

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: PERCHLOROETHYLENE DELTAPER PURE POWER

Issue Date: 2016.01.08

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encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: PERCHLOROETHYLENE DELTAPER PURE POWER

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Industrial solvent. As your supplier, we do NOT approve this product for direct sales to the general public.

Uses advised against: As your supplier, we do NOT recommend the use of this product in applications where: - soil or ground water contamination is likely (direct applications to the ground, sink drains, sewers, or septic tanks). - where over exposure is likely (small rooms or confined space, or where there would be inadequate ventilation). - where skin contact is likely (adhesive tape removal from skin or as hand cleaner to remove oils and greases). - where there is direct food contact. - where vapor concentrations would be in the flammable range. - where disposal of waste would pose an environmental or health risk. - where chemical reactivity poses a danger (contact with strong alkali, or in areas where welding is done).

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Irritating to skin.

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a substance.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 127-18-4 EC-No. 204-825-9 Index-No. 602-028-00-4	> 99.9 %	Ethene, tetrachloro-	Carc.Cat.3 - R40 N - R51 - R53 R43 Xi - R38 R67

The full text of each R phrase is listed in section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Fire conditions may cause this product to decompose. Refer to section 10 - Thermal Decomposition.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Material will sink in water. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Bentonite. Sawdust. Clay. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Recover spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store under cover in a dry, clean, cool, well ventilated place away from sunlight. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat, or sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store in: Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Ethene, tetrachloro-	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	ARE OEL	TWA	170 mg/m3 25 ppm
	ARE OEL	STEL	685 mg/m3 100 ppm

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. 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. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. **NOTICE:** The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C)

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	-22 °C <i>Literature</i>
Freezing point	-22 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	121.4 °C <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	closed cup ASTM D 56 (none)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	2.5 kPa at 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	5.76 <i>Literature</i>
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.619 at 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	0.015 % at 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 2.53 <i>Measured</i>
Auto-ignition temperature	Not combustible.
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	0.52 mm ² /s at 25 °C <i>Estimated</i> .
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	165.8 g/mol <i>Literature</i>

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc powders. Zinc. Aluminum powders. Magnesium powders. Potassium. Sodium. Avoid unintended contact with: Amines.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Chlorine. Phosgene.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50. Rat. > 3,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50. Rabbit. > 10,000 mg/kg Other guidelines

Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Dizziness may occur at 200 ppm perchloroethylene; progressively higher levels may also cause nasal irritation, nausea, incoordination, drunkenness, and over 1000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. A single brief (minutes) inhalation exposure to levels above 6000 ppm perchloroethylene may be immediately fatal. Based on structural analogy and/or equivocal data in animals, excessive exposure may potentially increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. vapour. > 20 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Low vapor concentrations may cause eye irritation; these concentrations are easily attainable at room temperature.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Central nervous system.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Central nervous system.

Kidney.

Liver.

Observations in animals include:

Anesthetic or narcotic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Perchloroethylene has been shown to increase the incidence of tumors in certain strains of mice and rats. Other long-term inhalation studies in rats failed to show tumorigenic response. Human data are limited and have not established an association between perchloroethylene exposure and cancer. Perchloroethylene is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout). flow-through test. 96 Hour. 5 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50. *Daphnia magna* (Water flea). static test. 48 Hour. 8.5 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50. Green algae (*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*).. 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 3.64 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50. Green algae (*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*).. 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 1.77 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50. Bacteria. 24 Hour. 112 mg/l

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC. *Daphnia magna* (Water flea). semi-static test. 28 d. number of offspring. 0.51 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC50. *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms). 24 Hour. 113.4 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 50 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.53 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 49 *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish) 21 d Measured

Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 141 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Other adverse effects

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. **DISPOSAL OF CONTACT WATER:** Process water in contact with solvent and/or water separators of cleaning or distillation equipment should be treated as hazardous waste. Do not discharge water from water separators to drain.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Proper shipping name	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
UN number	UN 1897
Class	6.1
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Tetrachloroethylene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
UN number	UN 1897
Class	6.1
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Tetrachloroethylene
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Tetrachloroethylene
UN number	UN 1897
Class	6.1
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label

Classification and labeling have been performed according to regulations.

Hazard symbol and Indication of danger

Xn Harmful
N Dangerous for the environment

Chemical Name: Ethene, tetrachloro-
204-825-9

R-phrase(s)

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

S-phrase(s)

S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ Safety data sheets.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E2

200 t

500 t

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of the R-phrases given in Section 3

R38 Irritating to skin.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R51 Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R67

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ARE OEL	Abu Dhabi Emirate - EHSMS Manual, Volume 2, Environment, Health and Safety Protection Policies, Section 2, Part I: EEPP Air Quality Standards
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.