



## Trihalomethanes Mixture

### High-Purity Standards

Catalogue number: THM-HM4C

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	Trihalomethanes Mixture
Synonyms	THM-HM4C
Other means of identification	THM-HM4C

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	High-Purity Standards
Address	PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States
Telephone	843-767-7900
Fax	843-767-7906
Website	highpuritystandards.com
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number



Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 2
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

**P201** Obtain special instructions before use.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P308+P313** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-56-1	balance	<u>methanol</u>
75-27-4	0.2	<u>bromodichloromethane</u>
75-25-2	0.2	<u>bromoform</u>
67-66-3	0.2	<u>chloroform</u>
124-48-1	0.2	<u> dibromochloromethane</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 meq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

Continued...

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

### SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li><li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li><li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li><li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li></ul> Combustion products include:

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li><li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li><li>▶ Wipe up.</li><li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li></ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li><li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li><li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li><li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li><li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li><li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</li><li>▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li><li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li><li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li><li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li><li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li><li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li></ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li><li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li><li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li><li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li><li>▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b></li><li>▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.</li><li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li><li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li><li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li><li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li><li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li></ul>
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## Trihalomethanes Mixture

### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

#### Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	methanol	Methyl alcohol	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 ppm	Not Available	[skin]
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methanol	Carbinol, Columbian spirits, Methanol, Pyroligneous spirit, Wood alcohol, Wood naphtha, Wood spirit	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm	250 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea; BEI
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methanol	Methanol	200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	bromoform	Bromoform	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 0.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	[skin]
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bromoform	Methyl tribromide, Tribromomethane	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 0.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Liver dam; URT & eye irr
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	bromoform	Bromoform	0.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	chloroform	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	10 ppm	9.78 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Ca See Appendix A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chloroform	Methane trichloride, Trichloromethane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Liver & embryo/fetal dam; CNS impair
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chloroform	Chloroform	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methanol	Methyl alcohol; (Methanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bromodichloromethane	Bromodichloromethane	1.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	85 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
bromoform	Bromoform; (Tribromomethane)	1.5 ppm	6.8 ppm	41 ppm
chloroform	Chloroform	2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
dibromochloromethane	Dibromochloromethane; (Chlorodibromomethane)	1.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	12 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	73 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methanol	25,000 ppm	6,000 ppm
bromodichloromethane	Not Available	Not Available
bromoform	Unknown ppm	850 ppm
chloroform	1,000 ppm	500 ppm
dibromochloromethane	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

controls	<p>effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.</li> <li>▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.</li> <li>▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.</li> <li>▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited.</li> <li>▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.</li> <li>▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</li> <li>▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.</li> <li>▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.</li> </ul>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical 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.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>• chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>• glove thickness and</li> <li>• dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>• Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>• Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>• Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and</li> </ul>

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ continuous-air supplied hood.</li> <li>▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CC/INFO]</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

<b>Trihalomethanes Mixture</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>methanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
<b>bromodichloromethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 430 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>bromoform</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 933 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>chloroform</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 148 mg
		Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h(open)-mild
<b>dibromochloromethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 370 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>BROMODICHLOROMETHANE</b>	Changes in circulation in brain and coverings, somnolence, tremor, ataxia, antipsychotic behaviour, fatty liver degeneration, liver changes, haemorrhage recorded.
<b>BROMOFORM</b>	Changes in circulation, lachrymation, somnolence, ataxia, antipsychotic behaviour, respiratory tract tumours, fatty liver degeneration, haemorrhage recorded.
<b>METHANOL &amp; CHLOROFORM</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>BROMODICHLOROMETHANE &amp; DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
<b>BROMODICHLOROMETHANE &amp; CHLOROFORM</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>BROMODICHLOROMETHANE &amp; CHLOROFORM</b>	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.
<b>BROMOFORM &amp; DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE</b>	Bromoform and dibromochloromethane are readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and may also be absorbed through the airways and skin.
<b>BROMOFORM &amp; DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☐	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐



## Trihalomethanes Mixture

Mutagenicity



Aspiration Hazard



Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 - Data available to make classification  
 - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Trihalomethanes Mixture	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

methanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10000mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0246708mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	4

bromodichloromethane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	53.591mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	180.111mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	12.741mg/L	3

bromoform	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	7.1mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.3mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Fish	7.1mg/L	5
	NOEC	96	Fish	2.9mg/L	4

chloroform	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=3mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=29mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=13.3mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.61mg/L	4
	NOEC	6480	Fish	0.151mg/L	2

dibromochloromethane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	58.566mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	190.611mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	13.952mg/L	3

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. MET1 (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methanol	LOW	LOW
bromodichloromethane	HIGH	HIGH
bromoform	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 541.21 days)
chloroform	HIGH (Half-life = 1800 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 259.63 days)
dibromochloromethane	HIGH (Half-life = 180 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 427.17 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
bromodichloromethane	LOW (LogKOW = 2)

Continued...



## Trihalomethanes Mixture

bromoform	LOW (BCF = 21)
chloroform	LOW (BCF = 13)
dibromochloromethane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.16)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
bromodichloromethane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
bromoform	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
chloroform	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
dibromochloromethane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction</li> <li>Reuse</li> <li>Recycling</li> <li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.</p> <p>Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

	 
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

### Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1230								
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Methanol								
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>6.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1	ERG Code	3L		
ICAO/IATA Class	3								
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1								
ERG Code	3L								
<b>Packing group</b>	II								
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable								
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A104A113</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>364</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>352</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A104A113	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	352
Special provisions	A104A113								
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364								
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L								
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	352								

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1230						
UN proper shipping name	METHANOL						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>6.1</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	6.1		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subrisk	6.1						
Packing group	II						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E, S-D</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>279</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>1 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E, S-D	Special provisions	279	Limited Quantities	1 L
EMS Number	F-E, S-D						
Special provisions	279						
Limited Quantities	1 L						

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## METHANOL(67-56-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## BROMODICHLOROMETHANE(75-27-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

## BROMOFORM(75-25-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

**CHLOROFORM(67-66-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHH/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California OEHH/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

**DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE(124-48-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values	US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Immediate (acute) health hazard	No
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	Yes
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Methanol	5000	2270
Dichlorobromomethane	5000	2270
Bromoform	100	45.4
Chloroform	10	4.54
Chlorodibromomethane	100	45.4

## Trihalomethanes Mixture

### State Regulations

#### US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

#### US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Methanol, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
Canada - DSL	N (dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
Canada - NDSL	N (methanol; bromoform; chloroform)
China - IECSC	N (dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (methanol; dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
Korea - KECI	N (dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (dibromochloromethane)
Philippines - PICCS	N (dibromochloromethane; bromodichloromethane)
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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