

FOUCHET'S REAGENT

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

A.M.T.S. FOUCHET'S REAGENT

OTHER NAMES

"From Hall's Bile Stain Kit"

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE - CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.IND.ESTATE,

248 WORLI ROAD,

MUMBAI- 400 030, INDIA

technical@sdfine.com

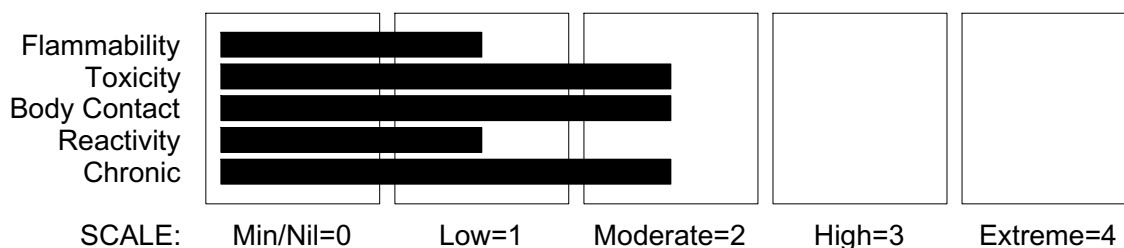
Telephone: 91- 22 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22 24959899

Fax: 91- 22 24937232

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2B

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H316 H320 H361

May cause respiratory irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:
Type AE- P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	A.M.T.S. Fouchet' s Reagent (Trichloroacetic acid)	1	6.7
Australia Exposure Standards	trichloroacetic acid (Trichloroacetic acid)	1	6.7

MATERIAL DATA

A.M.T.S. FOUCHET'S REAGENT:

- for trichloroacetic acid (TCA):

The systemic toxicity of TCA is similar to that of dichloropropionic acid and a TLV-TWA is recommended based on the documented potential for eye and upper respiratory tract irritation in workers and by analogy with the systemic toxicity of 2,2'-dichloropropionic acid.

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID:

- for trichloroacetic acid (TCA):

The systemic toxicity of TCA is similar to that of dichloropropionic acid and a TLV-TWA is recommended based on the documented potential for eye and upper respiratory tract irritation in workers and by analogy with the systemic toxicity of 2,2'-dichloropropionic acid.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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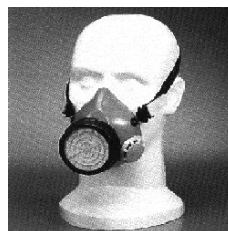
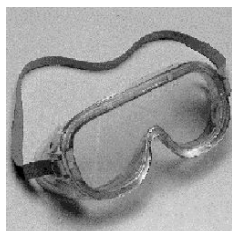
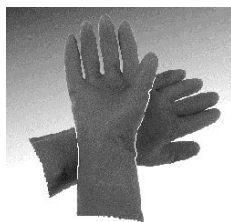
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AE- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AE- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AE- 2 P

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

10000	100 100+	-	AE- 3 P Airline**
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* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light brown transparent liquid with a strong odour.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Dichloroacetic and trichloroacetic acid salts produce coma in animals. Recovery may occur within 36 hours or death may ensue. Monochloroacetates are at least 20 times more toxic.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) was shown to be a complete carcinogen in B6C3F1 mice producing hepatocellular carcinomas with male mice more sensitive than the female.

A linear-dose response relationship between TCA-induced hepatocellular nodules and proliferative lesions in male mice given the compound in drinking water (1000-2000 ppm for 1 year) was established. Hepatocellular hypertrophy with intracellular glycogen and a marked increase in lipofuscin (indicative of massive intracellular lipid peroxidation) also developed. TCA is not carcinogenic in rats.

TCA introduced by intubation to pregnant rats caused resorption of the litter in a dose-dependent fashion whereas live foetuses showed dose-dependent reduction in weight and length, soft tissue malformations and skeletal malformations (mainly in the orbit). TCA was considered to be a developmental toxin in rats at doses greater than 330 mg/kg.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. for trichloroacetic acid (TCA):

The acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity is low. This chemical is corrosive and strongly irritant to the eyes. The NOEL in a 90-day study in dogs - the most sensitive species tested - was determined as 500 ppm (approx. 30 mg/kg bw/day). The NOEL for repeated dose toxicity in a 4- month feeding study with rats was 4000 ppm (365 mg/kg bw/day), the NOEL in a 2-year feeding study in rats was 1600 ppm (80 mg/kg bw/day). An inconsistent picture was found in tests on genotoxic action. Point-mutation tests were predominantly negative. In-vivo tests of chromosome mutations were mostly positive, but effects only appeared after high loading of the animals. The SCE test in mice was negative. The results of a micronucleus test in mice are apparently not reproducible. The end point of the sperm anomaly test is not necessarily due to genetic damage. The validity of the positive test results described for the clastogenic effects in mice suffers from the partly insufficient experimental procedure.

Drinking water studies in male and female mice to 52 or 61 weeks gave an increased incidence of tumours in the livers of the male mice only. A 2-year feeding study with rats and a drinking water study over 100 - 104 weeks in rats showed no evidence of carcinogenicity.

Reproduction toxicology investigations in rats showed maternal and embryonic toxicity from 330 mg/kg bodyweight and from 800 mg/kg also embryo-lethality. In all dose-groups there was a dose-dependent increase in visceral anomalies, particularly in the cardiovascular system. The mean frequency of soft tissue malformations ranged from 9% at the low dose (330 mg/kg) to 97% at the high dose (1800 mg/kg/day). A NOAEL could not be established. Based on these findings TCA was considered to be developmentally toxic in the pregnant rat at doses of 330 mg/kg and above.

Considering the low exposure potential to humans, available toxicity data support a low risk to human health. The tumorigenic action in male mouse liver corresponds to the type, which leads to liver tumours preferentially in male mice via peroxisome proliferation, hepatotoxicity and liver cell proliferation.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN

Trichloroacetic acid	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID:

A.M.T.S. FOUCHET'S REAGENT:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

■ for trichloroacetic acid (TCA):

Environmental fate:

TCA represents a risk to both the hydrosphere as well as the soil compartment.

A potential risk to the aquatic compartment is identified due to high toxicity to algae and local exposure from use as auxiliary in textile dyes, waste water from electroplating facilities, textile washing and pulp mills. A potential risk to the terrestrial environment is identified due to high toxicity to plants and global exposure from the decomposition of C2-chlorocarbons.

TCA is stable in neutral solution and is classified as "non biodegradable" with a "low bioaccumulation potential" for fish and a "high bioaccumulation potential" for terrestrial plants. The most sensitive environmental species to TCA is the alga *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* (14 d-NOEC = 0.01 mg/l) and pine (60 d-EC10 = 0.12 mg/kg).

Of the three chloroacetic acids, trichloro had the longest residence time (induction and decay) (approximately 40 d), dichloro the shortest (approximately 4 d), and monochloro an intermediate residence time (approximately 14 d). Laboratory studies suggest that the biodegradation of trichloro-, dichloro-, and monochloroacetic acids leads primarily to the formation of chloride and oxalic, glyoxalic, and glycolic acids, respectively.

A.M.T.S. FOUCHET'S REAGENT:

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID:

■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	2000
■ Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	2000
■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	200- 250
■ log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	0.10/1.96

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

■ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)2.1-31mg/L

Bioaccumulation: some

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
trichloroacetic acid	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

☐ None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

trichloroacetic acid (CAS: 76-03-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality"; "Australia Exposure Standards"; "Australia Hazardous Substances"; "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6"; "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"; "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"; "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for A.M.T.S. Fouchet's Reagent (CW: 62471)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 3-Jul-2017