according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Acetonitrile D3, 99,6 Atom%D

article number: **AE52**Version: **2.0 en**date of compilation: 2018-06-05
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Version: (1)



1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance Acetonitrile D3, 99,6 Atom%D

Article number AE52

Registration number (REACH)

It is not required to list the identified uses be-

cause the substance is not subject to registration

according to REACH (< 1 t/a).

EC number 218-616-5 CAS number 2206-26-0

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory chemical

Laboratory and analytical use

Uses advised against: Do not use for products which come into contact

with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes

(household).

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

Telephone:+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 **e-mail:** sicherheit@carlroth.de **Website:** www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data :Department Health, Safety and Environment

sheet:

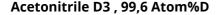
e-mail (competent person): sicherheit@carlroth.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

| Name | Street | Postal code/city | Telephone | Website |
|--|-----------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| National Poisons Information Service City Hospital | Dudley Rd | B187QH Birmingham | 844 892 0111 | |

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

| Section | Hazard class | Cat- egory | Hazard class and category | Hazard statement |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 2.6 | Flammable liquid | 2 | Flam. Liq. 2 | H225 |
| 3.10 | Acute toxicity (oral) | 4 | Acute Tox. 4 | H302 |
| 3.1D | Acute toxicity (dermal) | 4 | Acute Tox. 4 | H312 |
| 3.1I | Acute toxicity (inhal.) | 4 | Acute Tox. 4 | H332 |
| 3.3 | Serious eye damage/eye irritation | 2 | Eye Irrit. 2 | H319 |

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Signal word Danger

Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07



Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H302+H312+H332 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking

P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection

Precautionary statements - response

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

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

Precautionary statements - storage

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

Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml

Signal word: **Danger**

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2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance Acetonitrile D3

Molecular formula CD₃CN

Molar mass 44,07 g/_{mol}
CAS No 2206-26-0
EC No 218-616-5

Substance, Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors, ATE

| Specific Conc. Limits | M-Factors | ATE | Exposure route |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | 469 ^{mg} / _{kg} >1.000 ^{mg} / _{kg} >10 ^{mg} / _l /4h | oral dermal inhalation: vapor |

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor.

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4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

After eye contact: Irritant effects, Conjunctival redness of the eyes, Following skin contact: Localised redness, oedema, pruritis and/or pain, Following ingestion: Vomiting, Irritation, Headaches and dizziness may occur, Following inhalation: Cough, pain, choking, and breathing difficulties

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapourair mixture. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Danger of explosion.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

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Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage

of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted. Use local and general ventilation.

Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

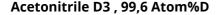
Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 **Control parameters**

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

| Cou ntr y | Name of agent | CAS No | Identi- fier | TW A [pp m] | TWA [mg/ m³] | STE L [pp m] | STEL [mg/ m³] | Ceil ing- C [pp m] | Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³] | Nota- tion | Source |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| EU | acetonitrile | 75-05-8 | IOELV | 40 | 70 | | | | | | 2006/15/ EC |
| GB | acetonitrile | 75-05-8 | WEL | 40 | 68 | 60 | 102 | | | | EH40/ 2005 |

Notation

Ceiling-C

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified) STEL

TWA

Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8

hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels

| End- point | Threshold level | Organism | Environmental com- partment | Exposure time |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PNEC | 10 ^{mg} / _l | aquatic organisms | freshwater | short-term (single instance) |
| PNEC | 1 ^{mg} / _l | aquatic organisms | marine water | short-term (single instance) |
| PNEC | 32 ^{mg} / _l | aquatic organisms | sewage treatment plant (STP) | short-term (single instance) |
| PNEC | 40,5 ^{mg} / _{kg} | aquatic organisms | freshwater sediment | short-term (single instance) |
| PNEC | 4,05 ^{mg} / _{kg} | aquatic organisms | marine sediment | short-term (single instance) |
| PNEC | 2,23 ^{mg} / _{kg} | terrestrial organisms | soil | short-term (single instance) |

8.2 **Exposure controls**

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection





Use safety goggle with side protection.

Skin protection





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hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

material thickness

0,5 mm

breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Flame-retardant protective clothing.

Respiratory protection





Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C , colour code: Brown).

Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid

Colour colourless
Odour characteristic

Melting point/freezing point -45 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling 81 °C at 1.013 hPa

range

Flammability flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria

Lower and upper explosion limit 4,4 vol% - 16 vol%

Flash point 2 °C at 1.013 hPa (c.c.)

Auto-ignition temperature 525 °C

Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) not determined

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Kinematic viscosity 0,4643 ^{mm²}/_s at 20 °C

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility miscible in any proportion

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): -0,34

Vapour pressure 94 hPa at 20 °C

Density $0.84 \, \mathrm{g}/\mathrm{cm}^3$

Relative vapour density 1,42 (air = 1)

Particle characteristics not relevant (liquid)

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard

classes:

There is no additional information.

Other safety characteristics:

Miscibility completely miscible with water

Temperature class (EU, acc. to ATEX)

Maximum permissible surface temperature on

the equipment: 450°C

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

If heated

Risk of ignition.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser, Peroxides, Strong acid

10.4 Conditions to avoid

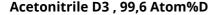
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Rubber articles, different plastics

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Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Classification according to GHS (1272/2008/EC, CLP)

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

| Acute | toxicity |
|-------|----------|
| | |

| Exposure route | Endpoint | Value | Species | Method | Source |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| oral | LD50 | 469 ^{mg} / _{kg} | mouse | | ECHA |
| dermal | LD50 | >2.000 ^{mg} / _{kg} | rabbit | | ECHA |

Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

If swallowed

vomiting, nausea

• If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

If inhaled

vertigo, dizziness, cough, headache, irritant effects, Dyspnoea

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• If on skin

Prolonged or repeated contact with skin or mucous membrane result in irritation symptoms such as redness, blistering, dermatitis, etc

Other information

none

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

11.3 Information on other hazards

There is no additional information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

| Aquatic toxicity (acute) | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| Endpoint | Value | Species | Exposure time |
| LC50 | 1.640 ^{mg} / _I | fish | 96 h |
| ErC50 | 9.696 ^{mg} / _l | algae | 72 h |

Aquatic toxicity (chronic) Endpoint Value Species Exposure time EC50 >1.000 mg/_| microorganisms 30 min

Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

12.2 Process of degradability

Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1,997 mg/mg

| Process of degradability | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------|--|--|--|
| Process | Degradation rate | Time | | | |
| biotic/abiotic | 98 % | 28 d | | | |
| carbon dioxide generation | 70 % | 21 d | | | |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

| n-octanol/water (log KOW) | -0,34 |
|---------------------------|-------|
|---------------------------|-------|

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

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12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

It is a dangerous waste; only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used.

13.2 Relevant provisions relating to waste

The allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out according to the EEC, specific to the industry and process. Waste catalogue ordinance (Germany).

13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

| 17.1 | OIV Humber of 1D humber | |
|------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | ADR/RID/ADN | UN 1648 |
| | IMDG-Code | UN 1648 |
| | ICAO-TI | UN 1648 |
| 14.2 | UN proper shipping name | |
| | ADR/RID/ADN | ACETONITRILE |
| | IMDG-Code | ACETONITRILE |
| | ICAO-TI | Acetonitrile |
| 14.3 | Transport hazard class(es) | |
| | ADR/RID/ADN | 3 |
| | IMDG-Code | 3 |
| | ICAO-TI | 3 |
| 14.4 | Packing group | |
| | ADR/RID/ADN | II |
| | IMDG-Code | II |
| | ICAO-TI | II |

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gerous goods regulations

14.6 Special precautions for user

Provisions for dangerous goods (ADR) should be complied within the premises.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN) - Additional information

Proper shipping name ACETONITRILE

Particulars in the transport document UN1648, ACETONITRILE, 3, II, (D/E)

Classification code F1
Danger label(s) 3



International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name ACETONITRILE

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1648, ACETONITRILE, 3, II, 2°C c.c.

Marine pollutant Danger label(s) 3



Excepted quantities (EQ) E2
Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L
EmS F-E, S-D

Stowage category B

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name Acetonitrile

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1648, Acetonitrile, 3, II

Danger label(s) 3

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Excepted quantities (EQ) E2

Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Relevant provisions of the European Union (EU)

Restrictions according to REACH, Annex XVII

Dangerous substances with restrictions (REACH, Annex XVII)

| Name of substance | Name acc. to inventory | CAS No | Restriction | No |
|-------------------|--|--------|-------------|----|
| Acetonitrile D3 | this product meets the criteria for classification in accordance with Reg- ulation No 1272/2008/EC | | R3 | 3 |
| Acetonitrile D3 | flammable / pyrophoric | | R40 | 40 |
| Acetonitrile D3 | substances in tattoo inks and perman- ent make-up | | R75 | 75 |

Legend

- 1. Shall not be used in:
- ornamental articles intended to produce light or colour effects by means of different phases, for example in ornamental lamps and ashtrays,

- tricks and jokes,

games for one or more participants, or any article intended to be used as such, even with ornamental aspects,

Articles not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.
 Shall not be placed on the market if they contain a colouring agent, unless required for fiscal reasons, or perfume,

- can be used as fuel in decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public, and - present an aspiration hazard and are labelled with H304.

- 4. Decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the European Standard on Decorative oil lamps (EN 14059) adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation
- 5. Without prejudice to the implementation of other Union provisions relating to the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure, before the placing on the market, that the following requirements are met

(a) lamp oils, labelled with H304, intended for supply to the general public are visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: "Keep lamps filled with this liquid out of the reach of children"; and, by 1 December 2010, "Just a sip of lamp oil

or even sucking the wick of lamps – may lead to life-threatening lung damage";

(b) grill lighter fluids, labelled with H304, intended for supply to the general public are legibly and indelibly marked by 1 December 2010 as follows: 'Just a sip of grill lighter fluid may lead to life threatening lung damage';

(c) lamps oils and grill lighters, labelled with H304, intended for supply to the general public are packaged in black opaque containers not exceeding 1 litre by 1 December 2010.';

1. Shall not be used, as substance or as mixtures in aerosol dispensers where these aerosol dispensers are intended

R40 for supply to the general public for entertainment and decorative purposes such as the following:

- metallic glitter intended mainly for decoration,

- artificial snow and frost,
- 'whoopee' cushions,
- silly string aerosols, - imitation excrement,
- horns for parties,
- decorative flakes and foams,
- artificial cobwebs,
- stink bombs
- 2. Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of aerosol dispensers referred to above is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with:

 'For professional users only'.
- 3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the aerosol dispensers referred to Article 8 (1a) of Council Directive 75/324/EEC (2).
- 4. The aerosol dispensers referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the requirements indicated.

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Legend

R75

1. Shall not be placed on the market in mixtures for use for tattooing purposes, and mixtures containing any such substances shall not be used for tattooing purposes, after 4 January 2022 if the substance or substances in question is or are present in the following circumstances:

(a) in the case of a substance classified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as carcinogen category

1A, 1B or 2, or germ cell mutagen category 1A, 1B or 2, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,00005 % by weight; (b) in the case of a substance classified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as reproductive toxicant category 1A, 1B or 2, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,001 % by weight:

(c) in the case of a substance classified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as skin sensitiser category 1, 1A or 1B, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,001 % by weight;

(d) in the case of a substance classified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as skin corrosive category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C or skin irritant category 2, or as serious eye damage category 1 or eye irritant category 2, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than:

(i) 0,1 % by weight, if the substance is used solely as a pH regulator

(ií) 0,01 % by weight, in all other cases;

(e) in the case of a substance listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 (*1), the substance is present in the

(f) in the case of a substance is the invalid in the legislation (EC) No 1223/2009 (17), the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,00005 % by weight;

(f) in the case of a substance for which a condition of one or more of the following kinds is specified in column g (Product type, Body parts) of the table in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,00005 % by weight:

(i) "Rinse-off products";
(ii) "Not to be used in products applied on mucous membranes";
(iii) "Not to be used in eye products";

(g) in the case of a substance for which a condition is specified in column h (Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation) or column i (Other) of the table in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration, or in some other way, that does not accord with the condition specified in that column; (h) in the case of a substance listed in Appendix 13 to this Annex, the substance is present in the mixture in a concen-

(n) in the case of a substance listed in Appendix 13 to this Annex, the substance is present in the mixture in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration limit specified for that substance in that Appendix.

2. For the purposes of this entry use of a mixture "for tattooing purposes" means injection or introduction of the mixture into a person's skin, mucous membrane or eyeball, by any process or procedure (including procedures commonly referred to as permanent make-up, cosmetic tattooing, micro-blading and micro-pigmentation), with the aim of making a mark or design on his or her body.

3. If a substance not listed in Appendix 13 falls within more than one of points (a) to (g) of paragraph 1, the strictest concentration limit laid down in the points in question shall apply to that substance. If a substance listed in Appendix 13 also falls within one or more of points (a) to (g) of paragraph 1, the concentration limit laid down in point (h) of paragraph 1 shall apply to that substance.

as also falls within one of more of points (a) to (g) of paragraph 1, the concentration limit faid down in point (ii) of paragraph 1 shall apply to that substance.

4. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to the following substances until 4 January 2023:
(a) Pigment Blue 15:3 (CI 74160, EC No 205-685-1, CAS No 147-14-8);
(b) Pigment Green 7 (CI 74260, EC No 215-524-7, CAS No 1328-53-6).

5. If Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is amended after 4 January 2021 to classify or re-classify a substance such that the substance then becomes caught by point (a), (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this entry, or such that it then falls within a different one of those points from the one within which it fell previously, and the date of application of that now or revised classification in fifty the date referred to in paragraph 1 or as the case may be paragraph. plication of that new or revised classification is after the date referred to in paragraph 1 or, as the case may be, paragraph 4 of this entry, that amendment shall, for the purposes of applying this entry to that substance, be treated as taking effect on the date of application of that new or revised classification.

6. If Annex II or Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 is amended after 4 January 2021 to list or change the listing of a substance such that the substance then becomes caught by point (e), (f) or (g) of paragraph 1 of this entry, or such that it then falls within a different one of those points from the one within which it fell previously, and the

amendment takes effect after the date referred to in paragraph 1 or, as the case may be, paragraph 4 of this entry, that amendment shall, for the purposes of applying this entry to that substance, be treated as taking effect from the date falling 18 months after entry into force of the act by which that amendment was made.

7. Suppliers placing a mixture on the market for use for tattooing purposes shall ensure that, after 4 January 2022, the mixture is marked with the following information:

(a) the statement "Mixture for use in tattoos or permanent make-up";

(a) the statement "Mixture for use in tattoos or permanent make-up";
(b) a reference number to uniquely identify the batch;
(c) the list of ingredients in accordance with the nomenclature established in the glossary of common ingredient names pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, or in the absence of a common ingredient name, the IUPAC name. In the absence of a common ingredient name or IUPAC name, the CAS and EC number. Ingredients shall be listed in descending order by weight or volume of the ingredients at the time of formulation. "Ingredient" means any substance added during the process of formulation and present in the mixture for use for tattooing purposes. Impurities shall not be regarded as ingredients. If the name of a substance, used as ingredient within the meaning of this entry, is already required to be stated on the label in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, that ingredient does not need to be marked in accordance with this Regulation;
(d) the additional statement "pH regulator" for substances falling under point (d)(i) of paragraph 1;
(e) the statement "Contains nickel. Can cause allergic reactions." if the mixture contains nickel below the concentration limit specified in Appendix 13;

tion limit specified in Appendix 13

(f) the statement "Contains chromium (VI). Can cause allergic reactions." if the mixture contains chromium (VI) below

the concentration limit specified in Appendix 13; (g) safety instructions for use insofar as they are not already required to be stated on the label by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

The information shall be clearly visible, easily legible and marked in a way that is indelible.

The information shall be written in the official language(s) of the Member State(s) where the mixture is placed on the market, unless the Member State(s) concerned provide(s) otherwise.

Where necessary because of the size of the package, the information listed in the first subparagraph, except for point (a), shall be included instead in the instructions for use.

Before using a mixture for tattooing purposes, the person using the mixture shall provide the person undergoing the procedure with the information marked on the package or included in the instructions for use pursuant to this paragraph. 8. Mixtures that do not contain the statement "Mixture for use in tattoos or permanent make-up" shall not be used for

tattooing purposes.



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Legend

9. This entry does not apply to substances that are gases at temperature of 20 $^{\circ}$ C and pressure of 101,3 kPa, or generate a vapour pressure of more than 300 kPa at temperature of 50 $^{\circ}$ C, with the exception of formaldehyde (CAS No 50-00-0, EC No 200-001-8).

10. This entry does not apply to the placing on the market of a mixture for use for tattooing purposes, or to the use of a mixture for tattooing purposes, when placed on the market exclusively as a medical device or an accessory to a medical device, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/745, or when used exclusively as a medical device or an accessory to a medical device, within the same meaning. Where the placing on the market or use may not be exclusively as a medical device or an accessory to a medical device, the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2017/745 and of this Regulation shall apply cumulatively.

List of substances subject to authorisation (REACH, Annex XIV)/SVHC - candidate list

Not listed.

Seveso Directive

| 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|
| No | Dangerous substance/hazard categories | Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower and upper-tier requirements | |
| P5c | flammable liquids (cat. 2, 3) | 5.000 50.000 | 51) |

Notation

51) Flammable liquids, categories 2 or 3 not covered by P5a and P5b

Deco-Paint Directive

| VOC content | 100 % |
|-------------|-------|
| | |

Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

| VOC content | 100 % |
|-------------|-------|
|-------------|-------|

Directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS)

not listed

Regulation concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)

not listed

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

not listed

Regulation on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not listed

Regulation on drug precursors

not listed

Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS)

not listed

Regulation concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (PIC)

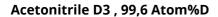
not listed

Regulation on persistent organic pollutants (POP)

not listed

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National inventories

| Country | Inventory | Status |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| EU | ECSI | substance is listed |
| JP | CSCL-ENCS | substance is listed |
| NZ | NZIoC | substance is listed |
| TW | TCSI | substance is listed |

Legend

CSCL-ENCS List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
ECSI EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
NZIOC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Alignment to regulation: Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2020/878/EU

Restructuring: section 9, section 14

| Section | Former entry (text/value) | Actual entry (text/value) | Safety- relev- ant |
|---------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 2.1 | | Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP): change in the listing (table) | yes |
| 2.1 | | The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects: The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources. | yes |
| 2.2 | | Pictograms: change in the listing (table) | yes |
| 2.3 | Other hazards: There is no additional information. | Other hazards | yes |
| 2.3 | | Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB. | yes |

Abbreviations and acronyms

| Abbr. | Descriptions of used abbreviations |
|-------------|---|
| 2006/15/EC | Commission Directive establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC |
| ADN | Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voies de naviga- tion intérieures (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by In- land Waterways) |
| ADR | Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) |
| ADR/RID/ADN | European Agreements concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail/Inland Waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) |

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| Ceiling-C CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixture DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) EC50 Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance caus 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval EC No The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an infer of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cencer/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 ≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Parcel Implicative occupational exposure limit value | Abbr. | Descriptions of used abbreviations |
|---|-----------|---|
| Ceiling-C Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtur DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) EC50 Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance caus 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval EC No The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an ice fier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cence/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval ND-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | ATE | Acute Toxicity Estimate |
| CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixture DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) EC50 Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance caused to the concentration of the source for the seven-digit EC number, and in the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cence/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EINECS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval ND-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances) |
| DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) EC50 Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance caus 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval EC No The EC Inventory (EINECS. ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an infer of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cence/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EMS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EMS Emergency Schedule ErC50 EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code Indexide occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | Ceiling-C | Ceiling value |
| ECSO Effective Concentration 50 %. The ECSO corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance caus 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval EC No The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an ic fier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cence/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 ≡ ECSO: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LC50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | CLP | Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures |
| EC No The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an ic fier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government cence/) EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances Ems Emergency Schedule ErC50 ≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | DGR | Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR) |
| fier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) EH40/2005 | EC50 | Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval |
| EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | EC No | The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an identifier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union) |
| ELINCS Ems Emergency Schedule ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code INDG-Code Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | EH40/2005 | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-li- cence/) |
| EmS Emergency Schedule ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | EINECS | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |
| ErC50 = EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in eit growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control GHS | ELINCS | European List of Notified Chemical Substances |
| GHS "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United tions IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a Specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | EmS | Emergency Schedule |
| IATA International Air Transport Association IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | ErC50 | ≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control |
| IATA/DGR Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | GHS | "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations |
| ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| ICAO-TI Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | IATA/DGR | Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) |
| IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG-Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IMDG-Code IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | ICAO-TI | Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air |
| IOELV Indicative occupational exposure limit value LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | IMDG | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| LC50 Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | IMDG-Code | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| lethality during a specified time interval LD50 Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality dur specified time interval NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | IOELV | Indicative occupational exposure limit value |
| NLP No-Longer Polymer PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | LC50 | Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval |
| PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic | LD50 | Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval |
| | NLP | No-Longer Polymer |
| PNEC Predicted No-Effect Concentration | PBT | Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic |
| 1 | PNEC | Predicted No-Effect Concentration |
| ppm Parts per million | ppm | Parts per million |
| REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals | REACH | Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals |
| RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises Dangereuses (Regutions concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by Rail) | RID | Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises Dangereuses (Regula- tions concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by Rail) |
| STEL Short-term exposure limit | STEL | Short-term exposure limit |
| SVHC Substance of Very High Concern | SVHC | Substance of Very High Concern |
| TWA Time-weighted average | TWA | Time-weighted average |

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| Abbr. | Descriptions of used abbreviations |
|-------|--|
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| vPvB | Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative |
| WEL | Workplace exposure limit |

Key literature references and sources for data

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2020/878/EU.

Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN). International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

| Code | Text |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |

Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

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