

Acid Composite Mixture

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 3.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Acid Composite Mixture
Chemical Name	methylene chloride
Synonyms	CLP-HC-A-R
Proper shipping name	DICHLOROMETHANE
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory chemical reference material.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	96.2	<u>methylene chloride</u>
87-86-5	0.2	<u>pentachlorophenol</u>
51-28-5	0.2	<u>2,4-dinitrophenol</u>
534-52-1	0.2	<u>dinitro-o-cresol</u>
88-75-5	0.2	<u>o-nitrophenol</u>
58-90-2	0.2	<u>2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol</u>
87-65-0	0.2	<u>2,6-dichlorophenol</u>
66-27-3	0.2	<u>methyl methanesulfonate</u>
95-57-8	0.2	<u>chlorophenol</u>
106-44-5	0.2	<u>p-cresol</u>
105-67-9	0.2	<u>2,4-xyleneol</u>
100-02-7	0.2	<u>p-nitrophenol</u>
65-85-0	0.2	<u>Benzoic acid solid</u>
108-95-2	0.2	<u>phenol, molten</u>
59-50-7	0.2	<u>4-chloro-m-cresol</u>
88-06-2	0.2	<u>2,4,6-trichlorophenol</u>
120-83-2	0.2	<u>2,4-dichlorophenol</u>
62-50-0	0.2	<u>ethyl methanesulfonate</u>
95-48-7	0.2	<u>o-cresol</u>
95-95-4	0.2	<u>2,4,5-trichlorophenol</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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	<p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ 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.

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

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

Treat symptomatically.

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for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microg/kg/min IV.
- ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- ▶ No specific antidote.
- ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non flammable liquid. ▶ However vapour will burn when in contact with high temperature flame. ▶ Ignition ceases on removal of flame. ▶ May form a flammable / explosive mixture in an oxygen enriched atmosphere ▶ Heating may cause expansion/vapourisation with violent rupture of containers ▶ Decomposes on heating and produces corrosive fumes of hydrochloric acid, carbon monoxide and small amounts of toxic phosgene.
HAZCHEM	2Z

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe handling	<p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Methylene chloride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite ▶ its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential ▶ contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene ▶ reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulphuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium ▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid ▶ is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals ▶ attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber ▶ may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity <p>Segregate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and ▶ alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. <p>May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings</p> <p>Dinitro-o-cresol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is thermally unstable; elevated temperatures may cause explosion - may be moistened with up to 10% water or may be provided as a paste with 55-60% water, to reduce this risk ▶ is incompatible with heat, strong oxidisers, amines, cresols, hydrocarbons, phenols ▶ is stable at low pH but decomposes upon UV radiation in alkaline solutions ▶ segregation from heavy metals and their salts is required. <p>▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.</p>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	50 ppm / 174 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	pentachlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dinitro-o-cresol	Dinitro-o-cresol	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	p-cresol	Cresol, all isomers	5 ppm / 22 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol, molten	Phenol	1 ppm / 4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	o-cresol	Cresol, all isomers	5 ppm / 22 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Methylene chloride; (Dichloromethane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pentachlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol	1 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
2,4-dinitrophenol	Dinitrophenol, 2,4-	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	16 mg/m3
dinitro-o-cresol	Dinitro-o-cresol, 4,6-	0.6 mg/m3	0.83 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
o-nitrophenol	Nitrophenol, 2-; (o-Nitrophenol)	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
2,6-dichlorophenol	Dichlorophenol, 2,6-	8.8 mg/m3	97 mg/m3	580 mg/m3
chlorophenol	Chlorophenol, 4-; (p-Chlorophenol)	1.5 mg/m3	17 mg/m3	99 mg/m3
chlorophenol	Chlorophenol, m-	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
chlorophenol	Chlorophenol, o-	2.3 mg/m3	25 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
2,4-xyleneol	Dimethylphenol, 2,4-; (2,4-Xylenol)	6.9 mg/m3	76 mg/m3	460 mg/m3
p-nitrophenol	Nitrophenol, 4-; (p-Nitrophenol);Includes 25154-55-6 (mixed isomers)	0.69 mg/m3	7.6 mg/m3	46 mg/m3

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Benzoic acid solid	Benzoic acid	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	830 mg/m3
phenol, molten	Phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
4-chloro-m-cresol	Chloro-m-cresol, 4-	5.5 mg/m3	60 mg/m3	360 mg/m3
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-	2.5 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	160 mg/m3
2,4-dichlorophenol	Dichlorophenol, 2,4-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester; (Ethyl methanesulfonate)	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5-	2.5 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	160 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	2,300 ppm / 2,000 ppm	Not Available
pentachlorophenol	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available
2,4-dinitrophenol	Not Available	Not Available
dinitro-o-cresol	5 mg/m3	Not Available
o-nitrophenol	Not Available	Not Available
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-dichlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methanesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
chlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available
p-cresol	250 ppm	Not Available
2,4-xenol	Not Available	Not Available
p-nitrophenol	Not Available	Not Available
Benzoic acid solid	Not Available	Not Available
phenol, molten	250 ppm	Not Available
4-chloro-m-cresol	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available
2,4-dichlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl methanesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
o-cresol	250 ppm	Not Available
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Respiratory protection

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

Continued...

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	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. -

* 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.

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Clear liquid with ether-like odour; partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.326
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	556
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-97	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	40	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>110	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	27.5 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	23	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	12	Volatile Component (%vol)	99
Vapour pressure (kPa)	47.063	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.93	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Most deaths caused by DNOC have occurred when exposure occurred both by inhalation and skin contact, and most incidents involved agricultural workers, at concentrations greater than 2.5 mg/m³. Chief symptoms included fever, rapid pulse and breathing, profuse sweating, shortness of breath and cough.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>In animal testing, the symptoms of chlorophenol poisoning include restlessness, increased rate of breathing, rapidly developing motor weakness, tremors, seizures, shortness of breath and coma.</p> <p>Monochlorophenols are slightly less toxic than phenol but more toxic than chlorobenzene while Dichlorophenols may be more potent than phenol in eliciting convulsions. Toxicity increases with chlorination.</p> <p>DNC did not seem to cause poisoning after one-time exposure, but swallowing it repeatedly has caused tiredness and malaise.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Although irritation is usually slight, lethal doses may be absorbed through the skin. Nail damage with a white material around the nail folds, which may swell, may occur. In a lethal case, the first symptoms were vomiting and headache, followed by jaundice (especially on the limbs), fast and weak heartbeat and a general depression. Autopsy showed bleeding in the gut and blood congestion in the brain, liver, lung, gut wall, heart muscle and kidneys, as well as fluid build-up in the lung and heart.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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.</p>
Eye	<p>There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Chlorophenols have been associated with cancers of the throat, nose and connective tissue.</p> <p>DNOC is a cumulative poison in humans but not in animals. When blood levels of DNOC exceed 15-20 ug/g symptoms of poisoning appear. These levels indicate considerable accumulation from repeated, daily exposure because the blood levels found were in excess of the amount attainable from a single, daily dose.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with chlorinated diphenyl ethers may cause skin irritation, weight loss and liver injury. Repeated absorption has produced liver damage in animals.</p> <p>Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.</p>

Acid Composite Mixture	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 76 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 985 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
pentachlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 26 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 27 mg/kg ^[2]	
2,4-dinitrophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 30 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Acid Composite Mixture

dinitro-o-cresol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 105 mg/9d -I- mild
o-nitrophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 334 mg/kg ^[2]	
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 485 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 140 mg/kg ^[2]	
2,6-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2940 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
methyl methanesulfonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 225 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
chlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 570 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
p-cresol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 750 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 103 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 207 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 517 mg/24h SEVERE
2,4-xylenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1040 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	
p-nitrophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1024 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 202 mg/kg ^[2]	
Benzoic acid solid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin : Not irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg ^[2]	
phenol, molten	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 525 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.316 mg/l/4H ^[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg ^[2]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mammal) LD50: 700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 820 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate

Acid Composite Mixture

2,4-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethyl methanesulfonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 470 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
o-cresol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 620 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.0895 mg/l/2H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 121 mg/kg ^[2]	
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 820 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	The complex mixture pentachlorophenol and by-products of its synthesis is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on limited evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. This conclusion is supported by mechanistic studies whose findings are consistent with the biological plausibility of its carcinogenicity in humans. Pentachlorophenol as it is used commercially is a mixture of pentachlorophenol and by-products formed or present during its production. Pentachlorophenol and by-products of its synthesis (hereinafter referred to collectively as 'pentachlorophenol?') includes higher-chlorinated dioxins and furans, polychlorinated phenols, hexachlorobenzene, and other by-products. People exposed to pentachlorophenol are also exposed to its by-products; therefore, the listing is for this complex mixture. The epidemiological studies could not separate the effects of pentachlorophenol from any effects of its by-products.
DINITRO-O-CRESOL	NOTE: The substance is classified under EC Directive on Dangerous Substances (67/548/EEC): Possible risk of irreversible effects, (substances suspected of being carcinogenic and/or mutagenic) ADI: 0.5 mg/kg/day NOEL: 1000 mg/kg/day
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	WARNING : IARC Human Limited Evidence [RTECS]
CHLOROPHENOL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2,4-XYLENOL	Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria
P-NITROPHENOL	Bacterial cell mutagen
4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	for 4-chloro-o-cresol (syn:4-chloro-2-methylphenol, PCOC) Acute toxicity: PCOC is corrosive and toxic by inhalation but is only moderately toxic in acute mammalian tests by other routes. The substance is not a skin sensitizer. In an OECD screening test 422, PCOC did not cause reproductive effects in rats. Repeat dose toxicity: Tests for repeated dose toxicity suggest an NOAEL of 200 mg/kg and a LOAEL of 800/mg/kg (slight liver toxicity and decrease in haemoglobin concentration in the blood).
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	IARC Cancer Review: Animal Sufficient Evidence, Human Inadequate.
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) does not accumulate in tissues. It has low acute oral toxicity and moderate toxicity via skin contact. Contact with even 1% of the body surface may lead to death. It is corrosive to skin and may serious damage the eyes. IARC Cancer Review: Human Limited Evidence.
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	Tumours of the brain, lungs, kidney, skin, lymphoma, paternal effects, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, foetoletality, specific developmental abnormalities (craniofacial, musculoskeletal system), transplacental tumourigenesis, effects on newborn recorded
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Neoplastic by RTECS criteria. IARC Cancer Review: Animal Sufficient Evidence, Human Limited
Acid Composite Mixture & PENTACHLOROPHENOL & O-NITROPHENOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & METHYL METHANESULFONATE & P-CRESOL & 2,4-XYLENOL & P-NITROPHENOL & PHENOL, MOLTEN & 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & O-CRESOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
Acid Composite Mixture & DINITRO-O-CRESOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & 4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
Acid Composite Mixture & METHYLENE CHLORIDE	

METHYLENE CHLORIDE & 2,4-DINITROPHENOL & DINITRO-O-CRESOL	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & P-CRESOL & PHENOL, MOLTEN & O-CRESOL	The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE & METHYL METHANESULFONATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & CHLOROPHENOL & 4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the production of trace amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can condense above 300 deg. Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on hormones and mimic thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellings and visual disturbances may occur.		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	WARNING: Pentachlorophenol can be embryotoxic, foetotoxic, and teratogenic (birth defects) in test animals. No safe exposure level has been established for pregnant women [Williams, P.L., "Pentachlorophenol, an assessment of the occupational hazard", Am.Ind.Hyg.Assoc.J. 43(11):799-810(1982)]. Hexachlorodibenzodioxin and other higher chlorodioxins and dibenzofurans are known contaminants of pentachlorophenol and that hexachlorodibenzodioxin has been reported to cause cancer and adverse effects on reproduction in animals.		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4-DINITROPHENOL & DINITRO-O-CRESOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	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.		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & METHYL METHANESULFONATE & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL & ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL & METHYL METHANESULFONATE & 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).		
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & P-CRESOL & PHENOL, MOLTEN & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL & O-CRESOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.		
METHYL METHANESULFONATE & ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Acid Composite Mixture	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Acid Composite Mixture

methylene chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=13.1mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=108.5mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	242mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	56mg/L	4
pentachlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.01mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0003mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0203mg/L	4
	BCF	1	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/L	4
	NOEC	240	Fish	0.0005mg/L	4
2,4-dinitrophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.06mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.78mg/L	4
	NOEC	792	Fish	0.208mg/L	2
dinitro-o-cresol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.066mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.145mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=3.4mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.01mg/L	4
o-nitrophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=50mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=17mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.39mg/L	1
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.01mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.032mg/L	1
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.14mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.3mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Fish	0.8mg/L	4
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.01mg/L	4
2,6-dichlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5.4mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.4mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.7mg/L	4
methyl methanesulfonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
chlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.9mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.5mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=3.6mg/L	1
	BCF	24	Fish	10mg/L	4
	NOEC	1080	Fish	0.2494064mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	3.99mg/L	4

Continued...

Acid Composite Mixture

EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
LC50	96	Fish	6.29mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	3.91mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	70mg/L	4
BCF	24	Fish	20mg/L	4
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	4

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	3.36mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	7.7mg/L	4
BCF	3	Fish	1.5mg/L	4
NOEC	96	Fish	0.3mg/L	2

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1.32mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	2.37mg/L	4
NOEC	672	Fish	0.131mg/L	4

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	3.8mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	=4.7mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.19mg/L	4
BCF	24	Fish	0.0848632mg/L	4
EC10	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.6956mg/L	4
NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.1mg/L	1

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	180mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	860mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>33.1mg/L	2
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	2

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.00175mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	=3.1mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0611mg/L	4
BCF	24	Fish	60mg/L	4
EC10	0.5	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.076mg/L	4
NOEC	144	Crustacea	0.01mg/L	4

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.917mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.5mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.2mg/L	1
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.85mg/L	1
NOEC	96	Fish	0.366mg/L	1

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	2.2mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.5mg/L	4
BCF	24	Fish	10mg/L	4
NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.41mg/L	4

Acid Composite Mixture

2,4-dichlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=0.08mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.2mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Fish	8mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.000001mg/L	4

ethyl methanesulfonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	216	Fish	25mg/L	4

o-cresol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	9.5mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	65mg/L	1

2,4,5-trichlorophenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.249mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.29mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.89mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Fish	1.8mg/L	4
	NOEC	288	Fish	0.0625mg/L	4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful 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 Methylene Chloride: Log Kow: 1.25; Log Koc: 1.68; Log Kom: 1.44; Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.68E-03; Henry's Law Constant: 0.002 atm/m³/mol; BCF: 5.

Atmospheric Fate: Methylene chloride is a volatile liquid that tends to evaporate to the atmosphere from water and soil. The main degradation pathway for methylene chloride in air is via reactions with hydroxyl radicals. The average atmospheric lifetime is estimated to be 130 days. Because this degradation pathway is relatively slow, methylene chloride may become widely dispersed but, is not likely to accumulate in the atmosphere.

for Dinitrocresols: Henry's Law Constant: 1.4x10⁻⁶ atm-m³/mole; Adsorption Coefficient: 590 mg/g; BCF: 40; Log Kow: 2.85; Vapor Pressure: 1.05x10⁻⁴ mm Hg; Koc 2.35-2.77.

Atmospheric Fate: Photolysis of o-cresol in the presence of nitrogen oxides produced dinitrocresols in the aerosol phase. The distance of atmospheric transport for dinitro-o-cresols (DNOC) depends on the half-life and the physical state of the compound in air. It is possible that atmospheric DNOC will absorb sunlight and undergo a reaction.

Contamination of polyhalogenated phenols in their manufacture by toxic species, such as the dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans, raise concern in terms of their entry in the food chain.

The UK Department of Environment have established that methylene chloride is not a greenhouse gas and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in a Monograph have affirmed that there was no single international view that risk reduction measures are required for the solvent. The Monograph suggests that alternatives may pose a greater risk to the environment.

In the atmosphere methylene chloride degrades by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals (half-life 6 months). Methylene chloride rapidly volatilises from water and soil to the atmosphere (estimated half-life for volatilisation from water 3-5.6 hours).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
pentachlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1535 days)	LOW (Half-life = 58 days)
2,4-dinitrophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 526 days)	LOW (Half-life = 46.42 days)
dinitro-o-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 42 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 129.08 days)
o-nitrophenol	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.96 days)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 151.83 days)
2,6-dichlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
methyl methanesulfonate	HIGH	HIGH
chlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
p-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.63 days)
2,4-xylenol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.5 days)
p-nitrophenol	LOW (Half-life = 9.79 days)	LOW (Half-life = 6.04 days)
Benzoic acid solid	LOW	LOW
phenol, molten	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 49 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1820.42 days)	LOW (Half-life = 51.42 days)
2,4-dichlorophenol	MEDIUM (Half-life = 70 days)	LOW (Half-life = 8.83 days)

Continued...

ethyl methanesulfonate	LOW (Half-life = 3.21 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.11 days)
o-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1820.42 days)	LOW (Half-life = 12.54 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
pentachlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 198)
2,4-dinitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 3.7)
dinitro-o-cresol	LOW (BCF = 2.9)
o-nitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 76)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 95)
2,6-dichlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 20)
methyl methanesulfonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.658)
chlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 214)
p-cresol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.94)
2,4-xylenol	LOW (LogKOW = 2.3)
p-nitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 280)
Benzoic acid solid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.87)
phenol, molten	LOW (BCF = 17.5)
4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (BCF = 13)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	HIGH (BCF = 12130)
2,4-dichlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 69)
ethyl methanesulfonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.1669)
o-cresol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.95)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	MEDIUM (BCF = 825)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
pentachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 3380)
2,4-dinitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 363.8)
dinitro-o-cresol	LOW (KOC = 601.5)
o-nitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 315.5)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 2002)
2,6-dichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 732.5)
methyl methanesulfonate	LOW (KOC = 12.16)
chlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 434)
p-cresol	LOW (KOC = 434)
2,4-xylenol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
p-nitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 309)
Benzoic acid solid	LOW (KOC = 14.49)
phenol, molten	LOW (KOC = 268)
4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 1186)
2,4-dichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
ethyl methanesulfonate	LOW (KOC = 22.44)
o-cresol	LOW (KOC = 443.1)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 1186)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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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.

- ▶ **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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1593	
UN proper shipping name	DICHLOROMETHANE	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	6.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1593	
UN proper shipping name	Dichloromethane	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	6L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	663
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	655
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y642
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	2 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1593	
UN proper shipping name	DICHLOROMETHANE	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-A
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****METHYLENE CHLORIDE(75-09-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

PENTACHLOROPHENOL(87-86-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2	

2,4-DINITROPHENOL(51-28-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix J (Part 2)	

DINITRO-O-CRESOL(534-52-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix J (Part 2)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

O-NITROPHENOL(88-75-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
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 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL(58-90-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
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 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL(87-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
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 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Acid Composite Mixture

METHYL METHANESULFONATE(66-27-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

CHLOROPHENOL(95-57-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

P-CRESOL(106-44-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

2,4-XYLENOL(105-67-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

P-NITROPHENOL(100-02-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

BENZOIC ACID SOLID(65-85-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

PHENOL, MOLTEN(108-95-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

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

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL(59-50-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL(88-06-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

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

2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL(120-83-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

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

ETHYL METHANESULFONATE(62-50-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Acid Composite Mixture

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

O-CRESOL(95-48-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL(95-95-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
Canada - DSL	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; 2,6-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 2,4-xenol)
Canada - NDSL	N (2,4-dinitrophenol; ethyl methanesulfonate; p-cresol; dinitro-o-cresol; phenol, molten; pentachlorophenol; p-nitrophenol; 4-chloro-m-cresol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; methylene chloride; methyl methanesulfonate; o-nitrophenol; o-cresol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol; Benzoic acid solid)
China - IECSC	N (methyl methanesulfonate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (ethyl methanesulfonate; methyl methanesulfonate)
Korea - KECI	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; methyl methanesulfonate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (pentachlorophenol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
Philippines - PICCS	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	05/09/2018
Initial Date	27/08/2015

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1, 1335-85-9
chlorophenol	25167-80-0, 95-57-8, 106-48-9, 108-43-0

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.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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