

Infosafe No™ 1CH83      Issue Date : November 2021      RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **TRICHLOROETHYLENE**

Classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

<b>GHS Product Identifier</b>	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	
<b>Company Name</b>	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)	
<b>Address</b>	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia	
<b>Telephone/Fax Number</b>	Tel: (08) 8440-2000	
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)	
<b>E-mail Address</b>	www.chemsupply.com.au	
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Vapour degreasing of metal parts in the automotive and metal industries; component of adhesives; solvent in paint-strippers, lubricants, paints, varnishes, pesticides, cold metal cleaners, rubbers and elastomers; low temperature heat-transfer medium; chemical intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals, flame retardant chemicals and insecticides; used in metal phosphatizing systems, textile processing, the production of polyvinyl chloride and aerospace operations and as a laboratory reagent. Its historical use in foods, beverages (decaffeination of coffee), pet foods, medicine, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics has been banned because of its toxicity.	
<b>Other Names</b>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
	TRICHLOROETHYLENE LR	TL039
	Ethylene trichloride	
	TRICHLOROETHYLENE TG	TT039

### 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

<b>GHS classification of the substance/mixture</b>	Carcinogenicity: Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (Central nervous system)
<b>Signal Word (s)</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard Statement (s)</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects. H350 May cause cancer.
<b>Pictogram (s)</b>	Health hazard, Exclamation mark



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<b>Precautionary statement – Prevention</b>	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
<b>Precautionary statement – Response</b>	P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Precautionary statement – Storage</b>	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Precautionary statement – Disposal</b>	P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	100 %

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
<b>Other Information</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion Products</b>	Hydrogen chloride gas, phosgene and other toxic and irritating compounds, such as chlorine and dichloroacetyl chloride.
<b>Specific Methods</b>	No limitations to the type of extinguishing media. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, foam or water spray - Do not use water jets. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2Z
<b>Decomposition Temp.</b>	>400 °C (in the presence of air) (however, avoid temperatures >130 °C.)

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**Precautions in connection with Fire** Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

## 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal Precautions** Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, nose, mouth.

**Personal Protection** Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

**Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages** Wear personal protection as described above. Prevent material from spreading by using a suitable absorbent eg. Paper towel, sawdust or vermiculite around edges. Absorb spillage using the same materials. Collect absorbent material and place in a suitable collection container, seal and label as hazardous chemical waste including a description of the content including the pictograms as shown in Section 2.2 along with hazard statements. Dispose of waste through an approved and licensed authority.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling** Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid ingestion or inhalation of liquid/vapour/spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimise exposure and the quantities kept in work areas. Use only in well ventilated areas. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear protective gloves when mixing or using. Wear suitable protective clothing. Under no circumstances eat, drink or smoke while handling this material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not empty into drains. Unsuitable working materials: various plastics. Keep locked up. Keep container closed. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from incompatible materials. 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. It should always be handled in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. The user should consider that the toxicological and physiological properties of many compounds are not yet well determined and that new hazardous products may arise from reactions between chemicals.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store away from food-stuffs, strong acids, alkalis, active metals, or oxidizing agents. Protect against light, moisture and physical damage. Keep away from any source of heat or ignition. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

**Corrosiveness** Pure, dry, stabilized trichloroethylene is not corrosive to steel, cast iron, stainless steels, aluminium or nickel and its alloys. Trichloroethylene may attack aluminum, zinc and their alloys when it is unstabilized, uninhibited or lightly inhibited, heated or in the presence of water. No specific information is available on the corrosion rates. It can also attack brass and lead.

**Storage Regulations** Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.

**Storage Temperatures** Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

**Recommended Materials** Carbon steel, stainless steel, galvanized iron, black iron, or steel.

**Unsuitable Materials** Aluminium, aluminium alloy, or galvanized iron; plastic (unless they are known to be suitable for the storage of trichloroethylene).

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
	Trichloroethylene	216	40	54	10	

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<b>Other Exposure Information</b>	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 Trichloroethylene (Safe Work Australia) of 54 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (10 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 216 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (40 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. 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.
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	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.
<b>Hand Protection</b>	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.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	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.
<b>Footwear</b>	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
<b>Body Protection</b>	Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	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

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Ethereal, sweet, chloroform-like odour.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	>400 °C (in the presence of air) (however, avoid temperatures >130 °C.)
<b>Melting Point</b>	Reported values vary; -73 °C; -86.5 °C.
<b>Boiling Point</b>	87 °C
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	1.28 g/l at 20 °C.

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<b>Solubility in Organic Solvents</b>	Soluble in all proportions in ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils, and most common organic solvents.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.464 at 20 °C (water=1)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	77 hPa, 20 °C.
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	4.53
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	4.9 (n-butyl acetate = 1); 3.0 (n-butyl acetate= 1); 3.1 (diethyl ether = 1).
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	A wide range of values have been reported; 0.5 to 167 ppm. Reliable values are 82 ppm (detection) and 110 ppm (recognition). Some people may not smell trichloroethylene at higher concentrations because they become accustomed to the odour.
<b>Volatile Component</b>	100 %vol @ 21 °C
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Log P (o/w) = 2.29
<b>Surface Tension</b>	29.3 mN/m (29.3 dynes/cm) at 20 °C.
<b>Flash Point</b>	None measured by conventional test methods. High concentrations of vapour mixed with air can be ignited by high-energy sources.
<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable under most conditions of use. Trichloroethylene vapour can burn with difficulty in the presence of a continuous ignition source.
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	410 °C.
<b>Flammable Limits - Lower</b>	8.0% at 25 °C; 7.8% at 100 °C (continuous contact with ignition source).
<b>Flammable Limits - Upper</b>	Saturation vapour concentration (9.74% at 25 °C); 52% at 100 °C (continuous contact with ignition source).
<b>Explosion Properties</b>	A strong ignition source, e. g., a welding torch, can produce ignition. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	131.39
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	0.39 m <sup>2</sup> /s (0.39 centistokes) at 20 °C (calculated).
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	0.57 mPa.s (0.57 centipoise) at 20 °C.
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	Approximately 79000 ppm (7.9%) at 20 °C; 97400 ppm (9.74%) at 25 °C (calculated).
<b>Other Information</b>	Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 5.36 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> = 0.186 ppm at 25 °C (calculated). Index of refraction: 1.4773 @ 20 °C/D. Dielectric constant: 3.42 @ 16 °C.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Moderately stable. Trichloroethylene stabilizers are stable to 130 °C in the presence of air, moisture, light and construction metals. Stabilizers become less effective at higher temperatures. Trichloroethylene is decomposed slowly by air forming phosgene, hydrogen chloride and dichloroacetyl chloride. Sunlight (especially ultraviolet light), heat and moisture accelerate this reaction. In the presence of water, corrosive dichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid are formed.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Air, sunlight (especially ultraviolet light), high energy ultra violet light sources, heat, open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources, strong bases including caustic soda and caustic potash, metallic aluminium and zinc powders, depletion of stabilizers, moisture and water.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium and its alloys), strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide) or epoxides (e.g. 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and catalytic amounts of halide ions), strong oxidising agents, e.g. dinitrogen tetroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid, oxygen, or peroxides) or strong reducing agents (e.g. phosphorus, tin (II) chloride, metal hydrides), chemically active metals (e.g. granular barium,

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<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	lithium shavings, or beryllium, magnesium or titanium powder), copper, aluminium powder, aluminium chloride, potassium nitrate, iron, copper, zinc or aluminium. Hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, phosgene, dichloroacetyl chloride and dichloroacetic acid.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Mixtures with alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium and its alloys) are shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact. Forms spontaneously explosive and flammable monochloroacetylene or dichloroacetylene. Reaction with strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide) or epoxides (e.g. 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and catalytic amounts of halide ions) decomposes trichloroethylene forming spontaneously explosive and flammable dichloroacetylene gas. May react violently with strong oxidising agents (e.g. dinitrogen tetroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid, oxygen, or peroxides) or with strong reducing agents (e.g. phosphorus, tin (II) chloride, metal hydrides), with risk of fire and explosion. Reaction with chemically active metals (e.g. granular barium, lithium shavings, or beryllium, magnesium or titanium powder) can ignite or explode violently. Can react with copper, with any dichloroethylenes present as an impurity, to form explosive acetylides. May react violently with aluminium powder, with ignition if traces of hydrochloric acid are present. Reaction with aluminium chloride speeds up the polymerization of trichloroethylene, with production of hydrochloric acid and a very high release of heat. May react violently with potassium nitrate. Reaction with iron, copper, zinc or aluminium forms phosgene at 250-600 °C.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Does not occur. The liquid can be polymerised by irradiation with cobalt 60 gamma rays or X-rays.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Acute Toxicity - Oral</b>	LD50 (rat): 4920 mg/kg;
<b>Acute Toxicity - Dermal</b>	LD50 (rabbit): > 20000 mg/kg
<b>Acute Toxicity - Inhalation</b>	LC50 (rat): ~ 26 mg/L/ 4 h.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion causes a burning sensation in the mouth and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, followed by coughing, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness, pulmonary oedema, unconsciousness and signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression, as described for inhalation exposure above. Ingestion of 30 mL to 500 mL may cause muscle weakness, vomiting and unconsciousness or delirium, with recovery within 2 weeks. May affect the heart, liver and kidneys. May be fatal due to kidney and liver failure. Some effects described, e.g. the liver effects, may be caused by other chemicals (stabilizers) added to trichloroethylene. Risk of aspiration! Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, severe lung irritation and damage to the lung tissues which may be fatal. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Short-term exposure causes irritation of the nose and throat and central nervous system (CNS) depression, with symptoms such as drowsiness, dizziness, giddiness, headache, loss of coordination, gastric disturbances, and intolerance to alcohol. High concentrations have caused numbness and facial pain, jaw weakness (trigeminal nerve effects) and serious visual disturbances, including reduced eyesight and blurred or double vision, unconsciousness, irregular heartbeat and death. Behaviour and coordination (reaction time, dexterity, perception, and memory) may be affected. May produce permanent nervous system damage and/or liver injury by severe overexposure.
<b>Skin</b>	Liquid causes skin irritation, redness and pain. Can cause blistering.

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	<p>Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis and can produce rough, dry, red skin resulting in secondary infection. May cause peripheral nervous system function impairment including persistent neuritis, and temporary loss of touch. The concentrated vapour, especially at elevated temperatures, can also cause severe redness and irritation. Several cases of very severe skin irritation have been reported in employees exposed to unspecified or high concentrations (up to 165 ppm) of trichloroethylene for a relatively short time (up to 5 weeks). Damage to the liver and other organs has been observed in workers who have been overexposed. Can be absorbed through the skin. However, significant harmful effects are not expected to occur by this route of exposure.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>The liquid produces serious irritation, tearing, burning pain and superficial damage to the cornea, but complete recovery occurs within a few days. Mild irritation has been reported by some volunteers exposed to 160 or 200 ppm vapour. Other sources report no eye irritation at 350-400 ppm. Exposure to high concentrations of vapour (anaesthetic levels of 27 500 - 108 000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) also causes eye irritation and superficial damage to the cornea, but with complete recovery. Serious disturbances in eyesight, including reduced eyesight and blurred, double and tunnel vision, have been reported in people with high inhalation exposure. See 'Inhalation', above, for additional information.</p>
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Trichloroethylene [79-01-6] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 63; 1995) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans. Carcinogenicity: Category 2 H350 May cause cancer.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	It is not possible to conclude that occupational exposure to trichloroethylene causes harmful effects on reproductive function in men or women, based on the limited human information available.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (Central nervous system) H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Chronic exposures may cause liver and kidney effects, central nervous system depression, intolerance to alcohol, increased cardiac output, irregular heart beat, peripheral nervous system function impairment including persistent neuritis, and temporary loss of touch, signs and symptoms of affected nerves of the face and head (cranial nerves), in particular, the trigeminal nerve, which provides feeling and movement to part of the face, with symptoms such as facial numbness, jaw weakness, altered reflexes and facial discomfort, to a lesser extent, signs and symptoms of affected optic nerve, which provides sight, possibly causing vision disturbances, including blurred, double or tunnel vision and poor eyesight. Prolonged and/or repeated exposure to average trichloroethylene levels of 100 ppm and above may cause signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression such as headaches, dizziness, altered mood, loss of memory and inability to concentrate or sleep. Symptoms such as dizziness, headache, insomnia, and altered mood may occur with exposures of up to 40 ppm. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause defatting and dry, red and chapped skin (dermatitis). Long-term exposure to very high concentrations may harm hearing. This material is linked to mutagenic effects in humans. This material is also a suspect carcinogen.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

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## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Biodegradation: 2.4%/14d.
<b>Mobility</b>	The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility. Disperses rapidly in air.
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	No appreciable bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) 1-3). Distribution: log P(o/w): 2.4 Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 17 - 90
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
<b>Acute Toxicity - Fish</b>	LC50 (P. promelas): 31 - 72 mg/l/ 96h.
<b>Acute Toxicity - Daphnia</b>	EC50 (Daphnia magna): 2.2 mg/l/48h.
<b>Acute Toxicity - Algae</b>	IC50 (P. subcapitata): 175 mg/l/96 h.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Considerations</b>	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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## 14. Transport information

<b>Transport Information</b>	Dangerous Goods of Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: -Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
<b>U.N. Number</b>	1710
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2Z
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>EPG Number</b>	6B7
<b>IERG Number</b>	37
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## 15. Regulatory information

<b>Regulatory Information</b>	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.
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	S6

## 16. Other Information

<b>Literature References</b>	'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
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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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representatives.

**Empirical Formula  
& Structural  
Formula**

Empirical Formula: C<sub>2</sub>H-Cl<sub>3</sub>.  
Structural Formula: Cl<sub>2</sub>C:CHCl.

...End Of MSDS...

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