

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: **16/08/2018** Print Date: **16/08/2018** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RCRA Target Phenols Mix
Synonyms	M-8041
Proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

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]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), 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)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P210 K	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P271 U	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240 G	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 U	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

2 ()	•
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

59-50-7 0.1 4-chloro-m-cresol 95-57-8 0.1 ochlorophenol 131-89-5 0.1 dreas 120-83-2 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 87-65-0 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 105-67-9 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 188-85-7 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 188-85-7 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 dinoseb 53-452-1 0.1 dinitro-ocresol 53-452-1 0.1 ocresol 108-49-7 0.1 ocresol 108-39-4 0.1 ocresol 53-452-1 0.1 ocresol 108-454-7 0.1 ocresol 108-39-4 0.1 ocresol 106-44-5 0.1 persol 106-44-5 0.1 persol 100-02-7 0.1 persol 104-05 0.1 ocresol 104-05 0.1 ocresol 104-05-13* 0.1 ocresol	CAS No	%[weight]	Name
95578 0.1 ochorophenol 131-89-5 0.1 dinax 12043-2 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 8765-0 0.1 2.6-dichlorophenol 105-67-9 0.1 2.4-sylenol 888-7 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 dinoseb 54-87 0.1 ocresol 95-48-7 0.1 ocresol 108-39-4 0.1 ocresol 106-44-5 0.1 ocresol 106-42-7 0.1 ocresol 10-02-7 0.1 ocresol 104-92 0.1 ocresol 108-92 0.1 ocresol 108-92 0.1 ocrersol 108-92	59-50-7	0.1	4-chloro-m-cresol
131-89-5 0.1 dinex 120-83-2 0.1 2.4-dichlorophenol 87-65-0 0.1 2.6-dichlorophenol 105-67-9 0.1 2.4-xylenol 88-85-7 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 dinoseb 54-82-7 0.1 dinoseb 54-82-7 0.1 dinoseb 54-82-1 0.1 dinoseb 54-82-1 0.1 o-cressol 108-39-4 0.1 m-cressol 108-39-4 0.1 p-cressol 106-44-5 0.1 p-cressol 106-44-5 0.1 p-cressol 100-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-03-5 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-03-5 0.1 p-nitrophenol 10-03-5 0.1 p-nitroph	95-57-8	0.1	o-chlorophenol
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87-85-0 0.1 2.6-dichlorophenol 105-67-9 0.1 24-xylenol 88-85-7 0.1 dinosob 51-28-5 0.1 2.4-dinitrophenol 51-28-5 0.1 2.4-dinitrophenol 534-52-1 0.1 dinitro-o-cresol 95-48-7 0.1 o-cresol 95-48-7 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 o-cresol 106-44-5 0.1 o-nitrophenol 106-44-5 0.1 o-nitrophenol 106-44-5 0.1 o-nitrophenol 100-02-7 0.1 o-nitrophenol 100-02-7 0.1 pertecolor 108-95-2 0.1 phenol 108-95-2 0.1 2.3.4.5-tratholorophenol 58-90-2 0.1 2.3.4.5-tratholorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2.3.5.5-tetratholorophenol	120-83-2	0.1	2,4-dichlorophenol
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88-85-7 0.1 dinoseb 51-28-5 0.1 2.4-dinitophenol 534-52-1 0.1 dinitro-o-cresol 95-48-7 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 o-cresol 108-39-4 0.1 m-cresol 106-44-5 0.1 p-cresol 106-44-5 0.1 p-cresol 88-75-5 0.1 o-nitrophenol 100-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 100-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 108-95-2 0.1 p-nitrophenol 108-95-2 0.1 p-tenchorophenol 108-95-2 0.1 2.3.4.5-Tetrachorophenol 98-90-2 0.1 2.3.4.6-tetrachorophenol 98-90-2 0.1 2.3.5.6-tetrachorophenol 98-95-5 0.1 2.3.5.6-tetrachorophenol 98-95-5 0.1 2.3.6-tetrachorophenol 98-96-2 0.1 2.4.5-trichorophenol 98-06-2 0.1 2.4.6-trichorophenol 98-06-2 0.1 2.	105-67-9	0.1	2,4-xylenol
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106-44-5 0.1 p-cresol 88-75-5 0.1 o-nitrophenol 100-02-7 0.1 p-nitrophenol 87-86-5 0.1 pentachlorophenol 108-95-2 0.1 pentachlorophenol 108-95-2 0.1 phenol 4901-51-3* 0.1 2.3.4.5-Tetrachlorophenol 58-90-2 0.1 2.3.4.6-tetrachlorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2.3.5.6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2.3.4.5-Tetrachlorophenol 95-95-5 0.1 2.3.5.6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2.4.5-trichlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2.4.6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	108-39-4	0.1	m-cresol
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87-86-5 0.1 pentachlorophenol 108-95-2 0.1 phenol 4901-51-3* 0.1 2.3.4.5-Tetrachlorophenol 58-90-2 0.1 2.3.4.6-tetrachlorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2.3.5.6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2.4.5-trichlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2.4.6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	100-02-7	0.1	p-nitrophenol
108-95-2 0.1 phenol 4901-51-3* 0.1 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol 58-90-2 0.1 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2,4,6-tetrachlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	87-86-5	0.1	pentachlorophenol
4901-51-3* 0.1 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol 58-90-2 0.1 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2,4,5-trichlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	108-95-2	0.1	phenol
58-90-2 0.1 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol 935-95-5 0.1 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol 95-95-4 0.1 2,4,5-trichlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	4901-51-3*	0.1	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol
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95-95-4 0.1 2,4,5-trichlorophenol 88-06-2 0.1 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	935-95-5	0.1	2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol
88-06-2 0.1 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 67-63-0 97.9 isopropanol	95-95-4	0.1	2,4,5-trichlorophenol
67-63-0 97.9 <u>isopropanol</u>	88-06-2	0.1	2,4,6-trichlorophenol
	67-63-0	97.9	isopropanol

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures		
Eye Contact	 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 Contact	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. For thermal burns: Decontaminate area around burn. Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)	

RCRA Target Phenols Mix

	 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. Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. Use compresses if running water is not available. Do NOT apply bic as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause infection. Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): Lay the person flat. Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. Cover the person with coat or blanket. Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: 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 burne at oxy is preson, shead, back, back bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. Separate burne does 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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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. 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. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- + Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- ▶ Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable 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
Advice for firefighters	
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 in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.
HAZCHEM	•2YE

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	 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	 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. 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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Suitable container	 DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers 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.
Storage incompatibility	 Isopropand (syn: isopropyi alcohol, IPA): Torms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition) ambient temperature), chomium trioxide (ignition), possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus ion salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), henzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkytzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide, chromic acid, eliakytainnium, trinitoromethane attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature may generate electrostatic charges Dinitro-o-cresol: 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 strong axidisers, anines, 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.

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	dinitro-o-cresol	Dinitro-o-cresol	0.2 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
Australia Exposure Standards	m-cresol	Cresol, all isomers	5 ppm / 22 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	pentachlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol	Phenol	1 ppm / 4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4-chloro-m-cresol	Chloro-m-cresol, 4-		5.5 mg/m3	60 mg/m3	360 mg/m3
o-chlorophenol	Chlorophenol, o-		2.3 mg/m3	25 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
2,4-dichlorophenol	Dichlorophenol, 2,4-		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-dichlorophenol	Dichlorophenol, 2,6-		8.8 mg/m3	97 mg/m3	580 mg/m3
2,4-xylenol	Dimethylphenol, 2,4-; (2,4-Xylenol)		6.9 mg/m3	76 mg/m3	460 mg/m3
dinoseb	Dinoseb; (2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)		0.41 mg/m3	4.5 mg/m3	5.4 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
p-nitrophenol	Nitrophenol, 4-; (p-Nitrophenol);Includes 25154-55-6 (mixed isomers)		0.69 mg/m3	7.6 mg/m3	46 mg/m3
pentachlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol		1 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
phenol	Phenol		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5-		2.5 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	160 mg/m3
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-		2.5 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	160 mg/m3
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol		400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised I	DLH		
4-chloro-m-cresol	Not Available Not Available		ble		
o-chlorophenol	Not Available Not Available				
dinex	Not Available Not Available				
2,4-dichlorophenol	Not Available Not Available				
2,6-dichlorophenol	Not Available Not Available		ble		
2,4-xylenol	Not Available Not Avail		ble		
dinoseb	Not Available	Not Availa	ble		
2,4-dinitrophenol	Not Available Not Ava		able		
dinitro-o-cresol	5 mg/m3 Not A		t Available		
o-cresol	250 ppm Not Av		Available		
m-cresol	250 ppm Not Ava		ailable		
p-cresol	250 ppm	ble			
o-nitrophenol	Not Available Not Available				
p-nitrophenol	Not Available Not Availab		lable		
pentachlorophenol	2.5 mg/m3 Not Available				
phenol	250 ppm Not Available				
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	Not Available Not Available				
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	Not Available Not Ava		Not Available		
2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol	Not Available Not Ava		Not Available		
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	Not Available Not Av		Not Available		
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Not Available Not A		Not Available		
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Availa	ble		

Exposure controls

Appropriate	engineering
	controls

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.



Eye and face protection	 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	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: 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. 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. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. 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 or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Respiratory protection

Recommended material(s)

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:

RCRA Target Phenols Mix

Material	CPI
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	С
VITON/NEOPRENE	С

* 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.785
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	425
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

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.

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-89.5	Viscosity (cSt)	2.27 Pas (20 °C)
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	82.4	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	12 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	2.88 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.399 (20 °C)	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.07	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 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
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. 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. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. DNC did not seem to cause poisoning after one-time exposure, but swallowing it repeatedly has caused tiredness and malaise. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. 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. 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. 511 jpa
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. 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 of the amount attainable from a single, daily dose.

RCRA Target Phenols Mix I 4-chloro-m-cresol I o-chlorophenol I dinex I 2,4-dichlorophenol I 2,6-dichlorophenol I	TOXICITY Not Available TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[2]		IRRITATION Not Available IRRITATION RRITATION ikin (rabbit):105 mg/9d-I-m	IRRITATION Not Availab	TON lable		
RCRA Target Phenois Mix Image: Comparison of the second secon	Not Available TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]		Not Available	IRRITATION Not Availab	TON lable IN		
4-chloro-m-cresol o-chlorophenol dinex 2,4-dichlorophenol 2,6-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	II S	RRITATION	IRRITATION Not Availab	TON lable NN		
4-chloro-m-cresol 1 o-chlorophenol 1 dinex 1 2,4-dichlorophenol 1 2,6-dichlorophenol 1	Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]		RRITATION	Not Avai IRRITATIC Not Availat	lable IN Ile		
o-chlorophenol dinex 2,4-dichlorophenol 2,6-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	II S	RRITATION	IRRITATIC Not Availab	N		
dinex dinex 2,4-dichlorophenol	Oral (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	S	RRITATION ikin (rabbit):105 mg/9d-I-m	Not Availab	le		
dinex dinex 2,4-dichlorophenol 2,6-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	S	RRITATION ikin (rabbit):105 mg/9d-l-m	od			
2,4-dichlorophenol	Oral (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]	S	skin (rabbit):105 mg/9d-I-m	iod			
2,4-dichlorophenol	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]						
2,4-dichlorophenol	dermal (rat) LD50: 780 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ^[2]			IRRITA	TION		
2,6-dichlorophenol	Oral (rat) LD50: 47 mg/kg ¹⁻³			Not Ava	ailable		
2,6-dichlorophenol							
2,6-dichlorophenol	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRR	ITATION				
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2940 mg/kg ^[2]	/ERE ERE					
	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ			IRRIT	ATION		
2,4-xylenol	dermal (rat) LD50: 1040 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Av	vailable				
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]						
	ТОХІСІТҮ	IRR	RITATION				
dinoseb	dermal (rat) LD50: 80 mg/kg ^[2]	/ERE					
	Oral (rat) LD50: 25 mg/kg ^[2]						
	TOXICITY			IRRITATIC	N		
2,4-dinitrophenol	Oral (rat) LD50: 30 mg/kg ^[2]			Not Availat	le		
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IR	RITATION				
dinitro-o-cresol	dermal (rat) LD50: 200 mg/kg ^[2]	Ey	ve (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mo	derate			
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7 mg/kg ^[2]						
	TOXICITY				IRRITATION		
	dermal (rat) LD50: 620 mg/kg ^[2]				Not Available		
o-cresoi	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.0895 mg/l/2H ^[2]						
	Oral (rat) LD50: 121 mg/kg ^[2]						
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION				
m-cresol	dermal (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2] Eye (rabbit): 10						
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.1775 mg/l1 h ^[1]		Skin (rabbit): 517 mg	g/24h SEVE	RE		
	√rai (rai) LUDU. 242 IIIY/KY* *						
	TOXICITY	IR	RITATION				
p-cresol	dermal (rat) LD50: 750 mg/kg ^[1]	Ey	e (rabbit): 103 mg SEVER	E			

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
	-
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-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.
2,4-XYLENOL	Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria
DINOSEB	Dinoseb is high toxic if swallowed, and on skin exposure. Inhaling dusts and sprays may be irritating to the lungs and eyes, and may cause serious illness. Direct skin contact may cause irritation, yellow stains, burns, inflammation of the skin and more serious effects in humans; death has occurred. Accidental exposure in humans has caused fatigue, thirst, sweating, sleeplessness, weight loss, headache, flushing of the face, nausea, abdominal pain, and occasional diarrhoea; this may persist for months. Reproductive effector in rats. Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
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
M-CRESOL	Mutation DNA inhibition human
P-NITROPHENOL	Bacterial cell mutagen
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. 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 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.
2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL	WARNING : IARC Human Limited Evidence [RTECS]
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
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	IARC Cancer Review: Animal Sufficient Evidence, Human Inadequate.
RCRA Target Phenols Mix & 4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & DINITRO-O-CRESOL & 2,3,5,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL	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.
RCRA Target Phenols Mix & ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.
4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL & O-CHLOROPHENOL & 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,6-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.
DINEX & 2,4-DINITROPHENOL & DINITRO-O-CRESOL & PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL & ISOPROPANOL	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.
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & 2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & 2,4-XYLENOL & O-CRESOL & M-CRESOL & P-CRESOL & O-NITROPHENOL & P-NITROPHENOL & PENTACHLOROPHENOL & PHENOL & 2,3,5,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL	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.
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL & PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & DINOSEB & O-CRESOL & M-CRESOL & P-CRESOL & PHENOL & 2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL &	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Continued...

2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL								
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL & O-CRESOL & M-CRESOL & P-CRESOL & PHENOL	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.							
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.							
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,3,5,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL	/ARNING: Pentachlorophenol can be embryotoxic, foetotoxic, and teratogenic (birth defects) in test animals. No safe exposure level has been stablished for pregnant women Villiams, P.L., "Pentachlorophenol, an assessment of the occupational hazard", Am.Ind.Hyg.Assoc.J. 43(11):799-810(1982)]. lexachlorodibenzodioxin and other higher chlorodioxins and dibenzofurans are known contaminants of pentachlorophenol and that hexachlorodibenzodioxin as been reported to cause cancer and adverse effects on reproduction in animals.							
PENTACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]							
PHENOL & ISOPROPANOL	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.							
2,3,4,6- TETRACHLOROPHENOL & 2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.							
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0					
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	 ✓ 	Reproductivity	0					
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	¥					
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0					
Mutagenicity	\otimes	Aspiration Hazard	\otimes					
		Legend: X − C ✓ − C ⊗ − C	Pata available but does not fill the criteria for classification Pata available to make classification Pata Not Available to make classification					

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUI	E	SOURCE
RCRA Target Phenois Mix	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Av	ailable	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPEC	IES		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	Fish			. 4
	EC50	48	Crusta	Crustacea			4
4-chloro-m-cresol	EC50	72	Algae	or other aquatic plant	ts	4.2mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae	Algae or other aquatic plants			1
	NOEC	96	Fish			0.366mg/L	. 1
		1					
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPE	CIES		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	Fish		6.29mg/L	- 4
o-chlorophenol	EC50	48	Crus	Crustacea			- 4
o-chiorophenoi	EC50	96	Algae	Algae or other aquatic plants			4
	BCF	24	Fish			20mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crus	tacea		0.3mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALU	=	SOURCE
dinex	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Av	- ailable	Not Available
	-						
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	6		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	Fish			1
	EC50	48	Crustace	a		1.4mg/L	4
2,4-dichlorophenol	EC50	96	Algae or	Algae or other aquatic plants			4
	BCF	24	Fish	Fish			4
	NOEC	96	Algae or	Algae or other aquatic plants <0.).000001mg/L 4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HP)	CDE	CIES			SOURCE
2,6-dichlorophenol		Lot bolt flort (int)	OFL			VALUE	JOUNDL

	EC50	48		Crustace	a		3.4mg/L	4
	EC50	96		Algae or	other aquatic plants		9.7mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR)				SPECIES	VALU	JE	SOURCE
	LC50		96		Fish	1.32n	ng/L	4
2,4-xylenol	EC50		48		Crustacea	2.37n	ng/L	4
	NOEC		672		Fish	0.131	mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			0.028mg/L	4
	EC50	48		Crustacea			0.209mg/L	4
dinoseb	EC50	72		Algae or oth	Algae or other aquatic plants			2
	BCF	672		Fish			0.00776mg/L	4
	NOEC	144	0	Fish			0.0049mg/L	5
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			0.06ma/L	4
2.4-dinitrophenol	EC50	48		Crustacea	1		3mg/L	4
,	EC50	72		Algae or o	ther aquatic plants		8.78mg/L	4
	NOEC	792	2	Fish			0.208mg/L	2
				I			_	
	ENDROINT	те		SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
		96		Fish	SPECIES		0.066mg/l	JUNCE
dinitro-o-crosol	EC50	90		FISh			0.000mg/L	4
uniti 0-0-cresor	EC50	72		Algae or other aquatic plants			-3.4mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	1	Crustacea			=0.01mg/L	4
			·				0.0 m.g/2	•
	ENDPOINT	TE	EST DURATION (HR)	SPECIE	S		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	i	Fish			4mg/L	1
o-cresol	EC50	48		Crustace	ea		9.5mg/L	1
	EC50	96		Algae or	other aquatic plants		65mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
m-cresol	LC50	96		Fish			3.88mg/L	4
	BCF	24		Algae or o	ther aquatic plants		~0.05mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT		TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VAL	.UE	SOURCE
	LC50		96		Fish	3.36	img/L	4
p-cresol	EC50		48		Crustacea	7.7r	ng/L	4
	BCF		3		Fish	1.5r	ng/L	4
	NOEC		96		Fish	0.3r	ng/L	2
							1	
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			=50mg/L	1
o-nitrophenol	EC50	48		Crustacea			=17mg/L	1
	EC50	96		Algae or ot	her aquatic plants		=0.39mg/L	1
	EC10	96		Algae or ot	her aquatic plants		=0.01mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	•	Crustacea			=0.032mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TES	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		V	ALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish		3.	8mg/L	4
p-nitrophenol	EC50	48		Crustacea		=	4.7mg/L	1
	EC50	96		Algae or othe	er aquatic plants	4.	19mg/L	4
	BCF	24		Fish		0.	0848632mg/L	4
	EC10	336		Algae or othe	Algae or other aquatic plants >=			4

	NOEC	504		Crustacea		=0	.1mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
		96		Fich				4
	EC50	90		Crustana			0.0000mma/l	5
	EC50	48		Crustacea			0.0003mg/L	5
pentachiorophenor	EC50	96		Algae or oth	ner aquatic plants		0.0203mg/L	4
	BCF	1		Crustacea			2mg/L	4
	EC10	96		Algae or oth	ner aquatic plants		0.02mg/L	4
	NOEC	240)	Fish			0.0005mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			0.00175mg/L	4
phenol	EC50	48		Crustacea			=3.1mg/L	1
	EC50	96		Algae or othe	er aquatic plants		0.0611ma/L	4
	BCF	24		Fish			60ma/l	4
	EC10	0.5		Algae or oth	er aquatic plants		0.076mg/l	4
	NOEC	14/		Crustacea			0.01 mg/L	4
	NOEC	144	•	Crustacea			0.0 mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT		TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	LC50		96		Fish	0.205mg/	L	4
	BCF		672		Fish	0.00411m	ıg/L	4
			1			1		
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			0.14mg/L	4
	EC50	48		Crustacea			0.3mg/L	4
2,3,4,6-tetrachiorophenol	EC50	96		Algae or other aquatic plants			1.3mg/L	4
	BCF	24		Fish			0.8mg/L	4
	NOEC	48		Crustacea	l		0.01mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TE	EST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
2.3.5.6-tetrachlorophenol	LC50	96		Fish			0.17mg/L	4
_;;;;;; tou do o priore	EC50	96		Algae or o	ther aquatic plants		0.44mg/L	4
	NOEC	48		Crustacea	l		0.01mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
		06		Fich			0.240mg/l	4
	EC50	90		FISH O			0.249mg/L	4
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	EC50	48		Crustacea			0.29mg/L	5
	ECOU	96		Aigae or oth	ier aquatic plants		0.89mg/L	4
	BCF NOFC	24	3	Fish			1.8mg/L	4
		200	,				5.0020HIY/L	
	ENDPOINT	TE	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES			VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish			0.32mg/L	4
	EC50	48		Crustacea			2.2mg/L	4
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	EC50	96		Algae or ot	her aquatic plants		3.5mg/L	4
				Lieb			10mg/L	4
	BCF	24		FISH				
	BCF NOEC	24 48		Crustacea			<0.41mg/L	4
	BCF NOEC	24 48		Crustacea			<0.41mg/L	4
	BCF NOEC ENDPOINT	24 48 TE	ST DURATION (HR)	Crustacea SPECIES			<0.41mg/L	4 SOURCE
	BCF NOEC ENDPOINT LC50	24 48 TE 96	ST DURATION (HR)	Crustacea SPECIES Fish			<0.41mg/L	4 SOURCE 4
	BCF NOEC ENDPOINT LC50 EC50	24 48 TE 96 48	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES Fish Crustacea			<0.41mg/L VALUE >1400mg/L 12500mg/L	4 SOURCE 4 5
isopropanol	BCF NOEC ENDPOINT LC50 EC50 EC50	24 48 TE 96 48 72	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES Fish Crustacea Fish Crustacea Algae or oth	ner aquatic plants		<0.41mg/L VALUE >1400mg/L 12500mg/L >1000mg/L	4 SOURCE 4 5 1
isopropanol	BCF NOEC ENDPOINT LC50 EC50 EC50 EC29	24 48 TE 96 48 72 50	ST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES Fish Crustacea Algae or ott Crustacea	ner aquatic plants		<0.41mg/L VALUE >1400mg/L >1000mg/L =100mg/L	4 SOURCE 4 5 1 1

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 Isopropanol (IPA): log Kow: -0.16- 0.28; Half-life (hr) air: 33-84; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130; Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06; BOD 5: 1.19,60%; COD: 1.61-2.30, 97%;

ThOD: 2.4;

BOD 20: >70%

Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.

Aquatic Fate: IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats. 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 49 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
o-chlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
dinex	HIGH	HIGH
2,4-dichlorophenol	MEDIUM (Half-life = 70 days)	LOW (Half-life = 8.83 days)
2,6-dichlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
2,4-xylenol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.5 days)
dinoseb	HIGH (Half-life = 246 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 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-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
m-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 49 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.47 days)
p-cresol	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.63 days)
o-nitrophenol	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.96 days)
p-nitrophenol	LOW (Half-life = 9.79 days)	LOW (Half-life = 6.04 days)
pentachlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1535 days)	LOW (Half-life = 58 days)
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 151.83 days)
2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1820.42 days)	LOW (Half-life = 12.54 days)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	HIGH (Half-life = 1820.42 days)	LOW (Half-life = 51.42 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (BCF = 13)
o-chlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 214)
dinex	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.12)
2,4-dichlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 69)
2,6-dichlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 20)
2,4-xylenol	LOW (LogKOW = 2.3)
dinoseb	LOW (BCF = 2.5)
2,4-dinitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 3.7)
dinitro-o-cresol	LOW (BCF = 2.9)
o-cresol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.95)
m-cresol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.96)
p-cresol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.94)
o-nitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 76)
p-nitrophenol	LOW (BCF = 280)
pentachlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 198)

phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0908)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	LOW (BCF = 95)
2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.88)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	MEDIUM (BCF = 825)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	HIGH (BCF = 12130)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

4-chloro-m-cresol LOW (KOC = 717.6) o-chlorophenol LOW (KOC = 443.1) dinex LOW (KOC = 14030) 2.4-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) 2.6-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 732.5) 2.4-sylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 354.4) 2.4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-ritrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2.3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	Ingredient	Mobility
o-chlorophenol LOW (KOC = 443.1) dinex LOW (KOC = 14030) 2,4-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) 2,6-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 732.5) 2,4-xylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2,4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434.9) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 309.9) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 3380.9) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	4-chloro-m-cresol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
dinex LOW (KOC = 14030) 2.4-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) 2.6-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 732.5) 2.4-xylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2.4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 434.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3080) phenol LOW (KOC = 2020)	o-chlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 443.1)
2,4-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) 2,6-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 732.5) 2,4-xylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2,4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 434.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434.9) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309.9) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 268) p.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	dinex	LOW (KOC = 14030)
2.6-dichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 732.5) 2.4-xylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2.4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	2,4-dichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
2,4-xylenol LOW (KOC = 717.6) dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2,4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2038) phenol LOW (KOC = 202)	2,6-dichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 732.5)
dinoseb LOW (KOC = 3544) 2,4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	2,4-xylenol	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
2,4-dinitrophenol LOW (KOC = 363.8) dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	dinoseb	LOW (KOC = 3544)
dinitro-o-cresol LOW (KOC = 601.5) o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	2,4-dinitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 363.8)
o-cresol LOW (KOC = 443.1) m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	dinitro-o-cresol	LOW (KOC = 601.5)
m-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	o-cresol	LOW (KOC = 443.1)
p-cresol LOW (KOC = 434) o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	m-cresol	LOW (KOC = 434)
o-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 315.5) p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	p-cresol	LOW (KOC = 434)
p-nitrophenol LOW (KOC = 309) pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	o-nitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 315.5)
pentachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 3380) phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	p-nitrophenol	LOW (KOC = 309)
phenol LOW (KOC = 268) 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	pentachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 3380)
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
	2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 2002)
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 2002)
2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol LOW (KOC = 2002)	2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 2002)
2,4,5-trichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 1186)	2,4,5-trichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 1186)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol LOW (KOC = 1186)	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	LOW (KOC = 1186)
isopropanol HIGH (KOC = 1.06)	isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: 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. 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. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1219	
UN proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable	
Packing group	l	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity 1 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1219			
UN proper shipping name	Isopropanol; Isopropyl alcohol			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	3 Not Applicable 3L		
Packing group	II			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Ir Cargo Only Maximum Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo	astructions Qty / Pack Packing Instructions Maximum Qty / Pack Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	A180 364 60 L 353 5 L Y341 1 L	· · ·

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1219	
UN proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable	
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-D Special provisions Not Applicable Limited Quantities 1 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

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

6

 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Austral

 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 F (Part

 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix
 Austral

 E (Part 2)
 Australia

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

 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia

 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 F (Part

 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix
 F (Part

 E (Part 2)
 Australia

DINEX(131-89-5) 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) - Appendix F (Part 3)

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)

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) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

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)

DINOSEB(88-85-7) 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) - Appendix J (Part 2)

2,4-DINITROPHENOL(51-28-5) 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) - Appendix J (Part 2)

DINITRO-O-CRESOL(534-52-1) 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)

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

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) - Appendix F (Part 3) $\,$

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}$

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule ${\bf 4}$

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 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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}$

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

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

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

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}$

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

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

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

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)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}$

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule ${\bf 4}$

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

RCRA Target Phenols Mix 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) - Schedule Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule E (Part 2) 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 M-CRESOL(108-39-4) 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) - Schedule 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) - Schedule 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 P-CRESOL(106-44-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Exposure Standards Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals F (Part 3) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule E (Part 2) 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 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 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 P-NITROPHENOL(100-02-7) 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 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 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 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) 6 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 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule E (Part 2) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) F (Part 3) requiring health monitoring Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC 2 Monographs PHENOL(108-95-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Exposure Standards Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule E (Part 2) 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule F (Part 3) 6 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs 2,3,4,5-TETRACHLOROPHENOL(4901-51-3*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule E (Part 2) 4 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

Monographs

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

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

F (Part 3)

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix	2
E (Part 2)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
F (Part 3)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC
	Monographs
2,3,5,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL(935-95-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATOR	Y LISTS
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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2	
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL(95-95-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIST	s
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	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
	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL(88-06-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIST	'S
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	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
	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
Canada - DSL	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; 2,6-dichlorophenol; dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 2,4-xylenol)
Canada - NDSL	N (2,4-dinitrophenol; phenol; p-cresol; dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; dinoseb; dinitro-o-cresol; p-nitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; 4-chloro-m-cresol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; o-nitrophenol; m-cresol; isopropanol; o-cresol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
China - IECSC	N (dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol)
Korea - KECI	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (dinex; pentachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
Philippines - PICCS	N (2,4,5-trichlorophenol; dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; dinoseb; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol)
USA - TSCA	N (dinex; 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol)
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	16/08/2018
Initial Date	16/08/2018

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1, 1335-85-9

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LODE Limit of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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