

SUBID : 000001007853 Print Date 09.12.2013

Version 1

Revision Date 29.04.2013

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUI	BST	ANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING
1.1 Identification of the subs	tand	ce or mixture:
Product name	:	FORTAKLEEN RC95
REACH Registration No	:	Registration numbers of the individual components: see section 3.2, if applicable.
1.2 Use of the substance/mix	cture	e:
Identified relevant uses Uses advised against	:	Emulsion cleaner Only for professional use. Do not use for products which come into direct contact with food stuffs. Do not use for products which come into direct contact with the skin.
1.3 Company/undertaking id	enti	fication
Agfa-Gevaert Ltd. Vantage West Great West Road Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9A United Kingdom Tel. : +44 (0)20 8 231 4616	Х	

1.4 Emergency telephone

Fax: +44 (0)20 8 231 4951

E-mail: electronic.sds@agfa.com

Emergency telephone number (Belgium) : +32 3 4443333 (24h/24h)

Person responsible for the safety data sheet: Jos Vanholzaets

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

Regulation(EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

This product is not to be labelled as a dangerous substance or preparation as defined by EC Directives and transposed into national legislation.

Full text of each relevant R and H phrase is listed in section 16.

2.2 Label elements:

This product is not to be labelled as a dangerous substance or preparation as defined by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification , labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation).

2.3 Other hazards:

This product does not meet the criteria concerning PBT or vPvB substances as described in Annex XIII of the REACH regulation (1907/2006 EC)



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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture related information:

Emulsion cleaner, mainly consisting of:

3.2 Hazard ingredients:

The hazard and labelling information in this section is that of the individual ingredients. The corresponding information relative to this product as supplied is given in section 2.1.

Hazardous components in the meaning of regulation(EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

 Naphtha (petroleum) 		Concentration [%] :	5.0	-	10.0
CAS-No.	64742-48-9				
Index-No. :	649-327-00-6				
EINECS-No.	265-150-3				
REACH Registration No :	01-2119486659->	XXXX			
Hazard classes :	Aspiration hazard				
Hazard categories :	Category 1				
Hazard statements :	H304				
 Phosphoric acid 		Concentration [%] :	5.0	-	10.0
CAS-No.	7664-38-2				
Index-No. :	015-011-00-6				
EINECS-No.	231-633-2				
REACH Registration No :	01-2119485924-2	24-0007			
Hazard classes :		erious eye damage			
Hazard categories	Category 1B, Cat				
Hazard statements :	H314, H318				
Hazardous components in the m	eaning of 67/548/				
 Naphtha (petroleum) 		Concentration [%] :	5.0	-	10.0
CAS-No. :	64742-48-9				
Index-No. :	649-327-00-6				
EINECS-No. :	265-150-3				
Symbol(s) :	Xn				
R-phrase(s) :	R65, R66				
 Phosphoric acid 		Concentration [%] :	5.0	-	10.0
CAS-No. :	7664-38-2				
Index-No. :	015-011-00-6				
EINECS-No. :	231-633-2				
Symbol(s) :	С				
R-phrase(s) :	R34				
o i i i					
Components with a community v	workplace exposu	relimit			
Aluminium oxide					
 Phosphoric acid 					
Silica					
Iron-III-nitrate					
3.3 Remark:					
Full text of each relevant R and H	I phrase is listed in	section 16.			



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures: Eye contact : Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician. Skin contact : Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. Ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention. Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Inhalation : Take person to fresh air. If necessary, seek medical advice. 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects: : In normal conditions of use, no adverse effects are expected. Symptoms 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: General advice : Call a physician immediately. **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES** 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	 Alcohol-resistant foam., Carbon dioxide (CO2)., Dry extinguishing powder., Water.
Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons	: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Specific hazards during fire fighting Further information	 Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Water mist may be used to cool closed containers.Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
E 2 Advice for fire fighters	

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

Special protective equipment	:	Regular fire intervention clothes.
for fire-fighters		

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Personal precautions	:	See section : Exposure controls / personel protection. Cleanup
Additional advice	:	personnel must use appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash away residues with plenty of water.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Environmental precautions	:	For waste disposal see section 13. The product should not be
		allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:



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Methods for cleaning up	: Dike the spill if necessary. Soak up with absorbent material. Collect large spills into a properly labelled and sealable container. Prevent release into the drain, soil or surface water.		
6.4 Reference to other sections	S:		
For waste disposal see section For personal protection see sec			
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE			
7.1 Precautions for safe handling	ng:		
Advice on safe handling Hygiene measures	 Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.Wash thoroughly after handling.Prevent product from diffusing. Observe normal precautions when handling chemicals.Avoid inhaling vapour.Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and 		
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	tobacco.Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products.Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.		
7.2 Conditions for safe storage	<u>.</u>		
areas and containers	 Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Protect from direct sunlight.Store in cool place. Store away from strong alkalis. 		
7.3 Specific end use:			
This substance is used only by trained professionals under restricted conditions.			

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

8.1.1 Components with occupational exposure limits rsp. biological occupational exposure limits requiring monitoring:

8.1.1.1 Occupational exposure limits:

Air limit values

Aluminiur	n oxide			CAS-No.: 1344-28-1
Basis	Revision Date	Value	Туре	
EH40 WEL	2005	10 mg/m3	TWA	
EH40 WEL	2005	4 mg/m3	TWA	

• Phosphoric acid

CAS-No.: 7664-38-2

Basis	Revision	Value	Туре	
	Date			
EU ELV	12 2009	1 mg/m3	TWA	
EU ELV	12 2009	2 mg/m3	STEL	
EH40 WEL	2005	1 mg/m3	TWA	
EH40 WEL	2005	2 mg/m3		
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Iron-III-nitrate

CAS-No.: 10421-48-4

Basis	Revision	Value	Туре	
	Date			
EH40 WEL	2005	1 mg/m3	TWA	
EH40 WEL	2005	2 mg/m3	STEL	

Biological limit values

We are not aware of any national exposure limit.

8.1.1.2 Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use:

No other exposure limits applicable.

8.1.1.3 DNEL/DMEL and PNEC-values:

DNEL

No DNEL/DMEL value determined. No Chemical Safety Report performed.

PNEC

No PNEC value determined. No Chemical Safety Report performed.

8.2 Exposure controls:

Occupational exposure controls:

> Instructual measures to prevent exposure:

Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products. Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco.

> Technical measures to prevent exposure:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Personal measures to prevent exposure:

Respiratory protection Hand protection	::	not required under normal use Use chemical resistant gloves. In case of prolonged immersion or frequently repeated contact use gloves made of the materials: butylrubber (thickness >= 0.70 mm, breakthrough time > 480 min).(EN 374). The use of protective gloves should conform to the specifications of EC directive 89/686/EC and the resultant standard EN374, for example KCL 898 Butoject (full contact), KCL 890 Vito Ject (splash contact). Additional advice: The data are based on own tests, literature data and information of glove manufacturers or derived from similar substances. Because several factors may influence these properties(eg temperature), one should take into account the fact that the life of a chemical gloves in practice may be considerably shorter than indicated by the permeation test. The
Eye protection Body Protection Personal protective	:	high diversity of types of use are prescribed by the manufacturer. Safety glasses. Safety clothes. Observe normal precautions when handling chemicals.
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equipment

Environmental exposure controls:

Effluent regulations/discharge/treatment/contents may vary from one area to another. Please consult the local regulations regarding the disposal of this material. Do not release into drain. Collect for removal by a licensed waste contractor.

EU Directive	Status
European Directive 2000/60/EC (water)	not on list
European Directive 1996/62/EC (air)	not on list

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Basic physical and chemical properties:

9.1.1 Appearance:

:	Liquid
:	Liquid.
:	White.
:	Smell of petroleum
	:

9.1.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH (25 °C) Melting point/range Boiling point/range Flash point Autoignition temperature Vapour pressure Relative density (20 °C) Density Solubility/qualitative Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water) Viscosity, dynamic Viscosity, kinematic Lower explosion limit Upper explosion limit Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) 9.2 Other information: VOC content	 No data available 1.100 No data available Partially miscible with water. No data available
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVIT	Y
10.1 Reactivity:	
Reactivity	: Reactivity is not to be expected under normal conditions of temperature and pressure
10.2 Chemical stability:	
Stability	: The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and
GB	6/15 EN



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	use.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous	reactions:
Hazardous reactions	: The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid contact with strong alkalis.
10.5 Materials to avoid:	
Materials to avoid	: No data available
10.6 Hazardous decomposition	on products:
Hazardous decomposition products	: No specified dangerous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution:

Acute effects (toxicity tests):

> Acute Toxicity

• Naphtha (petroleum)

	Effect dose	Species	Value	Method
Acute oral toxicity	LD50	rat	> 5,000 mg/kg	OECD Test
				Guideline 401
	Based on av	ailable data	, the classification criteria	are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50	rabbit	> 2,000 mg/kg	OECD Test
				Guideline 402
	Based on av	ailable data	, the classification criteria	are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50	rat		OECD Test
				Guideline 403
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.			

Phosphoric acid

	Effect dose	Species	Value	Method	
Acute oral toxicity	LD50	rat	1,530 mg/kg	Literature.	
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50	rabbit	2,740 mg/kg	Literature.	
	Based on av	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.			
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50	rat	> 0.2 mg/l/ 4 h	Literature.	
	Based on av	ailable data,	the classification criteria	are not met.	

> Specific target organ toxicity (STOT):

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Specific effects

Affected organs



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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

- Phosphoric acid
- Specific effects

Affected organs

Poisoning symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, coma, convulsions and excessive salivation.

> Irritant and corrosive effects:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

	Exposure time	Species	Evaluation	Method
Primary irritation to the skin		rabbit	No skin irritation	OECD Test Guideline 404
	Based on a		a, the classification crite	
Irritation to eyes		rabbit	No eye irritation	OECD Test Guideline 405
	Based on a	vailable data	a, the classification crite	

Phosphoric acid

 Phospholic aciu 				
	Exposure	Species	Evaluation	Method
	time	•		
Primary irritation to the skin		rat	Corrosive	Literature.
	Exposure quickly causes a strong corrosive action upon all body tissue. Acute dermal irritation/corrosion			
Irritation to eyes			Irritating to eyes	
	Severe eye	irritation.		

> Irritation to the respiratory tract:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.May cause headache and dizziness.

• Phosphoric acid

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

> Sensitisation:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Species	Evaluation	Method	
guinea pig	Non-sensitizer	OECD Test Guideline 406	
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.		

Phosphoric acid

Species	Evaluation	Method
	No data available	

> Aspiration hazard:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Vomiting may cause aspiration of material resulting in chemical pneumonitis.

Phosphoric acid

No data available



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Sub-acute, sub-chronic and chronic toxicity

Repeated dose toxicity:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Irritating to respiratory system. Chronic exposure damages the brain and the central nervous system. Skin contact can cause skin damage with formation of excema. The fluid can cause a dry or cracking skin. The vapour may have narcotic effect.

• Phosphoric acid

Skin contact can cause skin damage with formation of excema. The fluid can cause a dry or cracking skin.

> Specific target organ toxicity (STOT):

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

• Phosphoric acid

Chronic exposure causes drying effect on the skin and eczema.

> CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):

- Carcinogenicity

• Naphtha (petroleum)

There was no evidence of cancer in male mice following chronic oral administration. No tumors were reported in mice following long-term dermal application.

Phosphoric acid

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. There was no evidence of cancer in male mice following chronic oral administration. No tumors were reported in mice following long-term dermal application.

- Mutagenicity

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects. There is no evidence for mutagenicity from studies in animals.

Phosphoric acid

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. There is no evidence for mutagenicity from studies in animals.

- Genetic toxicity in vitro

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Phosphoric acid

Туре	Test system	Concentration	Result
Ames test	Escherichia coli WP2 uvr A; Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA100, TA535, TA1537 Method: Literature. Based on available data, the o	classification criteria	negative a are not met.



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- Genetic toxicity in vivo

- Naphtha (petroleum)
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Phosphoric acid

No data available

- Teratogenicity

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Has not caused birth defects when administered orally at dose levels not causing systemic toxicity in the mother.

• Phosphoric acid

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Has not caused birth defects when administered orally at dose levels not causing systemic toxicity in the mother.

- Toxicity to reproduction

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Has not caused reproductive effects in male or female animals when administered orally at dose levels not causing systemic toxicity

• Phosphoric acid

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Has not caused reproductive effects in male or female animals when administered orally at dose levels not causing systemic toxicity

> Summarised evaluation of the CMR properties:

 Naphtha (petroleum) Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity Teratogenicity Toxicity to reproduction 	 Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
• Phosphoric acid Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity Teratogenicity	 Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects. Not mutagenic in AMES Test. Animal testing did not show any effects on foetal development.Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to reproduction	: No toxicity to reproductionAnimal testing did not show any effects on fertility.Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Experiences made in practice:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Inhalation of vapours is irritating to the respiratory system, may cause throat pain and cough. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Higher exposure may cause lung oedema, circulatory collapse and unconsciousness. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache). High concentration of vapours may cause irritation to eyes and respiratory system and produce narcotic effects. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product. Pulmonary edema may occur only after a few hours and is enhanced by physical effort.

• Phosphoric acid



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Symptoms may be delayed. Inhalation of aerosols may cause irritation to mucous membranes. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation of vapours in high concentration may cause shortness of breath (lung oedema). Inhaled corrosive substances can lead to a toxic oedema of the lungs. Inhalation of aerosol may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

• Naphtha (petroleum)

	,			
	Effect	Exposure	Species	Value
	dose	time		
Toxicity to fish	LC50	96 h	Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)	8.2 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia	EC50	48 h	Daphnia magna	4 to 5 mg/l
	Method:	OECD Test	Guideline 202	
Toxicity to algae	EC50	72 h	Scenedesmus capricornutum (algae)	3.1 mg/l
	Method:	OECD Test	Guideline 201	

•	Phosphoric acid	
		F

	Effect	Exposure	Species	Value
		. '	opecies	value
	dose	time		
Toxicity to fish				
	No data	available		
Toxicity to daphnia	EC50	96 h	Daphnia magna (water flea)	> 100 mg/l
	Method:	Literature.		Ũ
	Based o	n available d	lata, the classification criteria are not met.	
Toxicity to algae	24004.0			
· ·····y ··· ···g···	No data	available		
Toxicity to bacteria	EC50	16 h	Pseudomonas putida	270 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria	2000	1011	(bacteria)	270 mg/1
	Method [.]	Literature.		
			lata, the classification criteria are not met.	
	Daseu U	i available u		

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Physico-chemical removability

Neutralization is normally necessary before waste water is discharged into water treatment plants.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

No data available

Adsorbed organic bound halogens (AOX)

Product does not contain any organic halogens.

Biodegradation

٠	Naphtha (petroleum)	
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Value	Exposure time	Method	Evaluation
> 60 %	28 d		Readily biodegradable.



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• Phosphoric acid No data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

No data available

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

• Naphtha (petroleum)

	-/	
Value	Species	Method
102,500		
	Can accumulate in	n aquatic organisms.

Phosphoric acid

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil:

- Naphtha (petroleum)
- Groundwater contamination is possible.
- Phosphoric acid
- No information available.

Henry's constant

Value	Temperature	Method
		No information available.

Transport between environmental compartments

• Naphtha (petroleum)

Туре	Medium	Value Method
		Koc: 22.9 to 60.7 Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination. Transport between environmental compartments can be expected.

Phosphoric acid

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

This product does not meet the criteria concerning PBT or vPvB substances as described in Annex XIII of the REACH regulation (1907/2006 EC)

12.6 Other adverse effects:

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 2037/2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.



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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Waste disposal methods

Environmental regulations, discharge of chemicals and washwater, waste treatment and disposal conditions of chemicals and their packaging may vary from one country to another. The relevant local regulations should be consulted. When this product or its contaminated packaging has to be removed as waste, contact an authorized waste contractor.

May be discharged to drain if local regulations permit.

Empty containers.

As the packaging can be contaminated with product residus, please observe the warnings of the label even when the container is empty.Do not reuse empty container without proper cleaning.Label precautions also apply to this container when empty.

For waste resulting from this product, it is recommended to use European Waste Code : 08 03 08 (aqueous liquid waste containing ink).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated according to ADR. Not regulated according to ADNR. Not regulated according to RID. Not regulated according to IMO/IMDG. Not regulated according to ICAO/IATA aircraft only. Not regulated according to ICAO/IATA passenger and cargo aircraft.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Authorisation and/or restriction on use

Other EU regulations

Does not fall under specific EU-Regulations.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Report needed according REACH.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of H-phrases referred to under headings 2 and 3:



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H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Text of R-phrases referred to under headings 2 and 3:

R34	Causes burns.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Further information

This Safety Data Sheet is compiled in accordance with European Directives and corresponding national legislation.

The information disclosed in this Safety Data Sheet is believed to be correct to the best of our current knowledge and experience. It only relates to the specific product designated herein and it may not be valid when said product is used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text. This document aims to provide the necessary health and safety information of the product and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with local legislation relating to safety, health, environment and waste management.

Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet

Handbuch der gefährlichen Güter, Hommel.
The Dictionary of Substances and their Effects, Royal Society of Chemistry.
Gefährliche Chemische Reaktionen, L.Roth und U.Weller.
Handbuch der Umweltgifte, Dauderer.
Chemiekaarten, latest version.
Safety Data Sheet from the supplier. This safety data sheet contains an ES (if applicable) in an integrated form.
Contents of the exposure scenario have been included (if applicable) into sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of this safety data sheet. The downstream user has to check whether his uses are covered by the integrated ES information in this safety data sheet.

Abbreviations

ADR:	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises
	Dangereuses par Route
ADNR:	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises
	Dangereuses par la Rhin
AGW:	Arbeitsplatzgrenswerte (GE)
ATEmix:	Acute toxicity estimate of the mixture
CLP:	Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures
CMR:	Carcinoge
DNEL:	Derived No Effect Level
EC0:	Effective Concentration 0%
EC5:	Effective Concentration 5%
EC10:	Effective Concentration 10%
EC50:	Median Effective Concentration
EC100:	Effective Concentration 100%
EH40 WEL:	Workplace Exposure Limit (UK)
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
ICAO:	International Civil Aviation Organization
IC50:	inhibitory concentration 50%
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IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO:	International Maritime Organization
IUCLID:	International Uniform ChemicaL Information Database
LC50:	Lethal Concentration 50%
LC100:	Lethal Concentration 100%
LOAEL:	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LDL0	Lethal Dose (minimum found to be lethal)
LD50:	Lethal Dose 50%
MAC:	Maximaal Aanvaardbare Concentratie (NL)
MAK:	Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration
NOAEL:	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL:	No Observed Effect Level
NOEC:	No Observed Effect Concentration
OEL:	Occupatianal Exposure Limit
PBT:	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
PNEC:	Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH:	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID:	Regulations concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by
	Rail
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV:	Treshold Limit Value
TRGS900:	Arbeitsplatzgrenswerte (GE)
TWA:	Time Weighted Average
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB:	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative substance