Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012 and Canadian Regulation SOR/88-66

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

1.1. Product identifier.

Code.	**HI3835-0**
Product name.	**Reagent Titrant Solution**

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

Intended use.	**Determination of Salinity in Water Samples.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Name.	**Hanna Instruments S.R.L.**
Full address.	**str. Hanna Nr 1**
District and Country.	**457260 loc. Nusfalau (Salaj)** **Romania** **Tel. (+40) 260607700** **Fax. (+40) 260607700**
e-mail address of the competent person. responsible for the Safety Data Sheet.	**sds@hannainst.com**
Product distribution by:	**Hanna Intruments, Inc - 584 Park East, Woonsochet, Rhode Island, USA 02895 - Technical Service Contact Information: +1-800-426-6287**

1.4. Emergency telephone number.

For urgent inquiries refer to.	**USA Emergency Contact Information: +1-800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC 24 hours/365 days - International Emergency Contact Information: +1-703-527-3887 - CHEMTREC 24hours/365 days**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement.

Acute toxicity, category 1/2	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin corrosion, category 1A	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H300+H310+H330	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements:
Prevention:

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification. ... / >>

Response:

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

Storage:

--

Disposal:

--

2.2. Other hazards.

Environmental classification as for Reg. (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP):

The product is classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

Classification and Hazard Statement.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

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Response:

--

Storage:

--

Disposal:

--

Additional hazards.

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Additional hazards.

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	**x = Conc. %.**	**Classification:**
MERCURY(II) NITRATE		
CAS. 7783-34-8	9 ≤ x < 25	Acute toxicity, category 1 H300, Acute toxicity, category 1 H310, Acute toxicity, category 2 H330, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1 H400 M=1, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1 H410 M=1
EC. 233-152-3		

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients. ... / >>

INDEX. *080-002-00-6*
NITRIC ACID
CAS. *7697-37-2* 0.5 ≤ x < 1 Oxidising liquid, category 3 H272, Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1 H290, Acute toxicity, category 3 H331, Skin corrosion, category 1A H314
EC. *231-714-2*
INDEX. *007-004-00-1*
Reg. no. *01-2119487297-23*

* There is a batch to batch variation.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.
EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.
Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Irritation and corrosion, Cough, Shortness of breath, Bloody vomiting, death, Risk of blindness! The following applies to nitrites/nitrates in general: methaemoglobinaemia after the uptake of large quantities.
MERCURY(II) NITRATE
The following applies to nitrites/nitrates in general: methaemoglobinaemia after the uptake of large quantities. Mercury compounds have a cytotoxic and protoplasmatoxic effect. Intoxication symptoms: acute: contact with eye causes severe lesions. wallowing and inhalation of dusts damages mucous membranes of gastrointestinal and respiratory tract (metallic taste, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, bloody diarrhoea, intestinal burns, glottal oedema, aspiration pneumonia); drop in blood pressure, cardiac dysrhythmia, circulatory collapse, and renal failure; chronic: inflammation of the mouth with loss of teeth and mercurial line. The principal signs manifest themselves in the CNS (impaired speech, vision, hearing, and sensitivity, loss of memory, irritability, hallucinations, delirium inter alia).

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water.
Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.
HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Not combustible. Has a fire-promoting effect due to release of oxygen. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours.
Fire may cause evolution of: nitrous gases, nitrogen oxides.
MERCURY(II) NITRATE
Not combustible. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours. Fire may cause evolution of: mercury vapours, nitrous gases, nitrogen oxides.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.
GENERAL INFORMATION
In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.
Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.
The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.
Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.
Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.
Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed.
Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).
Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

MERCURY(II) NITRATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	0.02			
TLV-ACGIH	-	0.025			

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / >>

NITRIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH	-	5.2	2	10.3	4
OEL	EU			2.6	1
OSHA	USA	5	2		
CAL/OSHA	USA	5	2	10	4
NIOSH	USA	5	2	10	4

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

MERCURY(II) NITRATE
Hg - Methods for measurement of the workplace atmosphere have to correspond to the requirements of norms: ISO 17733 - Biological Values ACGIH: 20 µg mercury/g creatinine in urine, GBR: 20 µmol mercury/mol creatinine in urine (Random), DEU: 25 µg Quecksilber/g Kreatinin Urin (keine Beschränkung) , ESP: 30 µg Mercurio inorgánico total/g creatinina en orina (Antes de la jornadalaboral), ROU: 35 µg mercur/g creatină in urină (începutul schimbului următor).

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.
Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance		liquid		
Colour		colourless		
Odour		odourless		
Odour threshold.		Not available.		
pH.		1		
Melting point / freezing point.		Not available.		
Initial boiling point.		Not available.		
Boiling range.		Not available.		
Flash point.	>	93	°C.	(199,4 °F)
Evaporation rate		Not available.		
Flammability (solid, gas)		Not available.		
Lower inflammability limit.		Not available.		
Upper inflammability limit.		Not available.		
Lower explosive limit.		Not available.		
Upper explosive limit.		Not available.		
Vapour pressure.		Not available.		

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties. ... / >>

Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	1.020
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	10,78 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Decomposes at 84°C/183°F with possibility of self-ignition.

10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

MERCURY(II) NITRATE
Sensitivity to light.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

MERCURY(II) NITRATE
Risk of explosion with: Acetylene, ethanol, Ammonia, Cyanides, phosphine, phosphorus, sulfur, conc. sulfuric acid, Exothermic reaction with: Aldehydes, aromatic hydrocarbons, Ketones, unsaturated hydrocarbons, organic nitro compounds, Violent reactions possible with: strong reducing agents, nonmetals, nonmetallic hydrogen compounds.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Exposure to heat and light.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Flammable substances, reducing substances, alcohol, basic substances and metals; acetone, acetic acid, acetic anhydride and certain plastics.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Nitric oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65% - Acute oral toxicity, Symptoms: If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach - Acute inhalation toxicity, Symptoms: mucosal irritations, Cough, Shortness of breath, Possible damages:, damage of respiratory tract, After a latency period:, Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract.
MERCURY(II) NITRATE

SECTION 11. Toxicological information. ... / >>

Acute oral toxicity, absorption - Acute inhalation toxicity, Symptoms: absorption, Expert judgement - Acute dermal toxicity, absorption - Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure, May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ACUTE TOXICITY.

LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	300,000 mg/l
LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	0,204 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	2,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	20,000 mg/kg

NITRIC ACID

LC50 (Inhalation).	67 ppm/4h Rat

MERCURY(II) NITRATE

LD50 (Oral).	26 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION.
Corrosive for the skin.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

CARCINOGENICITY.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE.
May cause damage to organs.

ASPIRATION HAZARD.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms.
This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on acquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity.

NITRIC ACID

EC50 - for Crustacea.	180 mg/l/48h

MERCURY(II) NITRATE

LC50 - for Fish.	0.17 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

NITRIC ACID

Solubility in water.	> 1000000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

SECTION 12. Ecological information. ... / >>

NITRIC ACID
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. < 3

12.4. Mobility in soil.
Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.
NITRIC ACID
NITRIC ACID 65%: Biological effects, Harmful effect due to pH shift. Forms corrosive mixtures with water even if diluted. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Hazard for drinking water supplies.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.
Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to dangerous goods transport regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 3289

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
IMDG: TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
IATA: TOXIC LIQUID, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC, N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1 (8)

IMDG: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1 (8)

IATA: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1 (8)

14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

SECTION 14. Transport information. ... / >>

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 68 Special Provision: -	Limited Quantities: 0,1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-B	Limited Quantities: 0,1 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special Instructions:	Maximum quantity: 30 L Maximum quantity: 1 L A4, A137	Packaging instructions: 660 Packaging instructions: 653

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

U.S. Federal Regulations.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:
313 Category Code:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

CERCLA RQ:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

EPCRA 313 TRI:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

RCRA Code:
No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:
No component(s) listed.

State Regulations.

Massachussetts:

SECTION 15. Regulatory information. ... / >>

7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

Minnesota:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

New Jersey:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

New York:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

Pennsylvania:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

California:
7697-37-2 NITRIC ACID

Proposition 65:
This product does not contain any substances know to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm or birth defects.

International Regulations.
Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
MERCURY(II) NITRATE - (MERCURY COMPOUNDS)

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None.

Candadian WHMIS.
Information not available.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Ox. Liq. 3	Oxidising liquid, category 3
Met. Corr. 1	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity, category 1
Acute Tox. 1/2	Acute toxicity, category 1/2
Acute Tox. 2	Acute toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H300+H310+H330	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:
- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration

SECTION 16. Other information. ... / >>

- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.