

LAMINEX MS702 THINNER FOR SOLVENT BASED CONTACT ADHESIVES

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LAMINEX MS702 THINNER FOR SOLVENT BASED CONTACT ADHESIVES

SYNONYMS

"MS702 MKII Thinner", "Manufacturer's Code: 281-MS702", "Thinner for Contact Adhesives"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl ethyl ketone)

PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. As a thinner for specified solvent and as a cleaner for removing dried adhesives.

SUPPLIER

Company: The Laminex Group

Address:

PO Box 407

Doncaster

VIC, 3108

Australia

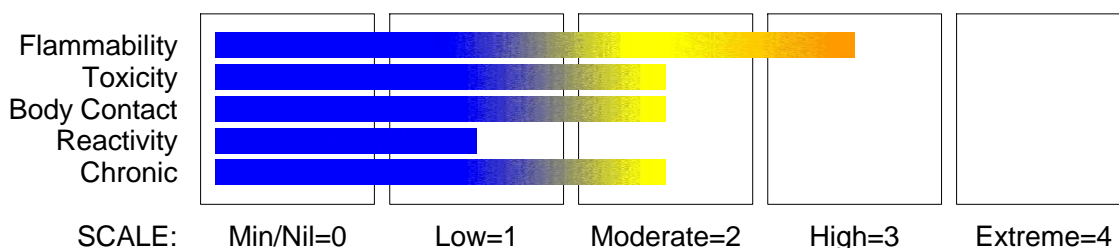
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK

Risk Codes

R11
R36/37/38
R48/20/21/22

Risk Phrases

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R52/53

R62(3)

R63(3)

R65

R66

R67

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S53

S29

S401

S07

S13

S26

S46

S60

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	30-60
petroleum spirit, LFP	Not Avail.	30-60
non- hazardous materials		10-30
toluene	108-88-3	<10
n- hexane	110-54-3	<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 - Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
 - Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].
- for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Chemical Class: ketones

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				
cross- linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross- linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

cross- linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS
cross- linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- May be violently or explosively reactive.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

- Increase ventilation.

- Stop leak if safe to do so.

- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.

- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.

- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

■ - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.

- Vent periodically

- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Laminex MS702 Thinner For Solvent Based Contact Adhesives (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890	
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	n- hexane (Hexane (n-Hexane))	20	72			

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised	IDLH
methyl ethyl ketone	395	3, 000 [Unch]
toluene	84	500
n- hexane	173	1, 100 [LEL]

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

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TOLUENE:

- For toluene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans. Intentional toluene exposure (glue-sniffing) at maternally-intoxicating concentration has also produced birth defects. Foetotoxicity appears at levels associated with CNS narcosis and probably occurs only in those with chronic toluene-induced kidney failure. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent transient headache and irritation, to provide a measure of safety for possible disturbances to human reproduction, the prevention of reductions in cognitive responses reported amongst humans inhaling greater than 40 ppm, and the significant risks of hepatotoxic, behavioural and nervous system effects (including impaired reaction time and incoordination). Although toluene/ethanol interactions are well recognised, the degree of protection afforded by the TLV-TWA among drinkers is not known.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=17 (TOLUENE).

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N-HEXANE:

- For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals. Many literature reports have failed to distinguish hexane from n-hexane and on the assumption that the commercial hexane contains 30% n-hexane, a worst case recommendation for TLV is assumed to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathies (due to the metabolites 2,5-heptanedione and 3,6-octanedione) and other adverse neuropathic effects.

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Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.15 (n-HEXANE).

N-HEXANE:

TOLUENE:

■ Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

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PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

■ Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour. A STEL is recommended to prevent mucous membrane and ocular irritation and prevention of acute depression of the central nervous system. Because of the wide variation in molecular weights of its components, the conversion of ppm to mg/m³ is approximate. Sweden recommends hexane type limits of 100 ppm and heptane and octane type limits of 300 ppm. Germany does not assign a value because of the widely differing compositions and resultant differences in toxic properties.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (gasoline).

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■ For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=28 (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

■ Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted

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D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition)

25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of

overexposure.

CAUTION: This substance has been proposed by the ACGIH as A3 Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses). as gasoline

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 890 mg/m³; STEL: 500 ppm, 1400 mg/m³ Proposed A3

ES TWA: 900 mg/m³ (Under review)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

■ - Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

■ Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, n-hexane

■ Protective Material CPI *.

PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	A
PVA	B
BUTYL	B
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	B
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
VITON	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
SARANEX- 23	C
NITRILE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVC	C

■ * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

•Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

■ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Water white flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	50- 110	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<- 20	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.78
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketone

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log Kow (Prager 1995):	0.26- 0.29
log Kow (Sangster 1997): toluene	0.29
log Kow (Sangster 1997): n- hexane	2.73
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	3.9

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

SKIN

■ The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

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

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing. Some ketones can cause multiple nerve disorders, inducing "pins and needles" and weakness in the limbs.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.

Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

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

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

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

Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation.

Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia.

Toluene addicts often display a range of disease phenomena in their nervous systems. Toluene abuse can cause kidney disease but occupational toluene exposures usually do not cause it. Chronic exposure to toluene can damage the heart and the blood, especially causing heartbeat irregularities. High concentrations of toluene can harm the unborn baby and the developing infant.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and

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visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOLUENE:

LAMINEX MS702 THINNER FOR SOLVENT BASED CONTACT ADHESIVES:

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

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■ for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.

Human Effects: Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.

LAMINEX MS702 THINNER FOR SOLVENT BASED CONTACT ADHESIVES:

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

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Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm/5 m

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m³/6 hr - Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 350 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - Irritant

Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - Mild

Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr Open

PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: >200 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 900 ppm/1h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 300000 mg/m³/5m

■ **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

[Mobil]

IRRITATION

Skin: Primary Irritant

Eye: Practically Non Irritant

Eye (man): 500 ppm/1h Moderate

Eye (human): 140 ppm/8h Mild

TOLUENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TClO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

■ For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

Constriction and necrosis of myocardial fibers, markedly swollen liver, congestion and haemorrhage of the lungs and acute tubular necrosis were found on autopsy.

Central nervous system effects (headaches, dizziness, intoxication) and eye irritation occurred following inhalation exposure to 100 ppm toluene 6 hours/day for 4 days.

Exposure to 600 ppm for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria, dilated pupils, convulsions, and nausea. Exposure to 10,000-30,000 ppm has been reported to cause narcosis and death. Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids causing dermatitis.

Animals - The initial effects are instability and incoordination, lachrymation and sniffles (respiratory exposure), followed by narcosis. Animals die of respiratory failure from severe nervous system depression.

Cloudy swelling of the kidneys was reported in rats following inhalation exposure to 1600 ppm, 18-20 hours/day for 3 days

Subchronic/Chronic Effects:

Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper respiratory system, the liver, and the kidney. Adverse effects occur as a result from both oral and the inhalation exposures. A reported lowest-observed-effect level in humans for adverse neurobehavioral effects is 88 ppm.

Humans - Chronic occupational exposure and incidences of toluene abuse have resulted in hepatomegaly and liver function changes. It has also resulted in nephrotoxicity and, in one case, was a cardiac sensitizer and fatal cardiotoxin.

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Neural and cerebellar dystrophy were reported in several cases of habitual "glue sniffing." An epidemiological study in France on workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes reported leukopenia and neutropenia. Exposure levels were not given in the secondary reference; however, the average urinary excretion of hippuric acid, a metabolite of toluene, was given as 4 g/L compared to a normal level of 0.6 g/L. Animals - The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney. Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Toluene in corn oil administered to F344 male and female rats by gavage 5 days/week for 13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excess salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day) .

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity

Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely effect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.

Humans - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen in three children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy

Animals - Sternebral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m³ toluene 24 hours/day during days 9-14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m³ 8 hours/day during days 1-21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed fetuses. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m³ toluene continuously during days 6-13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m³. Decreased foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.

Absorption - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor.

Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid; however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene .

Distribution - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues .

Metabolism - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. o-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites

Excretion - Toluene is primarily (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.

N-HEXANE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 190 ppm/8W

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

IRRITATION

Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - Mild

CARCINOGEN

Toluene

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Group

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REPROTOXIN

methyl ethyl ketone	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

SKIN

toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

TOLUENE:

N-HEXANE:

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

log Kow: 0.26-0.69

log Koc: 0.69

Koc: 34

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 72-288

Henry's atm m³/mol: 1.05E-05

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.5-2.24,46%

COD: 2.2-2.31,100%

ThOD: 2.44

BCF: 1

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)13.16-277.8mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: LD0 1g/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Anaerobic effects: some degrad

Effects on algae and plankton: algae LD0 125mg/L

Degradation Biological: sig
processes Abiotic: photox,RxnOH*,hydrl photol/deg notsig

PETROLEUM SPIRIT, LFP:

- For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200. For C₅ and greater alkanes: log Kow 3-4.5. BCF 100-1,500.

For Alkanes, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX):

Environmental Fate: Microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Some hydrocarbons will become associated with marine sediments likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Under aerobic conditions, hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes, they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide. Anaerobic degradation is slower than aerobic. Biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without dispersing them throughout the environment. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors.

Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation. Straight chain hydrocarbons and aromatics degrade more readily than highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C₁₀-C₂₂ range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C₅-C₉ range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by

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volatilization and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialized hydrocarbon degraders; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs.

Atmospheric Fate: Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

Aquatic Fate: Volatilization half-life predicted as 7 days (ponds), 1.5 days (rivers), 6 days (lakes).

Volatilization rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives estimated to be slower. The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm seas which is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Ecotoxicity: Effects on freshwater/saltwater organisms: Hydrocarbons are hydrophobic. Such substances produce toxicity in aquatic organisms by a mechanism referred to as "non-polar narcosis" or "baseline" toxicity. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, water fleas, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's):

Environmental Fate: A general rule for biodegradation of PAHs is that parent compounds tend to degrade faster than alkylated analogs. Less is known about the biodegradability of resins and asphaltenes, but the current knowledge suggests these are not very biodegradable and will persist in the environment for a long time. The more hydrophobic a compound, the greater the partitioning to non-aqueous phases.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs travel through the atmosphere as a gas or attached to dust particles. They are carried by air currents and deposited by dry or wet (rain, dew, etc.) deposition.

Aquatic Fate: When deposited in water PAHs sink to the bottom of lakes and rivers. Some will move through the soil to contaminate groundwater. PAHs are ubiquitous in the marine environment, occurring at their highest environmental concentrations around urban centres. The availability of organic carbon controls, to a large extent, the partitioning behaviour of PAHs in sediment. Mixed microbial populations in sediment/water systems may degrade some PAHs, with degradation progressively decreasing with increasing molecular weight.

Terrestrial Fate: The rate of degradation is dependent on nutrient content and the bacterial community in soil. PAHs in soils undergo a weathering process such that the lighter chain fractions are removed (primarily by volatilization). Heavier fractions bind to soil organic matter and remain behind in the top soil horizon.

As the mixture of PAHs age, bioavailability changes as the fraction remaining bind more tightly. In general, the more soluble a PAH, the higher the uptake by plants while the reverse is true for uptake by earthworms and uptake in the gastrointestinal tract of animals.

Ecotoxicity: The primary mode of toxicity for PAHs in soil dwelling terrestrial invertebrates is non-specific non-polar narcosis. The uptake of PAHs by earthworms occurs primarily by direct contact with the soluble phase of soil solution. Microbial degradation of PAHs is a key process in soils. Biodegradation of PAHs may take place over a period of weeks to months. The lipid (fat) phase, of all organisms, contains the highest levels of PAHs. Accumulation of PAHs occurs in all marine organisms, however; there is a wide range in tissue concentrations resulting from variable environmental concentrations, level and time of exposure, and species ability to metabolize these compounds. In fish, bile and liver accumulate the highest levels of PAH and metabolites. In invertebrates, the highest concentrations can be found in the internal organs, such as the liver and pancreas; tissue concentrations appear to follow seasonal cycles which may be related to variations in lipid content or spawning cycles.

For petroleum derivatives:

Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense. Determining the chemical composition of a petroleum release is further complicated by hydrodynamic, abiotic, and biotic processes that act on the release to change the chemical character.

The longer the release is exposed to the environment, the greater the change in chemical character and the harder it is to obtain accurate analytical results reflecting the identity of the release. After extensive weathering, detailed knowledge of the original bulk product is often less valuable than current site-specific information on a more focused set of hydrocarbon components. Health assessment efforts are frequently frustrated by three primary problems: (1) the inability to identify and quantify the individual compounds released to the environment as a consequence of a petroleum spill; (2) the lack of information characterizing the fate of the individual compounds in petroleum mixtures; and (3) the lack of specific health guidance

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values for the majority of chemicals present in petroleum products. To define the public health implications associated with exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons, it is necessary to have a basic understanding of petroleum properties, compositions, and the physical, chemical, biological, and toxicological properties of the compounds most often identified as the key chemicals of concern.

Environmental fate:

Petroleum products released to the environment migrate through soil via two general pathways: (1) as bulk oil flow infiltrating the soil under the forces of gravity and capillary action, and (2) as individual compounds separating from the bulk petroleum mixture and dissolving in air or water. When bulk oil flow occurs, it results in little or no separation of the individual compounds from the product mixture and the infiltration rate is usually fast relative to the dissolution rate. Many compounds that are insoluble and immobile in water are soluble in bulk oil and will migrate along with the bulk oil flow. Factors affecting the rate of bulk oil infiltration include soil moisture content, vegetation, terrain, climate, rate of release (e.g., catastrophic versus slow leakage), soil particle size (e.g., sand versus clay), and oil viscosity (e.g., gasoline versus motor oil).

As bulk oil migrates through the soil column, a small amount of the product mass is retained by soil particles. The bulk product retained by the soil particles is known as "residual saturation".

Depending upon the persistence of the bulk oil, residual saturation can potentially reside in the soil for years. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate independently in air or groundwater. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate independently in air or groundwater. When the amount of product released to the environment is small relative to the volume of available soil, all of the product is converted to residual saturation and downward migration of the bulk product usually ceases prior to affecting groundwater resources. Adverse impacts to groundwater may still occur if rain water infiltrates through soil containing residual saturation and initiates the downward migration of individual compounds. When the amount of product released is large relative to the volume of available soil, the downward migration of bulk product ceases as water-saturated pore spaces are encountered. If the density of the bulk product is less than that of water, the product tends to "float" along the interface between the water saturated and unsaturated zones and spread horizontally in a pancake-like layer, usually in the direction of groundwater flow. Almost all motor and heating oils are less dense than water. If the density of the bulk product is greater than that of water, the product will continue to migrate downward through the water table aquifer under the continued influence of gravity. Downward migration ceases when the product is converted to residual saturation or when an impermeable surface is encountered.

As the bulk product migrates through the soil column, individual compounds may separate from the mixture and migrate independently. Chemical transport properties such as volatility, solubility, and sorption potential are often used to evaluate and predict which compounds will likely separate from the mixture. Since petroleum products are complex mixtures of hundreds of compounds, the compounds characterized by relatively high vapor pressures tend to volatilise and enter the vapor phase. The exact composition of these vapors depends on the composition of the original product. Using gasoline as an example, compounds such as butane, propane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene are preferentially volatilised. Because volatility represents transfer of the compound from the product or liquid phase to the air phase, it is expected that the concentration of that compound in the product or liquid phase will decrease as the concentration in the air phase increases.

In general, compounds having a vapor pressure in excess of 10-2 mm Hg are more likely to be present in the air phase than in the liquid phase. Compounds characterized by vapor pressures less than 10-7 mm Hg are more likely to be associated with the liquid phase. Compounds possessing vapor pressures that are less than 10-2 mm Hg, but greater than 10-7 mm Hg, will have a tendency to exist in both the air and the liquid phases.

Lighter petroleum products such as gasoline contain constituents with higher water solubility and volatility and lower sorption potential than heavier petroleum products such as fuel oil.

Data compiled from gasoline spills and laboratory studies indicate that these light-fraction hydrocarbons tend to migrate readily through soil, potentially threatening or affecting groundwater supplies. In contrast, petroleum products with heavier molecular weight constituents, such as fuel oil, are generally more persistent in soils, due to their relatively low water solubility and volatility and high sorption capacity.

Solubility generally decreases with increasing molecular weight of the hydrocarbon compounds. For compounds having similar molecular weights, the aromatic hydrocarbons are more water soluble and mobile in water than the aliphatic hydrocarbons and branched aliphatics are less water-soluble than straight-chained aliphatics.

Aromatic compounds in petroleum fuels may comprise as much as 50% by weight; aromatic compounds in the C6-C13, range made up approximately 95% of the compounds dissolved in water.

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be

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capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media. The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialized hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. A large proportion of the water-soluble fraction of the petroleum product may be degraded as the compounds go into solution. As a result, the remaining product may become enriched in the alicyclics, the highly branched aliphatics, and PAHs with many fused rings.

In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. Anaerobic decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons leads to extremely low rates of degradation. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7. The moisture content of the contaminated soil will affect biodegradation of oils due to dissolution of the residual compounds, dispersive actions, and the need for microbial metabolism to sustain high activity. The moisture content in soil affects microbial locomotion, solute diffusion, substrate supply, and the removal of metabolic by-products. Biodegradation rates in soils are also affected by the volume of product released to the environment. At concentrations of 0.5% of oil by volume, the degradation rate in soil is fairly independent of oil concentrations. However, as oil concentration rises, the first order degradation rate decreases and the oil degradation half-life increases. Ultimately, when the oil reaches saturation conditions in the soil (i.e., 30-50% oil), biodegradation virtually ceases.

Excessive moisture will limit the gaseous supply of oxygen for enhanced decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons. Most studies indicate that optimum moisture content is within 50-70% of the water holding capacity.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs. The presence of oil should increase soil temperature, particularly at the surface. The darker color increases the heat capacity by adsorbing more radiation. The optimal temperature for biodegradation to occur ranges from 18 C to 30 C. Minimum rates would be expected at 5 C or lower.

TOLUENE:

■ For Toluene:

log Kow : 2.1-3;

log Koc : 1.12-2.85;

Koc : 37-260;

log Kom : 1.39-2.89;

Half-life (hr) air : 2.4-104;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 5.55-528;

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 168-2628;

Half-life (hr) soil : <48-240;

Henry's Pa m³ /mol : 518-694;

Henry's atm m³ /mol : 5.94;

E-03BOD 5 0.86-2.12, 5%COD - 0.7-2.52,21-27%;

ThOD - 3.13 ; BCF - 1.67-380;

log BCF - 0.22-3.28.

Atmospheric Fate: The majority of toluene evaporates to the atmosphere from the water and soil. The main degradation pathway for toluene in the atmosphere is reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The estimated atmospheric half life for toluene is about 13 hours. Toluene is also oxidized by reactions with atmospheric nitrogen dioxide, oxygen, and ozone, but these are minor degradation pathways. Photolysis is not considered a significant degradative pathway for toluene.

Terrestrial Fate: Toluene is moderately retarded by adsorption to soils rich in organic material, therefore, transport to ground water is dependent on soil composition. In unsaturated topsoil containing organic

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material, it has been estimated that 97% of the toluene is adsorbed to the soil and only about 2% is in the soil-water phase and transported with flowing groundwater. There is little retardation in sandy soils and 2-13% of the toluene was estimated to migrate with flowing water; the remainder was volatilized, biodegraded, or unaccounted for. In saturated deep soils with no soil-air phase, about 48% may be transported with flowing groundwater. In surface soil, volatilization to air is an important fate process for toluene. In the environment, biodegradation of toluene to carbon dioxide occurs with a typical half life of 1-7 days.

Aquatic Fate: An important fate process for toluene is volatilization, the rate of which depends on the amount of turbulence in the surface water. The volatilization of toluene from static water has a half life of 1-16 days, whereas from turbulent water the half life is 5-6 hours. Degradation of toluene in surface water occurs primarily by biodegradation with a half life of less than one day under favorable conditions (presence of microorganisms, microbial adaptation, and optimum temperature). Biodegradation also occurs in shallow groundwater and in salt water (at a reduced rate). No data are available on anaerobic degradation of toluene in deep ground water conditions where aerobic degradation would be minimal.

Ecotoxicity: Bioaccumulation in the food chain is predicted to be low. Toluene has moderate acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Toluene is, on the average, slightly toxic to fathead minnow, guppies and goldfish and not acutely toxic to bluegill or channel catfish and crab. Toluene, on the average, is slightly toxic to crustaceans specifically, shrimp species including grass shrimp and daggerblade grass shrimp. Toluene has a negative effect on green algae during their growth phase.

N-HEXANE:

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For n-hexane:

log Kow: 3.17-3.94

BOD 5 if unstated: 2.21

COD: 0.04

ThOD: 3.52

Environmental fate:

Transport and Partitioning: The physical properties of n-hexane that affect its transport and partitioning in the environment are: water solubility of 9.5 mg/L; log[Kow] (octanol/water partition coefficient), estimated as 3.29; Henry's law constant, 1.69 atm-m³ mol; vapor pressure, 150 mm Hg at 25 C; and log[Koc] in the range of 2.90 to 3.61. As with many alkanes, experimental methods for the estimation of the Koc parameter are lacking, so that estimates must be made based on theoretical considerations.

The dominant transport process from water is volatilization. Based on mathematical models the half-life for n-hexane in bodies of water with any degree of turbulent mixing (e.g., rivers) would be less than 3 hours. For standing bodies of water (e.g. small ponds), a half-life no longer than one week (6.8 days) is estimated. Based on the log octanol/water partition coefficient (i.e. log[Koc]) and the estimated log sorption coefficient (i.e. log[Koc]) n-hexane is not expected to become concentrated in biota. A calculated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 453 for a fathead minnow further suggests a low potential for n-hexane to bioconcentrate or bioaccumulate in trophic food chains.

In soil, the dominant transport mechanism for n-hexane present near the surface probably is volatilisation (based on its Henry's law constant, water solubility, vapor pressure, and Koc). While its estimated Koc values suggest a moderate ability to sorb to soil particles, n-hexane has a density (0.6603 g/mL at 20 C) well below that of water and a very low water solubility of 9.5 mg/L. n-Hexane would, therefore, be viewed as a light nonaqueous phase liquid (LNAPL), which would suggest a low potential for leaching into the lower soil depths since the n-hexane would tend to float on the top of the saturated zone of the water table. n-Hexane would generally stay near the soil surface and, if not appreciably sorbed into the soil matrix, would be expected eventually to volatilise to the atmosphere. Exceptions would involve locations with shallow groundwater tables where there were large spills of hexane products. In such cases, the n-hexane could spread out to contaminant a large volume of soil materials.

Air: n-Hexane does not absorb ultraviolet (UV) light at 290 nm and is thus not expected to undergo direct photolysis reactions. The dominant tropospheric removal mechanism for n-hexane is generally regarded to be decomposition by hydroxyl radicals. Calculations assuming typical hydroxyl radical concentrations suggest a half-life of approximately 2.9 days. While n-hexane can react with nitrogen oxides to produce ozone precursors under controlled laboratory conditions, the smog-producing potential of n-hexane is very low compared to that of other alkanes or chlorinated VOCs. Hydroxyl ion reactions in the upper troposphere, therefore, are probably the primary mechanisms for n-hexane degradation in the atmosphere. As with most

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alkanes, n-hexane is resistant to hydrolysis

Water: Although few data are available dealing explicitly with the biodegradation of n-hexane in water, neither hydrolysis nor biodegradation in surface waters appears to be rapid compared with volatilization. In surface waters, as in the atmosphere, alkanes such as n-hexane would be resistant to hydrolysis.

Biodegradation is probably the most significant degradation mechanism in groundwater. The ability of *Pseudomonas mendocina* bacteria to metabolise n-hexane in laboratory microcosms simulating groundwater conditions has been documented. Mixed bacterial cultures as well as pure cultures are documented as capable of metabolizing n-hexane under aerobic conditions. In general, linear alkanes (such as n-hexane) are viewed as the most readily biodegradable fractions in petroleum, particularly when oxygen is present in solution. Once introduced into groundwater, n-hexane may be fairly persistent since its degradation by chemical hydrolysis is slow and opportunities for biodegradation may be limited under anoxic conditions or where nutrients such as nitrogen or phosphorus are in limited supply.

Sediment and Soil: The most important biodegradation processes involve the conversion of the n-hexane to primary alcohols, aldehydes and, ultimately, into fatty acids. Similar processes are encountered with other light hydrocarbons such as heptane. In general, unless the n-hexane is buried at some depth within a soil or sediment, volatilisation is generally assumed to occur at a much more rapid rate than chemical or biochemical degradation processes. Once introduced into deeper sediments, n-hexane may be fairly persistent.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): *Oncorhynchus mykiss* 4.14 mg/l; *Pimephales promelus* 2.5 mg/l (flow through); *Lepomis macrochirus* 4.12 mg/l

Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 3.87 mg/l.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
petroleum spirit, LFP	No Data Available	No Data Available		
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
n- hexane	HIGH	No Data Available	MED	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special Provision:	274	Limited Quantity:	1 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T7	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1, TP8, TP28
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	None	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P001, IBC02

Name and Description: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl ethyl ketone)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl ethyl ketone)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	364	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Packing Instructions:	353	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Limited Quantity			
Packing Instructions:	Y341	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl ethyl ketone)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 L		

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl ethyl ketone)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances"

No data for Laminex MS702 Thinner For Solvent Based Contact Adhesives (CW: 42174)

No data for petroleum spirit, LFP (CAS: , Not Avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

■ Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
methyl ethyl ketone	590 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA	Yes
toluene	9.6 mg/m ³	10	D	NA	-
n- hexane	176 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA	Yes

■ These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.