include: Chemical resistant boots, Chemical resistant apron, Full chemical protective suit with a hood, Chemical protective suit consisting of a jacket and trousers. The jacket should be buttoned up to the neck, sleeves sealed at the gloves, and trouser legs worn outside the boots. These precautions are required to prevent the clothing from accidentally trapping product against the skin.

Undetermined.

- Environmental exposure controls Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.
- \cdot $\mbox{\bf Risk}$ management measures The operators shall be instructed adequately.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- · 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
- · General Information

· Melting point/freezing point:

Physical stateColour:LiquidLight vellow

• Odour: Characteristic
• Odour threshold: 0.04ppm (phenol)

· Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

range Undetermined.

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	(Contd. of page
Flammability	Not applicable.
Lower and upper explosion limit	••
Lower:	1.3 Vol %
Upper:	9.5 Vol %
Flash point:	82 °C
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
рН	Not determined.
Viscosity:	
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined.
Dynamic:	Not determined.
Solubility	1 tot determined.
water:	Slightly soluble.
	Not determined.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	210 hPa
Vapour pressure at 20 °C:	210 IIPa
Density and/or relative density	1.05 . /3
Density at 20 °C:	1.25 g/cm ³
Relative density	Not determined.
Vapour density	Not determined.
9.2 Other information	NOTE: The physical data presented above are typic
	values and should not be construed as a specification.
Appearance:	, and a should not be compared as a specification
Form:	Fluid
Important information on protection of health an	
environment, and on safety.	u
Ignition temperature:	Product is not self-igniting.
Explosive properties:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
Solvent content:	r roduct does not present an expression nazard.
	50 00 07
VOC (EC)	50.00 %
Change in condition	NT-4 1-4
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Information with regard to physical hazard classe	
Explosives	Void
Flammable gases	Void
Aerosols	Void
Oxidising gases	Void
Gases under pressure	Void
Flammable liquids	Void
Flammable solids	Void
Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Void
Pyrophoric liquids	Void
Pyrophoric solids	Void
Self-heating substances and mixtures	Void
Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable	
gases in contact with water	Void
Oxidising liquids	Void
· Oxidising nquius · Oxidising solids	Void
· Oxidising solids · Organic peroxides	Void
Corrosive to metals	Void
Desensitised explosives	Void

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- \cdot 10.1 Reactivity No further relevant information available.
- 10.2 Chemical stability
 Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

Residue upon drying will decompose on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive gases.

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· 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with aldehydes.

Reacts with isocyanates.

Reacts with oxidising agents.

Reacts with Friedel-Crafts catalysts.

- · 10.4 Conditions to avoid Heat and static discharge.
- · 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong acids and oxidising agents

Strong bases.

Finely powdered metals.

Substances specifically listed in section 10.3 as incompatible.

· 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

Hydrogen chloride (HCl)

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Phosgene

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

- · 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- · Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

Toxic if inhaled.

· LD/LC50	· LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:		
ATE (Acu	ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimates)		
Oral	LD50	519.44 mg/kg (rat)	
Dermal	LD50	1,320 mg/kg (rat)	
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	0.8571 mg/l	

CAS: 67-66-3 Chloroform			
Oral	LD50	1,100 mg/kg (rat)	
Dermal	LD50	> 4,000 mg/kg (rat)	

CAS: 108-95-2 phenol

Oral	LD50	340 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	660 mg/kg (rat)

- · Primary irritant effect:
- Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

· Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eve damage.

- · Respiratory or skin sensitisation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

· Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

· Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

- · STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- $\cdot \, STOT\text{-}repeated \, exposure \,$

Causes damage to the central nervous system, the kidneys, the liver and the respiratory system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

- · Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Subacute to chronic toxicity:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys.

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Trade name: Phenol:Chloroform 1:1 ph6.7-8.0

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· Additional toxicological information:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

Swallowing will lead to a strong caustic effect on mouth and throat and to the danger of perforation of oesophagus and stomach.

Inhalation may cause lung oedema, but only after initial corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways have become manifest. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

· 11.2 Information on other hazards

· Endocrine disrupting properties

None of the ingredients are listed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

· 12.1 Toxicity

· Aquatic toxicity:

CAS: 67-66-3 Chloroform

EC50 (96 h) 353 mg/l (Bacteria)

CAS: 108-95-2 phenol

EC50 (96 h) 3.1 mg/l (Bacteria)

- 12.2 Persistence and degradability No further relevant information available.
- 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Product is not expected to bioaccumulate.
- 12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- · 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · PBT: Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.
- · 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

- · 12.7 Other adverse effects
- · Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised.

Water hazard class 3 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): extremely hazardous for water

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system, even in small quantities.

Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

· 13.1 Waste treatment methods

· Recommendation

Recommended Hierarchy of Controls:

- Minimise waste;
- Reuse if not contaminated;
- Recycle, if possible; or
- Safe disposal (if all else fails).

 $Must \ not \ be \ disposed \ together \ with \ household \ garbage. \ Do \ not \ allow \ product \ to \ reach \ sewage \ system.$

Contact waste processors for recycling information.

Used, degraded or contaminated product may be classified as hazardous waste. Anyone classifying hazardous waste and determining its fate must be qualified in accordance with state and international legislation.

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- · Uncleaned packaging:
- · Recommendation:

Container remains hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Containers, even those that are "empty," may contain residues that can develop flammable and/or hazardous vapours upon heating. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

Do not mix with other waste streams.

14.1 UN number or ID number	
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	UN2810
14.2 UN proper shipping name	
ADR/RID/ADN	UN2810 TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.C
IMDG, IATA	(PHENOL, CHLOROFORM) TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENO
MDO, IAIA	CHLOROFORM)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR/RID/ADN	
6/	
Class	6.1 (T1) Toxic substances.
Label	6.1
IMDG, IATA	
Class	6.1 Toxic substances.
Label	6.1
14.4 Packing group	***
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	II
14.5 Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant:	No
<u> </u>	
14.6 Special precautions for user Hazard identification number (Kemler code):	Warning: Toxic substances.
Hazchem Code:	2X
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A
Segregation groups	(SGG10) Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons
Stowers Cotorowy	B SW2 Clear of living quarters.
Stowage Code	5 11 4 CICAL OF HAIRE MUALICIS.
Stowage Code	* *
Stowage Code 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IM	0
Stowage Code 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IM instruments	* *
Stowage Code 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IM	0

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Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E4 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 1 ml
_	Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml
Fransport category	2
Funnel restriction code	D/E
IMDG	
Limited quantities (LQ)	100 ml
Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E4
	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 1 ml
	Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml
UN "Model Regulation":	UN 2810 TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHENOL, CHLOROFORM), 6.1, II
	(FRENOL, CREOKOFORM), 6.1, II

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- · 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- · Poisons Act
- · Regulated explosives precursors

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Regulated poisons

CAS: 108-95-2 phenol Listed

· Reportable explosives precursors

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Reportable poisons

- · Control Of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)
 · Named dangerous substances ANNEX I None of the ingredients are listed.
- · COMAH category H2

CAS: 108-95-2 phenol

- · Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements 50 t
- Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements 200 t
- · 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

This Safety Data Sheet is in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Article 31 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

· Relevant phrases

- H301 Toxic if swallowed.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H331 Toxic if inhaled.
- H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Safety data sheet according to UK REACH (SI 2020/1577) as amended

Printing date 28.02.2025 Version number 3 Revision: 28.02.2025

Trade name: Phenol:Chloroform 1:1 ph6.7-8.0

· Training hints

This product should only be handled by workers who have received sufficient training in the safe handling and use of chemical products.

· Department issuing SDS: Product safety department.

· Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (UK REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (UK REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

ATE: Acute toxicity estimate values

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4

Acute Tox. 3: Acute toxicity – Category 3

Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1B

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 1

Eye Irrit. 2: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2

Muta. 2: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 2

Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Repr. 2: Reproductive toxicity – Category 2

STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1

STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2

* Data compared to the previous version altered.

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