



## PAH Mix

### Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 5.5

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 05/07/2023

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	PAH Mix
Synonyms	Z-014G
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains benzene and methylene chloride)
Other means of identification	Z-014G

##### 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 manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	<a href="http://www.novachem.com.au">www.novachem.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.novachem.com.au">www.novachem.com.au</a>
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

##### Emergency telephone number

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

#### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 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.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

## 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 to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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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	48.4	<u>methylene chloride</u>
71-43-2	48.4	<u>benzene</u>
50-32-8	0.2	<u>benz[a]pyrene</u>
191-24-2	0.2	<u>benzo[ghi]perylene</u>
218-01-9	0.2	<u>chrysene</u>
83-32-9	0.2	<u>acenaphthene</u>
129-00-0	0.2	<u>pyrene</u>
85-01-8	0.2	<u>phenanthrene</u>
86-73-7	0.2	<u>fluorene</u>
120-12-7	0.2	<u>anthracene</u>
53-70-3	0.2	<u>dibenz[a,h]anthracene</u>
91-20-3	0.2	<u>naphthalene, molten</u>
207-08-9	0.2	<u>benzo[k]fluoranthene</u>
205-99-2	0.2	<u>benzo[b]fluoranthene</u>
208-96-8	0.2	<u>acenaphthylene</u>
56-55-3	0.2	<u>benz[a]anthracene</u>
206-44-0	0.2	<u>fluoranthene</u>
193-39-5	0.2	<u>indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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## PAH Mix

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

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

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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

Treat symptomatically.

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 microgm/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

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- ▶ Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- ▶ Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- ▶ Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- ▶ If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- ▶ Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- ▶ Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- ▶ Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

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## PAH Mix

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

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	*3WE

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>· Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>· Avoid splash filling.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b>
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## PAH Mix

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▶ Removable head packaging;</li> <li>▶ Cans with friction closures and</li> <li>▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges</li> </ul> <p>may be used.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Methylene chloride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite</li> <li>▶ its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential</li> <li>▶ contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium</li> <li>▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity</li> </ul> <p>Segregate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and</li> <li>▶ alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.</li> </ul> <p>May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.</li> <li>▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.</li> </ul> <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen</li> <li>▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.</li> <li>▶ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.</li> </ul> <p>Benzene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with iodine pentafluoride.</li> <li>▶ hydrogenation to cyclohexane was effected in a fixed bed reactor at 210-230 deg C, but a fall in conversion was apparent; increasing the bed temp by 10 deg C and the hydrogen flow led to a large increase in reaction rate which the interbed cooling coils could not handle; an exotherm to 280 deg C developed, with a hot spot around 600 deg C which bulged the reactor wall.</li> <li>▶ ignites in contact with iodine heptafluoride gas</li> <li>▶ ignition may occur following addition of a small particle of dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (a very powerful oxidant) to small samples at ambient temp caused/ ignition.</li> <li>▶ ignites at -78 deg C following addition of a 2% solution dioxygen difluoride in hydrogen fluoride</li> <li>▶ ignites following simultaneous contact of sodium peroxide with benzene .</li> <li>▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.</li> </ul>

## 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	benzene	Benzene	1 ppm / 3.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthalene, molten	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 52 mg/m3	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	0.6 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
benzo[ghi]perylene	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
chrysene	0.6 mg/m3	12 mg/m3	69 mg/m3
acenaphthene	3.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
pyrene	0.15 mg/m3	1.7 mg/m3	110 mg/m3
phenanthrene	5.4 mg/m3	59 mg/m3	360 mg/m3
fluorene	6.6 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
anthracene	48 mg/m3	530 mg/m3	3,200 mg/m3
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	0.093 mg/m3	1 mg/m3	2.9 mg/m3
naphthalene, molten	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm
benzo[b]fluoranthene	0.12 mg/m3	1.3 mg/m3	7.9 mg/m3
acenaphthylene	10 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	660 mg/m3

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## PAH Mix

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benz[a]anthracene	0.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	120 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
fluoranthene	8.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	79 mg/m <sup>3</sup>


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	2,300 ppm	Not Available
benzene	500 ppm	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthene	Not Available	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available	Not Available
phenanthrene	Not Available	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available	Not Available
anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene, molten	250 ppm	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthylene	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benz[a]pyrene	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
chrysene	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
acenaphthene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
pyrene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
phenanthrene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
anthracene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
acenaphthylene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
fluoranthene	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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. 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>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

## PAH Mix

## Other protection

- ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.

## 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:

PAH Mix

Material	CPI
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	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.

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, flammable liquid with no odour; partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available

Continued...

## PAH Mix

<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	99
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Partly miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>The symptoms of exposure to high vapour concentrations of benzene include confusion, dizziness, tightening of the leg muscles and pressure over the forehead followed by a period of excitement. If exposure continues, the casualty quickly becomes stupefied and lapses into a coma with narcosis.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss, difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs.</p> <p>Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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.</p> <p>Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.</p> <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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may produce severe damage to the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal.</p> <p>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction.</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>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p>

Continued...

## PAH Mix

There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans 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.

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.

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

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.

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

Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.

Chronic exposure to benzene may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anaemia and blood changes. Benzene is a myelotoxicant known to suppress bone- marrow cell proliferation and to induce haematologic disorders in humans and animals.

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.

PAH Mix	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
PAH Mix	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	Not Available	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
benzene	Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> SKIN (rabbit):20 mg/24h - moderate Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available	Skin (mouse): 0.014 mg - mild
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthene	Not Available	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
phenanthrene	Not Available	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available	Not Available
anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene, molten	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available

## PAH Mix

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
acenaphthylene	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>PAH Mix</b>	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
<b>METHYLENE CHLORIDE</b>	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
<b>BENZENE</b>	Inhalation (man) TCLo: 150 ppm/1y - I Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely.
<b>BENZ[A]PYRENE</b>	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
<b>CHRYSENE</b>	Target organs in include skin (tumours at site of application).
<b>PYRENE</b>	Conjunctival irritation, excitement and muscle contraction recorded.
<b>PHENANTHRENE</b>	Tumors at site of application. Neoplastic and tumorigenic by RTECS criteria.
<b>ANTHRACENE</b>	Oral (rat) TDLo: 20000 m g/kg/79w -I Skin (mouse): 0.118 mg - mild Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
<b>NAPHTHALENE, MOLTEN</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE</b>	Tumours at site of application.
<b>BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE</b>	Lung, kidney, skin tumors and tumors at site of application recorded.
<b>FLUORANTHENE</b>	Equivocal tumorigen bt RTECS criteria. Tumors at site of application recorded. Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.
<b>PAH Mix &amp; ACENAPHTHENE &amp; PYRENE &amp; PHENANTHRENE &amp; ANTHRACENE &amp; NAPHTHALENE, MOLTEN &amp; ACENAPHTHYLENE &amp; FLUORANTHENE</b>	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.
<b>PAH Mix &amp; BENZ[A]PYRENE</b>	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.
<b>PAH Mix &amp; METHYLENE CHLORIDE</b>	
<b>METHYLENE CHLORIDE &amp; DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>BENZENE &amp; BENZ[A]PYRENE &amp; PYRENE &amp; ANTHRACENE &amp; NAPHTHALENE, MOLTEN</b>	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.
<b>BENZENE &amp; BENZ[A]PYRENE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b>
<b>BENZ[A]PYRENE &amp; DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE &amp; BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE &amp; BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE &amp; BENZ[A]ANTHRACENE &amp; INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE</b>	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
<b>BENZO[GH]PERYLENE &amp; ACENAPHTHENE &amp; DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE &amp; BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE &amp; BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE &amp; INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## PAH Mix

BENZO[GH]PERYLENE & CHRYSENE & PYRENE & PHENANTHRENE & ANTHRACENE & DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & FLUORANTHENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE	<b>NOTE:</b> 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.		
BENZO[GH]PERYLENE & ACENAPHTHENE & PYRENE & PHENANTHRENE & FLUORENE & ANTHRACENE & FLUORANTHENE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
CHRYSENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & BENZ[A]ANTHRACENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
PAH Mix	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenanthrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## PAH Mix

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>anthracene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>dibenz[a,h]anthracene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphthalene, molten</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>benzo[k]fluoranthene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>benzo[b]fluoranthene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>acenaphthylene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>benz[a]anthracene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>fluoranthene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

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

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are "semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For Methylene Chloride: Log Kow: 1.25; Log Koc: 1.68; Log Kom: 1.44; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 2.68E-03; Henry's Law Constant: 0.002 atm/m<sup>3</sup>/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 naphthalene:

Environmental Fate: Naphthalene may reach surface water and soil through transportation in water or being carried by air. Most airborne naphthalene is in a vapour form and hence deposition is expected to be slow. A minimal amount of naphthalene emitted to the air is transported to other environmental components mostly by dry deposition. Naphthalene in surface water may volatilize into the atmosphere, depending on environmental conditions.

For benzene:

log Kow: 1.95-2.15

log Koc: 1.7-2

Koc: 85

log Kom: 1.04-2.56

Half-life (hr) air: 2.4-501

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 4.81-384

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground: 240-17280

Half-life (hr) soil: 48-922

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 441-595

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 5.43E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 2.18

COD: 0.25-2.8

ThOD: 3.1

BCF: 3.5-3.9

Log BCF: 0.54-1.48

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.); benzene: 10 ug/l (WHO guideline)

Soil Guidelines: Dutch Criteria: 0.05 mg/kg (detection limit) target; 1 mg/kg (intervention)

Air Quality Standards: 1 ppb averaging time 1 year (UK)

No safe level recommended due to carcinogenic properties (WHO Guideline)

If benzene is released to the atmosphere it remains predominantly in the vapour phase.

Vapour phase benzene is not subject to direct photolysis but reacts with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life approximately 13.4 days). Reaction time in polluted

## PAH Mix

atmospheres which contain nitrogen oxide (NO) or sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is accelerated (half-life 4-6 hours); products of photooxidation include phenol, nitrophenols, nitrobenzene, formic acid and peroxyacetyl nitrates.

In water, benzene is rapidly volatilised (half-life 2.7 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)
benzene	HIGH (Half-life = 720 days)	LOW (Half-life = 20.88 days)
benz[a]pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 1060 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.18 days)
benzo[ghi]perylene	HIGH (Half-life = 1300 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.13 days)
chrysene	HIGH (Half-life = 2000 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)
acenaphthene	HIGH (Half-life = 204 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.37 days)
pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 3800 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)
phenanthrene	HIGH (Half-life = 400 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.84 days)
fluorene	MEDIUM (Half-life = 120 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.84 days)
anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 920 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.21 days)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 1880 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.18 days)
naphthalene, molten	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
benzo[k]fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 4280 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.46 days)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 1220 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.6 days)
acenaphthylene	MEDIUM (Half-life = 120 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.05 days)
benz[a]anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 1360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)
fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 880 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.84 days)
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 1460 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.26 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
benzene	HIGH (BCF = 4360)
benz[a]pyrene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.13)
benzo[ghi]perylene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.697)
chrysene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.81)
acenaphthene	LOW (BCF = 387)
pyrene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.88)
phenanthrene	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.46)
fluorene	MEDIUM (BCF = 830)
anthracene	HIGH (BCF = 10500)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.697)
naphthalene, molten	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.78)
acenaphthylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 545)
benz[a]anthracene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.76)
fluoranthene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.16)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
benzene	LOW (KOC = 165.5)
benz[a]pyrene	LOW (KOC = 786800)
benzo[ghi]perylene	LOW (KOC = 2676000)
chrysene	LOW (KOC = 236100)
acenaphthene	LOW (KOC = 6123)
pyrene	LOW (KOC = 69410)
phenanthrene	LOW (KOC = 20830)
fluorene	LOW (KOC = 11290)
anthracene	LOW (KOC = 20400)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	LOW (KOC = 2622000)
naphthalene, molten	LOW (KOC = 1837)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	LOW (KOC = 803100)
acenaphthylene	LOW (KOC = 6123)

## PAH Mix

Ingredient	Mobility
benz[a]anthracene	LOW (KOC = 231300)
fluoranthene	LOW (KOC = 70850)



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3WE

## Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1992	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. * (contains benzene and methylene chloride)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3HP
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	352
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1992	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains benzene and methylene chloride)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	

## PAH Mix

Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-D
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
methylene chloride	Not Available
benzene	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available
acenaphthene	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available
phenanthrene	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available
anthracene	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Not Available
naphthalene, molten	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	Not Available
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available
acenaphthylene	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	Not Available
fluoranthene	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
methylene chloride	Not Available
benzene	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available
acenaphthene	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available
phenanthrene	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available
anthracene	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Not Available
naphthalene, molten	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	Not Available
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available
acenaphthylene	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	Not Available
fluoranthene	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****methylene chloride 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 5  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

**benzene is found on the following regulatory lists**

## PAH Mix

Australia - New South Wales Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted carcinogens

Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted carcinogens

Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted Carcinogens

Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations - Restricted carcinogens

Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations - Restricted carcinogens

Australia - Western Australia Carcinogenic substances to be used only for purposes approved by the Commissioner

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

#### benz[a]pyrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### benzo[ghi]perylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### chrysene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### acenaphthene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### pyrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### phenanthrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### fluorene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### anthracene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### dibenz[a,h]anthracene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

#### naphthalene, molten is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Restricted carcinogens

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 7

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

## PAH Mix

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**benzo[k]fluoranthene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**benzo[b]fluoranthene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**acenaphthylene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**benz[a]anthracene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**fluoranthene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (benz[a]pyrene; benzo[ghi]perylene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benz[a]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
Canada - DSL	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benz[a]anthracene; fluoranthene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
Canada - NDSL	No (methylene chloride; benzene; benz[a]pyrene; benzo[ghi]perylene; chrysene; acenaphthene; pyrene; phenanthrene; fluorene; anthracene; naphthalene, molten; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene)
China - IECSC	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; chrysene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (benz[a]pyrene; benzo[ghi]perylene; chrysene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benz[a]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
Korea - KECI	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benz[a]anthracene; fluoranthene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (naphthalene, molten)
Philippines - PICCS	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; chrysene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benz[a]anthracene; fluoranthene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
USA - TSCA	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (chrysene; acenaphthene; fluorene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benz[a]anthracene; fluoranthene)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (benzo[ghi]perylene; chrysene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## PAH Mix

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	05/07/2023
<b>Initial Date</b>	28/08/2015

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.5	05/07/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

**Other information**

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  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 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  
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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