

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

According to UK REACH.

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name	TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG
Product number	2519
REACH registration number	01-2119444314-46-0000
CAS number	109-99-9
EU index number	603-025-00-0
EC number	203-726-8

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

Identified uses	Laboratory reagent. Cleaning agent.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified. Use only for intended applications.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: <a href="mailto:info@reagent.co.uk">info@reagent.co.uk</a>
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##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H335
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

##### 2.2. Label elements

EC number	203-726-8
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###### Hazard pictograms



## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

<b>Signal word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard statements</b>	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>Supplemental label information</b>	EUH019 May form explosive peroxides.
<b>Supplementary precautionary statements</b>	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

<b>Product name</b>	TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG
<b>REACH registration number</b>	01-2119444314-46-0000
<b>EU index number</b>	603-025-00-0
<b>CAS number</b>	109-99-9
<b>EC number</b>	203-726-8

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

<b>General information</b>	Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. In case of severe exposure or if any discomfort continues get medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation of nose, throat and airway. Difficulty in breathing. Coughing. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Nausea, vomiting. Ingestion of large amounts may cause unconsciousness.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation. Redness. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes. Redness.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

<b>Specific hazards</b>	May form explosive peroxides. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. Oxides of carbon.
<b>5.3. Advice for firefighters</b>	
<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
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#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
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#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
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#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Usage precautions** Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. May form explosive peroxides. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Suspected of causing cancer. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage precautions** Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

**Storage class** Flammable liquid storage.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

**Specific end use(s)** The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm(Sk) 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm(Sk) 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(Sk)

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

##### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 72.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 96 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 12.6 mg/kg/day  
 General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 13 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 General population - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 1.5 mg/kg/day  
 General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 1.5 mg/kg/day

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

### PNEC

- Fresh water; 4.32 mg/l
- marine water; 0.432 mg/l
- STP; 4.6 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 23.3 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 2.33 mg/kg
- Soil; 2.13 mg/kg

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Protective equipment



#### Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

#### Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

#### Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 8 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material.

#### Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

#### Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

#### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

**Environmental exposure controls** Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Ether-like.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not determined.
<b>pH</b>	Not determined.
<b>Melting point</b>	-108.44°C @ 760 mm Hg°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	65°C°C @ 101,325 Pa
<b>Flash point</b>	-21.2°C Closed cup. Abel-Pensky method.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not determined.
<b>Evaporation factor</b>	Not determined.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1.8% Upper flammable/explosive limit: 11.8%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	17 kPa @ °C
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not determined.
<b>Relative density</b>	0.833 @ 25 @ °C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Miscible with water.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	log Pow: 0.45 OECD Test Guideline 107. Temperature = 25°C.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	215°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	0.456 mPa s @ 25°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

#### 9.2. Other information

**Other information** None.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

**Reactivity** The following materials may react with the product: Oxidising agents. Acids.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

**Stability** Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**      May generate heat.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid**      Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

**Materials to avoid**      Oxidising materials. Acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products**      Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)**      LD<sub>50</sub> 1.65 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)**      2,000.0

**Species**      Rat

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)**      Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> gases ppmV)**      5,000.0

**Species**      Rat

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)**      LC50 >5000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**ATE inhalation (gases ppm)**      5,000.0

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data**      Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation**      Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation**      Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation**      Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro**      Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo**      Chromosome aberration: Negative. OECD Guideline 474. Inhalation, mouse.

#### Carcinogenicity



## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Suspected of causing cancer. NOAEC 1800 ppm, Inhalation, Rat 105 weeks 360 minutes per day 5 days per week
<b>IARC carcinogenicity</b>	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	STOT SE 3 - H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Target organs</b>	Respiratory system, lungs
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<b>Target organs</b>	No specific target organs known.
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>General information</u></b>	
	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Irritation of nose, throat and airway. Difficulty in breathing. Coughing. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Pain or irritation. Nausea, vomiting.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target organs</b>	Respiratory system, lungs

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.
<b><u>12.1. Toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Toxicity</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Acute toxicity - fish</b>	LC <sub>50</sub> , 96 hours: 2160 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	LC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: 3485 ppm, Daphnia magna
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic plants</b>	Toxicity threshold concentration. , 192 hours: 3700 mg/l, Scenedesmus Quadricauda
<b>Acute toxicity - microorganisms</b>	IC <sub>50</sub> , 3 hours: 460 mg/l, Activated sludge
<b><u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u></b>	

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, 33 days: 216 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Phototransformation** Not available.

**Stability (hydrolysis)** Scientifically unjustified.

**Biodegradation** Water - Degradation (%) 61%: 56 days  
The substance is readily biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: 0.45 OECD Test Guideline 107. Temperature = 25°C.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Water - log Koc: 1.26 - 1.37 @ °C Desorption

**Henry's law constant** Not available.

**Surface tension** 26.4 mN/m @ 25°C

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** None known.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**General information** The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

**Disposal methods** Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**General** For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2056
UN No. (IMDG)	2056
UN No. (ICAO)	2056

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	TETRAHYDROFURAN
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	TETRAHYDROFURAN
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	TETRAHYDROFURAN
Proper shipping name (ADN)	TETRAHYDROFURAN

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
ADR/RID label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

#### Transport labels



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant  
No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS	F-E, S-D
Emergency Action Code	•2YE
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	33
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

**National regulations** Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.  
GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List (GB MCL)  
UK REACH and UK CLP Regulations.

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

#### Inventories

##### EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### SECTION 16: Other information

**Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet** ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.  
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.  
RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.  
IATA: International Air Transport Association.  
ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.  
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.  
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.  
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.  
LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.  
LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).  
EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.  
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.  
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

**Classification abbreviations and acronyms** Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid  
Carc. = Carcinogenicity  
Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation  
STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

**General information** This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

**Key literature references and sources for data** Source: European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/> The GB Mandatory Classification List

**Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008** STOT SE 3 - H335: Eye Irrit. 2 - H319: Carc. 2 - H351: : Expert judgement. Flam. Liq. 2 - H225: : Expert judgement.

**Training advice** Only trained personnel should use this material.

**Revision comments** General rewrite

**Revision date** 24/04/2023

**Revision** 4

**Supersedes date** 27/04/2016

## TETRAHYDROFURAN LRG

<b>SDS number</b>	21135
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.