

Infosafe No™ 1CH8W	Issue Date : November 2021	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name **TETRAHYDROFURAN**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	TETRAHYDROFURAN		
Company Name	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)		
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia		
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000		
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)		
E-mail Address	www.chemsupply.com.au		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Solvent for natural and synthetic resins, particularly vinyls, in top coating solutions, polymer coatings, cellophane, protective coatings, adhesives, magnetic tapes and printing inks, fat oils, unvulcanised rubber, in histological techniques, for production of tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead, butyrolactone, succinic acid, 1,4-butanediol diacetate, and adipic acid, Grignard reactions, lithium aluminium hydride reductions and polymerisations, chemical intermediate, monomer and laboratory reagent.		
Other Names	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>	
	Diethylene oxide, Tetramethylene oxide, THF		
	TETRAHYDROFURAN AR, stabilised with BHT	TA011	
Other Information	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.		

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. AUH019 May form explosive peroxides
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



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Precautionary statement – Prevention	<p>P201 Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</p> <p>P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.</p> <p>P233 Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.</p> <p>P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment.</p> <p>P242 Use only non-sparking tools.</p> <p>P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</p> <p>P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p> <p>P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.</p>
Precautionary statement – Response	<p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p> <p>P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction.</p>
Precautionary statement – Storage	<p>P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p>
Precautionary statement – Disposal	<p>P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.</p>

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Explosive peroxides, which may detonate or ignite spontaneously, emits toxic fumes (carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide), irritating vapour.
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Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Product has a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. The liquid is lighter than water. Vapour is heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Handling and Storage	Prolonged storage and prolonged exposure to air and light may form unstable explosive peroxides, which may detonate when they become concentrated by evaporation or distillation, are combined with other compounds resulting in an explosive mixture or are disturbed by heat, shock, or friction, unless it is inhibited against peroxide formation. Store only if stabilized. Do not allow to evaporate or distill to near dryness unless absence of peroxides has been shown. Regularly check inhibitor levels to maintain peroxide levels below 1%. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically and before distillation for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light and be protected from ignition sources. Addition of appropriate reducing agents will lessen peroxide formation. Peroxides can be removed by treatment with strong ferrous sulfate solution made slightly acidic with sodium bisulfite. Distillation or alkali treatment of stabilized tetrahydrofuran removes the involatile anti-oxidant, and the solvent must be restabilized or stored under nitrogen to prevent formation during storage, which should not exceed a few days duration in the absence of stabilizer.
Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents. Protect against physical damage. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Always handle in an efficient fume

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	hood or equivalent system. Use areas should be No Smoking areas. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging, circulation or handling. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness unless absence of peroxides has been shown. Care should be taken to remove any peroxides present before distilling to low volume. Peroxides can be removed by treatment with strong ferrous sulfate solution made slightly acidic with sodium bisulfite. Addition of appropriate reducing agents will lessen peroxide formation. Empty containers retain flammable product residue, (liquid and/or vapour), and can be dangerous and hazardous; observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. This product should be handled only by, or under the close supervision of, those properly qualified in the handling and use of potentially hazardous chemicals, who should take into account the fire, health and chemical hazard data.
	Store in original, tightly closed containers (preferably under nitrogen atmosphere/inert gas) when not in use. Store in dark glass bottles or steel drums. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, away from incompatible substances, light and any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in a segregated and approved flammables area. Store small containers in a standard flammable liquids storage room or cabinet when not in use. Larger drums (200l) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Protect against physical damage. Store protected from light, air and moisture. Separate from oxidizing materials, strong bases and metal halides. Store away from heat and all sources of ignition. Storage areas should be No Smoking areas. Containers should be bonded and grounded to avoid static sparks. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain flammable product residues (vapours, liquid); handle with care and observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.
Corrosiveness	Attacks some forms of plastic rubber and coatings.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).
Unsuitable Materials	Some forms of plastic, rubber and coatings, tin.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
	Tetrahydrofuran			295	100	
Other Exposure Information	These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Tetrahydrofuran (Safe Work Australia) of 295 mg/m ³ , (100 ppm). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Note: Absorption through skin may be a significant source of exposure.					
Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances					

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Respiratory Protection	at the source, or other methods. Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Water-white, colourless liquid.
Odour	Ethereal odour.
Melting Point	-108.5 °C
Boiling Point	65-66 °C
Solubility in Water	Soluble in all portions.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Miscible with alcohol, ketone, esters, ethers and hydrocarbons. Very soluble in acetone, benzene and chloroform.
Specific Gravity	0.8892 at 20 °C (water = 1)
Solubility in Fat	Yes
Vapour Pressure	173 hPa at 20 °C.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.5
Evaporation Rate	8 (butyl acetate = 1)
Odour Threshold	7.3-10.2 mg/m ³ (2.48-3.47 ppm) (recognition); 180 mg/m ³ (61.2 ppm) (distinct odour).
Viscosity	0.48-0.53 cP @ 20 °C
Volatile Component	100 % volume @ 21 °C

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Partition Coefficient:	Log P(o/w) = 0.45.
n-octanol/water	
Surface Tension	26.4 dynes/cm @ 25 °C.
Flash Point	-21.5 °C (Open Cup).
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	215 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.5%
Flammable Limits - Upper	12.4%
Explosion Properties	Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. May form explosive organic peroxides when exposed to air or light or with age. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
Molecular Weight	72.10
Dynamic Viscosity	0.5 mPa.s @ 20 °C
Saturated Vapour Concentration	17.3% at 20 °C; 19.1% at 20 °C (calculated).
Other Information	Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 2.9 mg/m ³ ; 1 mg/m ³ = 0.34 ppm at 25 °C; Refractive Index: 1.4050 @ 20 °C/D; Dielectric constant: 7.4 at 25 °C; Dipole moment: 1.75 debyes @ 25 °C; Critical Pressure: 5188 kPa (51.2 atm); Taste: Pungent taste.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable in closed containers with oxygen and light excluded. Distillation or evaporation can concentrate peroxides (if present) to create an explosion hazard.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, high temperatures, ignition sources (open flames, sparks, static discharge) (distant ignition possible), friction, shocks, mechanical impact, concentration by distillation, evaporating or drying (do not distill or dry if tests show more than 0.05% peroxide present), prolonged storage, incompatibles, light, air, moisture, humidity, confined spaces.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents, acids, oxygen, halogens, some metal halides, lithium-aluminium alloys, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, sodium tetrahydroaluminate, borane, sodium tetrahydroborate, acid halides, hydrides (e.g. calcium hydride + heat, sodium aluminium hydride), metals (e.g. tin), anhydrous chlorides (hafnium tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride, and zirconium tetrachloride), caustic alkalies (e.g. ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide), 2-aminophenol, solid ferrous sulfate + shaking and prolonged exposure to air and light, moisture, some forms of plastics, rubbers and coatings.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Explosive peroxides, which may detonate or ignite spontaneously, emits toxic fumes (carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide), irritating vapour.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts violently with air on standing, lithium aluminium hydride, potassium hydroxide, sodium aluminium hydride and sodium hydroxide. Reaction with strong oxidizing agents may ignite and be explosive. Addition of Br ₂ to tetrahydrofuran causes vigorous reaction with gas evolution, possibly photobromination of tetrahydrofuran. Any peroxides in the product can react violently with alkalies.

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Hazardous Polymerization Does not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 1650 mg/kg.

Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause sore throat and abdominal pain. May cause liver or kidney injury. May cause central nervous system depression.

Inhalation May cause respiratory irritation. When heated, material emits irritating vapours, causing irritation to the respiratory tract and other mucous membranes. Symptoms include coughing, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, dizziness or suffocation, abnormal liver function and loss of consciousness. THF is an anesthetic agent in high concentrations. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, possible fluid in the lungs, unconsciousness and coma. May cause liver, kidney or lung injury.

Skin Causes skin irritation. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain. May be absorbed through the skin. If absorbed, causes symptoms similar to those of inhalation. THF is not a skin sensitizer in animals. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

Eye Contact with eyes may cause serious irritation, redness, pain and possible eye burns. Vapours are highly irritating to the eyes. Contact may cause permanent eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation Not classified based on available information.

Skin Sensitisation Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure Not classified based on available information.

Chronic Effects Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting, dryness, cracking of skin, rash and dermatitis. Repeated or high exposures may cause kidney or liver damage; may affect the lungs. Narcotic in high concentrations.

Serious eye damage/irritation Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
H315 Causes skin irritation.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.

Persistence and degradability Abiotic degradation: air : Rapid degradation.
Biologic degradation: 39%/28 d (Closed bottle Test); Biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential log P(o/w): 0.45 (25 °C) (experimental). No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) < 1).

Acute Toxicity - Fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas): 2160 mg/l /96 h

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Acute Toxicity - Daphnia EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3485 mg/l /48 h.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.

U.N. Number 2056

UN proper shipping name TETRAHYDROFURAN

Transport hazard class(es) 3

Hazchem Code •2YE

Packing Group II

EPG Number 3A1

IERG Number 14D

Environmental Hazards Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**
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Empirical Formula C₄H₈O

**& Structural
Formula**

...End Of MSDS...

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