

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixtures
Product name : Diphenylcarbazide, 1% Alcoholic
Product code : LC13660

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : For laboratory and manufacturing use only.
Recommended use : Laboratory chemicals
Restrictions on use : Not for food, drug or household use

1.3. Supplier

LabChem Inc
Jackson's Pointe Commerce Park Building 1000, 1010 Jackson's Pointe Court
Zelienople, PA 16063 - USA
T 412-826-5230 - F 724-473-0647
info@labchem.com - www.labchem.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or 011-703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flammable liquids Category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350	May cause cancer
Reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1	H370	Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve) (oral, Dermal)

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H350 - May cause cancer
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370 - Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve) (oral, Dermal)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 - Do not breathe mist, spray, vapors
P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated

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clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder, alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Ethanol	(CAS-No.) 64-17-5	89.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Carc. 1A, H350 Repr. 2, H361
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	(CAS-No.) 67-63-0	4.95	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335
Methanol	(CAS-No.) 67-56-1	4.95	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
1,5-Diphenylcarbazine	(CAS-No.) 140-22-7	1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give alcohol to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists. Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Respiratory difficulties. Central nervous system depression. Symptoms similar to those listed under ingestion.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Slight irritation.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Redness of the eye tissue. Lacrimation. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Irritation of the eye tissue.

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Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Red skin. Body temperature rise. Damp/clammy skin. Excited/restless. Accelerated heart action. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Drunkenness. Nausea. Vomiting. Disturbed motor response. Coordination disorders. Visual disturbances. Impaired concentration. Delusions. Disturbed sensation of pain. Disturbances of heart rate. Disturbances of consciousness. Tremor. Cramps/uncontrolled muscular contractions. Dilated pupils.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Gastrointestinal complaints. Enlargement/affection of the liver. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. High arterial pressure. Impairment of the nervous system. Behavioural disturbances. Mental confusion. Disturbed tactile sensibility. Tremor. Affection of the bone marrow. Affection of the endocrine system. Weakening of the immune system.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. BC powder. Carbon dioxide. Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium. Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Highly flammable. Gas/vapor flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. May be ignited by sparks. Gas/vapor spreads at floor level: ignition hazard. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard". Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
Explosion hazard	: DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard". May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.
Reactivity	: Upon combustion: CO and CO ₂ are formed. Reacts violently with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Violent to explosive reaction with (some) acids.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
Protection during firefighting	: Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking.
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6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Gloves. Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
Emergency procedures	: Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosion-proof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading in sewers. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute/disperse combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
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- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into a non combustible material e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite or kieselguhr, powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Observe normal hygiene standards. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No naked lights. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist, vapors, spray.
- Hygiene measures : Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/... equipment.
- Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Direct sunlight, Heat sources, Ignition sources, incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Incompatible products : Strong oxidizers.
- Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.
- Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. strong acids. water/moisture.
- Storage area : Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Fireproof storeroom. Provide for an automatic sprinkler system. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. Meet the legal requirements.
- Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. opaque. Protect from light.
- Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. aluminium. iron. copper. nickel. synthetic material. glass.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic		
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (Ethanol; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	3300 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)		
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (Ethanol; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)

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Ethanol (64-17-5)		
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1900 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	3300 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1900 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm (2-propanol; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	400 ppm (2-propanol; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	980 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	2000 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	980 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	1225 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	500 ppm
Methanol (67-56-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm (Methanol; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm (Methanol; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	260 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	6000 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	250 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	325 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	250 ppm
NIOSH	Remark (NIOSH)	Skin
1,5-Diphenylcarbazine (140-22-7)		
Not applicable		

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Gloves. Safety glasses.



Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. viton. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: neoprene. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber. polyethylene. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: natural rubber. PVA. PVC

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Hand protection:

Gloves. Wear protective gloves

Eye protection:

Safety glasses. Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Skin and body protection:

Protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

Respiratory protection not required in normal conditions

Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Colourless to light yellow
Odor	: Alcohol odour Pleasant odour
Odor threshold	: 100 ppm 188 mg/m ³
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: -115 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 78 °C
Critical temperature	: 243 °C
Critical pressure	: 63840 hPa
Flash point	: 13 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 2.4
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 8.3
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
Vapor pressure	: 59 hPa
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 300 hPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 1.6
Relative density	: 0.79
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.04
Specific gravity / density	: 790 kg/m ³
Solubility	: Soluble in water. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in chloroform. Soluble in oils/fats. Soluble in methanol. Soluble in acids. Ethanol: Not applicable Ether: Complete Acetone: Complete
Log Pow	: -0.31 (Experimental value)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 363 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.0012 Pa.s (20 °C)
Explosion limits	: 3.3 - 19.0 vol % 67 - 290 g/m ³
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

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9.2. Other information

Specific conductivity	: 130000 pS/m
Saturation concentration	: 112 g/m ³
VOC content	: 100 %
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Volatile. Substance has neutral reaction.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Upon combustion: CO and CO₂ are formed. Reacts violently with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Violent to explosive reaction with (some) acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

Light sensitive. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure : Inhalation; Skin and eye contact

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Ethanol (64-17-5)	
LD50 oral rat	10740 mg/kg (Rat; Experimental value; Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 16000 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study)
ATE US (oral)	10740 mg/kg body weight

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	12870 mg/kg (Rabbit; Experimental value; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402; 16.4; Rabbit)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	73 mg/l/4h (Rat)
ATE US (oral)	5045 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	12870 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (vapors)	73 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	73 mg/l/4h

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat; BASF test; Literature study; 1187-2769 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Weight of evidence)
LD50 dermal rabbit	15800 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	85 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	64000 ppm/4h (Rat; Literature study)

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer. (Lack of data relevant to non-beverage uses)

Ethanol (64-17-5)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

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Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable
Reproductive toxicity	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	: Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, optic nerve) (oral, Dermal).
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Respiratory difficulties. Central nervous system depression. Symptoms similar to those listed under ingestion.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Slight irritation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Redness of the eye tissue. Lacrimation. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Irritation of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Red skin. Body temperature rise. Damp/clammy skin. Excited/restless. Accelerated heart action. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Drunkenness. Nausea. Vomiting. Disturbed motor response. Coordination disorders. Visual disturbances. Impaired concentration. Delusions. Disturbed sensation of pain. Disturbances of heart rate. Disturbances of consciousness. Tremor. Cramps/uncontrolled muscular contractions. Dilated pupils.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Gastrointestinal complaints. Enlargement/affection of the liver. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. High arterial pressure. Impairment of the nervous system. Behavioural disturbances. Mental confusion. Disturbed tactile sensibility. Tremor. Affection of the bone marrow. Affection of the endocrine system. Weakening of the immune system.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: Classification concerning the environment: not applicable.
Ecology - air	: Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009). Not included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (Regulation (EC) No 842/2006). TA-Luft Klasse 5.2.5.
Ecology - water	: Not harmful to fishes (LC50(96h) >1000 mg/l). Not harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia). Slightly harmful to algae (EC50 (72h): 100 - 1000 mg/l). Harmful to plankton. Not harmful to bacteria (EC50 >1000 mg/l). No inhibition of activated sludge.

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LC50 fish 1	14200 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas; Nominal concentration)
EC50 Daphnia 1	9300 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	13000 mg/l 96 h; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 2	10800 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna)
Ethanol (64-17-5)	
LC50 fish 1	14200 mg/l (LC50; US EPA; 96 h; Pimephales promelas; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
LC50 fish 2	9640 mg/l (LC50; OECD 203: Fish, Acute Toxicity Test; 96 h; Pimephales promelas; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 2	13299 mg/l (EC50; Other; 48 h; Daphnia magna)
Threshold limit algae 1	> 1000 mg/l (EC50; UBA; 72 h; Scenedesmus subspicatus)
Methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 fish 1	15400 mg/l (LC50; EPA 660/3 - 75/009; 96 h; Lepomis macrochirus; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l (EC50; DIN 38412-11; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
LC50 fish 2	10800 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Salmo gairdneri)

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Diphenylcarbazide, 1% Alcoholic	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. No test data on mobility of the substance available. Not established.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.8 - 0.967 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.7 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	2.1 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.43 % ThOD
Ethanol (64-17-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Highly mobile in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.8 - 0.967 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.7 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	2.1 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.43
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Biodegradable in the soil under anaerobic conditions. No test data on mobility of the substance available.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.19 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.23 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	2.4 g O ₂ /g substance
Methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Highly mobile in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.6 - 1.12 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.42 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	1.5 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.8 (Literature study)
1,5-Diphenylcarbazide (140-22-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diphenylcarbazide, 1% Alcoholic	
BCF fish 1	1 (BCF; Other; 72 h; Cyprinus carpio; Static system; Fresh water; Read-across)
Log Pow	-0.31 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4). Not established.
Ethanol (64-17-5)	
BCF fish 1	1 (BCF; Other; 72 h; Cyprinus carpio; Static system; Fresh water; Read-across)
Log Pow	-0.31 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
Log Pow	0.05 (Weight of evidence approach; Other; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).
Methanol (67-56-1)	
BCF fish 1	< 10 (BCF; 72 h; Leuciscus idus)
Log Pow	-0.77 (Experimental value; Other)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).
1,5-Diphenylcarbazide (140-22-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

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12.4. Mobility in soil

Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic	
Surface tension	0.022 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	Koc,PCKOCWIN v1.66; 1; Read-across
Ethanol (64-17-5)	
Surface tension	0.022 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	Koc,PCKOCWIN v1.66; 1; Read-across
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
Surface tension	0.021 N/m (25 °C)
Methanol (67-56-1)	
Surface tension	0.023 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	Koc,PCKOCWIN v1.66; 1; Calculated value

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming	: No known effects from this product.
GWPmix comment	: No known effects from this product.
Other information	: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations	: Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle by distillation. Remove to an authorized waste incinerator for solvents with energy recovery. Do not discharge into surface water. May be discharged to wastewater treatment installation. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.
Additional information	: LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 03. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Ecology - waste materials	: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT	
Transport document description	: UN1170 Ethanol solutions, 3, II
UN-No.(DOT)	: UN1170
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Ethanol solutions
Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Packing group (DOT)	: II - Medium Danger
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 3 - Flammable liquid



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 242

Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic

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DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: 24 - Alcoholic beverages containing more than 70 percent alcohol by volume must be transported as materials in Packing Group II. Alcoholic beverages containing more than 24 percent but not more than 70 percent alcohol by volume must be transported as materials in Packing Group III. IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized. T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$ Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 4b;150
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 5 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 60 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
Other information	: No supplementary information available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	CAS-No. 67-63-0	4.95%
Methanol	CAS-No. 67-56-1	4.95%

Methanol (67-56-1)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Fire hazard
1,5-Diphenylcarbazine (140-22-7)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
1,5-Diphenylcarbazine (140-22-7)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

Ethanol (64-17-5)	
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	

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1,5-Diphenylcarbazine (140-22-7)

Not listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)

15.3. US State regulations

Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

No

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity

Yes

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female

No

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male

No

California Proposition 65 - This product contains, or may contain, trace quantities of a substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

Methanol (67-56-1)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male

No significant risk level (NSRL)

No

Yes

No

No

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 05/10/2017

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs

NFPA health hazard

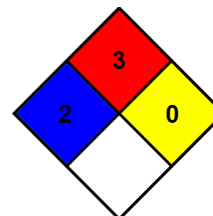
: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



Diphenylcarbazine, 1% Alcoholic

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Hazard Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions. Includes flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F and boiling points above 100 F. as well as liquids with flash points between 73 F and 100 F. (Classes IB & IC)

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

Personal protection : B

B - Safety glasses, Gloves

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