MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT MAN, ANIMALS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Subsection (Annex point)

Official use only

8.1 (IIA, VIII 8.1)

8.1.0 Methods and precautions concerning placing on the market

Recommended methods and precautions concerning handling, use, storage, transport or fire

Please refer to the information given below.

8.1.1 Methods and precautions concerning handling and use of the active substance

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protection equipment. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Persons with a history in skin sensitisation problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: Full mask with type ABEK-P2 filter.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves or gauntlets complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Polychloroprene-CR, Polyvinyl chloride-PVC. After contamination with product change the gloves immediately and dispose of them according to relevant national or local regulations.

Eye protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. Recommended: Tightly-fitting goggles.

Skin protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: Wear protective clothing.

Occupational exposure controls: No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control woker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

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Environmental exposure controls: 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.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.1.2 Methods and precautions concerning storage of the active substance

Do not store above the following temperature: 25 °C. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

Suitable container materials for the direct contact with the active substance: paper, glass, PE, steel (zinc coated) and high-grade steel.

(Reference: Kraus, 2006b)

8.1.3 Methods and precautions concerning transport of the active substance

Transport information: Environmentally hazardous substance. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Irritating to skin. Keep separated from foodstuffs.

Transport code number: UN-No.: 3077 (Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.1.4 Methods and precautions concerning fire of the active substance

Suitable extinguishing media: In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂.

Special exposure hazards: No specific fire or hazard.

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. This material is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain

Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.2 (IIA, VIII 8.2)

In case of fire, nature of reaction products, combustion gases, etc.

Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.3 (IIA, VIII 8.3)

Emergency measures in case of an accident

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8.3.1 Specific treatment in case of an accident, e.g. first-aid measures, antidotes, medical treatment, if available

Personal precautions:

Wear personal protective equipment.

First aid measures:

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by 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. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact: Wash skin immediately with plenty of water and soap. Subsequent cleansing with polyethyleneglycol 400, then again with water and soap.

Eye contact: Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.3.2 Emergency measures to protect the environment

Accidental release measures:

Personal protection: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff to contact with soil, waterways, drains or sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Large spill: Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Small spill: Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.4 (IIA, VIII 8.4) Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on the following: (a) air, (b) water, including drinking water, and (c) soil

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8.4.1 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in the air

The active substance chlorophene is a solid with a low vapour pressure. A contamination of the environmental compartment air is therefore unlikely after the release of chlorophene into the environment due to an accidental misuse.

8.4.2 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in water, including drinking water

No possibility of destruction or decontamination of chlorophene following its release in water can be mentioned. A chemical decontamination is not possible.

8.4.3 Possibility of destruction or decontamination following release in or on soil

Large spill: Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Small spill: Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.5 (IIA, VIII 8.5)

Procedures for waste management of the active substance for industry or professional users

8.5.1 Possibility of re-use or recycling (IIA, VIII 8.5.1)

Methods of disposal: Examine possibilities for re-utilisation. Product residues and uncleaned empty containers should be packaged, sealed, labelled, and disposed of or recycled according to relevant national or local regulations. Where large quantities are concerned, consult the supplier. When uncleaned empty containers are passed on, the recipient must be warned of any possible hazard that may be caused by residues. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate code according to the European Waste List (EWL) should be used. It is among the tasks of the polluter to assign the waste to waste codes specific to industrial sectors and processes according to the European Waste List.

(Reference: Anonymous, 2007)

8.5.2 Possibility of neutralisation of effects (IIA, VIII 8.5.2)

Please refer to the disposal considerations given above.

8.5.3 Conditions for controlled discharge including leachate qualities on disposal (IIA, VIII 8.5.3)

Please refer to the disposal considerations given above.

8.5.4 Conditions for controlled incineration (IIA, VIII 8.5.4)

Please refer to the disposal considerations given above.

8.6 (IIA, VIII 8.6)

Observations on undesirable or unintended side-effects, e.g. on beneficial and other non-target organisms

No undesirable or unintended side-effects on beneficial or other non-target organisms were observed.

Directive 80/68/EEC.

07/2007

Section A8 MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT MAN, ANIMALS AND

THE ENVIRONMENT

Evaluation by Competent Authorities

EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE

Date 14 December 2016

Materials and Methods

Results and discussion

Conclusion Not evaluated by the rapporteur. If the active substance is approved this document should

be updated in line with the classification an labelling given in Doc III A9.

Reliability
Acceptability

Remarks