

CCS Hardseal Advanced (P10)

Concrete Colour Systems

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 78-8310

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CCS Hardseal Advanced (P10)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Concrete and masonry coating.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Concrete Colour Systems
Address	683 Beenleigh-Redland Bay Road Carbrook QLD 4130 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3412 8111 1800 077 744
Fax	+61 7 3287 6445
Website	www.riversands.com.au
Email	ccscolour@riversands.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	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	S5
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Chronic Aquatic 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)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Continued...

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
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64742-95-6.	30-50	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
1330-20-7	25-35	<u>xylene</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

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For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>
HAZCHEM	•3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation.

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- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth all lines and equipment. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials. ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up. ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
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Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA**Exposure controls****Appropriate engineering controls**

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

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

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


Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air

	<p>speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety 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 and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

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:

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	A
VITON	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	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 A 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	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 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(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless viscous liquid with aromatic solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.93
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	Not Available

Continued...

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	40-100
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	136-182	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	24	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1 @25C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage. Inhalation of petroleum hydrocarbons consisting substantially of low molecular weight species (typically C2-C12) may produce irritation of mucous membranes, incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and anaesthetic stupor. Massive exposures may produce central nervous system depression with sudden collapse and deep coma; fatalities have been recorded. Irritation of the brain and/or apnoeic anoxia may produce convulsions. Although recovery following overexposure is generally complete, cerebral micro-haemorrhage of focal post-inflammatory scarring may produce epileptiform seizures some months after the exposure. Pulmonary episodes may include chemical pneumonitis with oedema and haemorrhage. The lighter hydrocarbons may produce kidney and neurotoxic effects. Pulmonary irritancy increases with carbon chain length for paraffins and olefins. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce anaesthesia and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce polyneuropathy. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue and vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons are cardiac sensitiser and may cause ventricular fibrillations.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.</p> <p>Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Peripheral blood showed a tendency to hypochromic anaemia and a deviation from normal in coagulability of the blood. Hydrocarbon concentrations ranged from 10 to 60 ppm. Contamination of the mixture with</p>
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	<p>benzene may have been responsible for the blood dyscrasias.</p> <p>High concentrations of mesitylene vapour (5000 to 9000 ppm) caused central nervous system depression in mice. Similar exposures of pseudocumene also produced evidence of CNS involvement.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.</p> <p>Systemic poisoning produced by general anaesthesia is characterised by lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness and respiratory depression and arrest. Cardiac arrest may result from cardiovascular collapse. Bradycardia, and hypotension may also be produced.</p> <p>Inhaled alkylbenzene vapours cause death in animals at air levels that are relatively similar (typically LC50s are in the range 5000 -8000 ppm for 4 to 8 hour exposures). It is likely that acute inhalation exposure to alkylbenzenes resembles that to general anaesthetics.</p> <p>Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic other than at high levels of exposure. This may be because their metabolites have a low order of toxicity and are easily excreted. There is little or no evidence to suggest that metabolic pathways can become saturated leading to spillover to alternate pathways. Nor is there evidence that toxic reactive intermediates, which may produce subsequent toxic or mutagenic effects, are formed</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Transient memory loss, renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by gross exposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, oedema and focal alveolar haemorrhage. Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerance developed during the workweek but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may antagonise this effect. Xylene body burden in humans exposed to 100 or 200 ppm xylene in air depends on the amount of body fat with 4% to 8% of total absorbed xylene accumulating in adipose tissue.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ingestion</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> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Skin Contact</p>	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability. Systemic intoxication, resulting from contact with the light aromatics, is unlikely due to the slow rate of permeation. Branching of the side chain appears to increase percutaneous absorption.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eye</p>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result. The aromatic fraction may produce irritation and lachrymation.</p> <p>The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury</p>

Chronic	<p>may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding. Animal studies: No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to light alkylate naphtha (paraffinic hydrocarbons) at concentrations of 668, 2220 and 6646 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Increased liver weights and kidney toxicity (male rats) was observed in high dose animals. Exposure to pregnant rats at concentrations of 137, 3425 and 6850 ppm did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or foetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in human Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia. Exposure may produce kidney and liver damage. In chronic occupational exposure, xylene (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the central nervous system and ototoxicity (damages hearing and increases sensitivity to noise), probably due to neurotoxic mechanisms. Industrial workers exposed to xylene with a maximum level of ethyl benzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers. Xylene has been classed as a developmental toxin in some jurisdictions. Small excess risks of spontaneous abortion and congenital malformation were reported amongst women exposed to xylene in the first trimester of pregnancy. In all cases, however, the women were also been exposed to other substances. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genotoxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased risks of haemopoietic malignancies but, again, simultaneous exposure to other substances (including benzene) complicates the picture. A long-term gavage study to mixed xylenes (containing 17% ethyl benzene) found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats and mice of either sex.</p>				
	CCS Hardseal Advanced (P10)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">TOXICITY</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (None) LD50: 3242 mg/kg*^[2]</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (None) LD50: 3242 mg/kg* ^[2]
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exchange assays, as well as for cell transformation and positive results for one bacterial DNA repair assay. Mixtures that were tested, which included a number of light naphthas, displayed negative results for the Ames and mouse lymphoma assays. Gasoline exhibited negative results for the Ames test battery, the sister chromatid exchange assay and for one mutagenicity assay. Mixed results were observed for UDS and the mouse lymphoma assay.

While the majority of in vivo genotoxicity results for LBP substances are negative, the potential for genotoxicity of LBPNs as a group cannot be discounted based on the mixed in vitro genotoxicity results.

Carcinogenicity:

Although a number of epidemiological studies have reported increases in the incidence of a variety of cancers, the majority of these studies are considered to contain incomplete or inadequate information. Limited data, however, are available for skin cancer and leukemia incidence, as well as mortality among petroleum refinery workers. It was concluded that there is limited evidence supporting the view that working in petroleum refineries entails a carcinogenic risk (Group 2A carcinogen). IARC (1989a) also classified gasoline as a Group 2B carcinogen; it considered the evidence for carcinogenicity in humans from gasoline to be inadequate and noted that published epidemiological studies had several limitations, including a lack of exposure data and the fact that it was not possible to separate the effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Similar conclusions were drawn from other reviews of epidemiological studies for gasoline (US EPA 1987a, 1987b). Thus, the evidence gathered from these epidemiological studies is considered to be inadequate to conclude on the effects of human exposure to LBP substances.

No inhalation studies assessing the carcinogenicity of the site-restricted LBPNs were identified. Only unleaded gasoline has been examined for its carcinogenic potential, in several inhalation studies. In one study, rats and mice were exposed to 0, 200, 870 or 6170 mg/m³ of a 2% benzene formulation of the test substance, via inhalation, for approximately 2 years. A statistically significant increase in hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas, as well as a non-statistical increase in renal tumours, were observed at the highest dose in female mice. A dose-dependent increase in the incidence of primary renal neoplasms was also detected in male rats, but this was not considered to be relevant to humans, as discussed previously. Carcinogenicity was also assessed for unleaded gasoline, via inhalation, as part of initiation/promotion studies. In these studies, unleaded gasoline did not appear to initiate tumour formation, but did show renal cell and hepatic tumour promotion ability, when rats and mice were exposed, via inhalation, for durations ranging from 13 weeks to approximately 1 year using an initiation/promotion protocol. However, further examination of data relevant to the composition of unleaded gasoline demonstrated that this is a highly-regulated substance; it is expected to contain a lower percentage of benzene and has a discrete component profile when compared to other substances in the LBP group.

Both the European Commission and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have classified LBP substances as carcinogenic. All of these substances were classified by the European Commission (2008) as Category 2 (R45: may cause cancer) (benzene content = 0.1% by weight). IARC has classified gasoline, an LBP, as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) and "occupational exposures in petroleum refining" as Group 2A carcinogens (probably carcinogenic to humans).

Several studies were conducted on experimental animals to investigate the dermal carcinogenicity of LBPNs. The majority of these studies were conducted through exposure of mice to doses ranging from 694-1351 mg/kg-bw, for durations ranging from 1 year to the animals' lifetime or until a tumour persisted for 2 weeks. Given the route of exposure, the studies specifically examined the formation of skin tumours. Results for carcinogenicity via dermal exposure are mixed. Both malignant and benign skin tumours were induced with heavy catalytic cracked naphtha, light catalytic cracked naphtha, light

straight-run naphtha and naphtha. Significant increases in squamous cell carcinomas were also observed when mice were dermally treated with Stoddard solvent, but the latter was administered as a mixture (90% test substance), and the details of the study were not available. In contrast, insignificant increases in tumour formation or no tumours were observed when light alkylate naphtha, heavy catalytic reformed naphtha, sweetened naphtha, light catalytically cracked naphtha or unleaded gasoline was dermally applied to mice. Negative results for skin tumours were also observed in male mice dermally exposed to sweetened naphtha using an initiation/promotion protocol.

Reproductive/ Developmental toxicity:

No reproductive or developmental toxicity was observed for the majority of LBP substances evaluated. Most of these studies were carried out by inhalation exposure in rodents.

NOAEC values for reproductive toxicity following inhalation exposure ranged from 1701 mg/m³ (CAS RN 8052-41-3) to 27 687 mg/m³ (CAS RN 64741-63-5) for the LBPNs group evaluated, and from 7690 mg/m³ to 27 059 mg/m³ for the site-restricted light catalytic cracked and full-range catalytic reformed naphthas. However, a decreased number of pups per litter and higher frequency of post-implantation loss were observed following inhalation exposure of female rats to hydrotreated heavy naphtha (CAS RN 64742-48-9) at a concentration of 4679 mg/m³, 6 hours per day, from gestational days 7-20. For dermal exposures, NOAEL values of 714 mg/kg-bw (CAS RN 8030-30-6) and 1000 mg/kg-bw per day (CAS RN 68513-02-0) were noted. For oral exposures, no adverse effects on reproductive parameters were reported when rats were given site-restricted light catalytic cracked naphtha at 2000 mg/kg on gestational day 13.

For most LBPNs, no treatment-related developmental effects were observed by the different routes of exposure. However, developmental toxicity was observed for a few naphthas. Decreased foetal body weight and an increased incidence of ossification variations were observed when rat dams were exposed to light aromatized solvent naphtha, by gavage, at 1250 mg/kg-bw per day. In addition, pregnant rats exposed by inhalation to hydrotreated heavy naphtha at 4679 mg/m³ delivered pups with higher birth weights. Cognitive and memory impairments were also observed in the offspring.

Low Boiling Point Naphthas [Site-Restricted]

Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C₃₀. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. The dependence of

hydrocarbon absorption on concomitant triglyceride digestion and absorption, is known as the "hydrocarbon continuum hypothesis", and asserts that a series of solubilising phases in the intestinal lumen, created by dietary triglycerides and their digestion products, afford hydrocarbons a route to the lipid phase of the intestinal absorptive cell (enterocyte) membrane. While some hydrocarbons may traverse the mucosal epithelium unmetabolised and appear as solutes in lipoprotein particles in intestinal lymph, there is evidence that most hydrocarbons partially separate from nutrient lipids and undergo metabolic transformation in the enterocyte. The enterocyte may play a major role in determining the proportion of an absorbed hydrocarbon that, by escaping initial biotransformation, becomes available for deposition in its unchanged form in peripheral tissues such as adipose tissue, or in the liver.

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. In the blood stream, approximately 85% of the chemical is bound to red blood cells. Metabolism occurs by side-chain oxidation to form alcohols and carboxylic acids which are then conjugated with glucuronic acid, glycine, or sulfates for urinary excretion. After a single oral dose to rats of 1200 mg/kg, urinary metabolites consisted of approximately 43.2% glycine, 6.6% glucuronic, and 12.9% sulfuric acid conjugates. The two principle metabolites excreted by rabbits after oral administration of 438 mg/kg/day for 5 days were 2,4-dimethylbenzoic acid and 3,4-dimethylhippuric acid. The major routes of excretion of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene are exhalation of parent compound and elimination of urinary metabolites. Half-times for urinary metabolites were reported as 9.5 hours for glycine, 22.9 hours for glucuronide, and 37.6 hours for sulfuric acid conjugates.

Acute Toxicity Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and breathing the vapor is irritating to the respiratory tract causing pneumonitis. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapor causes headache, fatigue, and drowsiness. In humans liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of vapor causes chemical pneumonitis. High concentrations of vapor (5000-9000 ppm) cause headache, fatigue, and drowsiness. The concentration of 5000 ppm is roughly equivalent to a total of 221 mg/kg assuming a 30 minute exposure period (see end note 1). 2. Animals - Mice exposed to 8130-9140 ppm 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (no duration given) had loss of righting response and loss of reflexes. Direct dermal contact with the chemical (no species given) causes vasodilation, erythema, and irritation (U.S. EPA). Seven of 10 rats died after an oral dose of 2.5 mL of a mixture of trimethylbenzenes in olive oil (average dose approximately 4.4 g/kg). Rats and mice were exposed by inhalation to a coal tar distillate containing about 70% 1,3,5- and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; no pathological changes were noted in either species after exposure to 1800-2000 ppm for up to 48 continuous hours, or in rats after 14 exposures of 8 hours each at the same exposure levels. No effects were reported for rats exposed to a mixture of trimethylbenzenes at 1700 ppm for 10 to 21 days.

Neurotoxicity 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness, and drowsiness. Occupationally, workers exposed to a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene had nervousness, headaches, drowsiness, and vertigo (U.S. EPA). Headache, fatigue, and drowsiness were reported for workers exposed (no dose given) to paint thinner containing 80% 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzenes.

Results of the developmental toxicity study indicate that the C9 fraction caused adverse neurological effects at the highest dose (1500 ppm) tested.

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension, and bronchitis. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4- and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anemia, and alterations in blood clotting; haematological effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene.

Rats given 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene orally at doses of 0.5 or 2.0 g/kg/day, 5 days/week for 4 weeks. All rats exposed to the high dose died and 1 rat in the low dose died (no times given); no other effects were reported. Rats exposed by inhalation to 1700 ppm of a trimethylbenzene isomeric mixture for 4 months had decreased weight gain, lymphopenia and neutrophilia.

Genotoxicity: Results of mutagenicity testing, indicate that the C9 fraction does not induce gene mutations in prokaryotes (*Salmonella typhimurium*/mammalian microsome assay); or in mammalian cells in culture (in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation). The C9 fraction does not induce chromosome mutations in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation; does not induce chromosome aberrations in the bone marrow of Sprague-Dawley rats exposed by inhalation (6 hours/day for 5 days); and does not induce sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation.

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity: A three-generation reproductive study on the C9 fraction was conducted. CD rats (30/sex/group) were exposed by inhalation to the C9 fraction at concentrations of 0, 100, 500, or 1500 ppm (0, 100, 500, or 1500 mg/kg/day) for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week. There was evidence of parental and reproductive toxicity at all dose levels. Indicators of parental toxicity included reduced body weights, increased salivation, hunched posture, aggressive behavior, and death. Indicators of adverse reproductive system effects included reduced litter size and reduced pup body weight. The LOEL was 100 ppm; a no-observed-effect level was not established. Developmental toxicity, including possible developmental neurotoxicity, was evident in rats in a 3-generation reproductive study. No effects on fecundity or fertility occurred in rats treated dermally with up to 0.3 mL/rat/day of a mixture of trimethylbenzenes, 4-6 hours/day, 5 days/week over one generation.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs)

Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6). Inhalation LC50's range from 6,000 to 10,000 mg/m³ for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18,000 to 24,000 mg/m³ for 1,2,4 and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. A rat oral LD50 reported for 1,2,4-TMB is 5 grams/kg bw and a rat dermal LD50 for the C9 aromatic naphtha is >4 ml/kg bw.

These data indicate that C9 aromatic solvents show that LD50/LC50 values are greater than limit doses for acute toxicity studies established under OECD test guidelines.

Irritation and Sensitization

Several irritation studies, including skin, eye, and lung/respiratory system, have been conducted on members of the category. The results indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the respiratory tract and cause depression of respiratory rates in mice. Respiratory irritation is a key endpoint in the current occupational exposure limits established for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents and trimethylbenzenes. No evidence of skin sensitization was identified.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Inhalation: The results from a subchronic (3 month) neurotoxicity study and a one-year chronic study (6 hr/day, 5 days/week) indicate that effects from inhalation exposure to C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents on systemic toxicity are slight. A battery of neurotoxicity and neurobehavioral endpoints were evaluated in the 3-month inhalation study on C9 aromatic naphtha tested at concentrations of 0, 101, 452, or 1320 ppm (0, 500, 2,220, or 6,500 mg/m³). In this study, other than a transient weight reduction in the high exposure group (not statistically significant at termination of exposures), no effects were reported on neuropathology or neuro/behavioral parameters. The NOAEL for systemic and/or neurotoxicity was 6,500 mg/m³, the highest concentration tested. In an inhalation study of a commercial blend, rats were exposed to C9 aromatic naphtha concentrations of 0, 96, 198, or 373 ppm (0, 470, 970, 1830 mg/m³) for 6 hr/day, 5 days/week, for 12 months. Liver and kidney weights were increased in the high exposure group but no accompanying histopathology was observed in these organs.

The NOAEL was considered to be the high exposure level of 373 ppm, or 1830 mg/m³. In two subchronic rat inhalation studies, both of three months duration, rats were exposed to the individual TMB isomers (1,2,4- and 1,3,5-) to nominal concentrations of 0, 25, 100, or 250 ppm (0, 123, 492, or 1230 mg/m³). Respiratory irritation was observed at 492 (100 ppm) and 1230 mg/m³ (250 ppm) and no systemic toxicity was observed in either study. For both pure isomers, the NOELs are 25 ppm or 123 mg/m³ for respiratory irritation and 250 ppm or 1230 mg/m³ for systemic effects.

Oral: The C9 aromatic naphtha has not been tested via the oral route of exposure. Individual TMB isomers have been evaluated in a series of repeated-dose oral studies ranging from 14 days to 3 months over a wide range of doses. The effects observed in these studies included increased liver and kidney weights, changes in blood chemistry, increased salivation, and decreased weight gain at higher doses. Organ weight changes appeared to be adaptive as they were not accompanied by histopathological effects. Blood changes appeared sporadic and without pattern. One study reported hyaline droplet nephropathy in male rats at the highest dose (1000 mg/kg bw-day), an effect that is often associated with alpha-2mu-globulin-induced nephropathy and not considered relevant to humans. The doses at which effects were detected were 100 mg/kg-bw day or above (an exception was the pilot 14 day oral study - LOAEL 150 mg/kg bw-day - but the follow up three month study had a LOAEL of 600 mg/kg/bw-day with a NOAEL of 200 mg/kg bw-day). Since effects generally were not severe and could be considered adaptive or spurious, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genotoxicity testing of a variety of C9 aromatics has been conducted in both bacterial and mammalian cells. In vitro point mutation tests were conducted with *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli* bacterial strains, as well as with cultured mammalian cells such as the Chinese hamster cell ovary cells (HGPRT assay) with and without metabolic activation. In addition, several types of in vitro chromosomal aberration tests have been performed (chromosome aberration frequency in Chinese hamster ovary and lung cells, sister chromatid exchange in CHO cells). Results were negative both with and without metabolic activation for all category members. For the supporting chemical 1,2,3-TMB, a single in vitro chromosome aberration test was weakly positive. In in vivo bone marrow cytogenetics test, rats were exposed to C9 aromatic naphtha at concentrations of 0, 153, 471, or 1540 ppm (0, 750, 2,310, or 7,560 mg/m³) 6 hr/day, for 5 days. No evidence of in vivo somatic cell genotoxicity was detected. Based on the cumulative results of these assays, genetic toxicity is unlikely for substances in the C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents Category.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity

Results from the three-generation reproduction inhalation study in rats indicate limited effects from C9 aromatic naphtha. In each of three generations (F0, F1 and F2), rats were exposed to High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS RN 64742-95-6) via whole body inhalation at target concentrations of 0, 100, 500, or 1500 ppm (actual mean concentrations throughout the full study period were 0, 103, 495, or 1480 ppm, equivalent to 0, 505, 2430, or 7265 mg/m³, respectively). In each generation, both sexes were exposed for 10 weeks prior to and two weeks during mating for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wks. Female rats in the F0, F1, and F2 generation were then exposed during gestation days 0-20 and lactation days 5-21 for 6 hrs/day, 7 days/wk. The age at exposure initiation differed among generations; F0 rats were exposed starting at 9 weeks of age, F1 exposure began at 5-7 weeks, and F2 exposure began at postnatal day (PND) 22. In the F0 and F1 parental generations, 30 rats/sex/group were exposed and mated. However, in the F2 generation, 40/sex/group were initially exposed due to concerns for toxicity, and 30/sex/group were randomly selected for mating, except that all survivors were used at 1480 ppm. F3 litters were not exposed directly and were sacrificed on lactation day 21.

Systemic Effects on Parental Generations:

The F0 males showed statistically and biologically significantly decreased mean body weight by ~15% at 1480 ppm when compared with controls. Seven females died or were sacrificed in extremis at 1480 ppm. The F0 female rats in the 495 ppm exposed group had a 13% decrease in body weight gain when adjusted for initial body weight when compared to controls. The F1 parents at 1480 ppm had statistically significantly decreased mean body weights (by ~13% (females) and 22% (males)), and locomotor activity. F1 parents at 1480 ppm had increased ataxia and mortality (six females). Most F2 parents (70/80) exposed to 1480 ppm died within the first week. The remaining animals survived throughout the rest of the exposure period. At week 4 and continuing through the study, F2 parents at 1480 ppm had statistically significant mean body weights much lower than controls (~33% for males; ~28% for females); body weights at 495 ppm were also reduced significantly (by 13% in males and 15% in females). The male rats in the 495 ppm exposed group had a 12% decrease in body weight gain when adjusted for initial body weight when compared to controls. Based on reduced body weight observed, the overall systemic toxicity LOAEC is 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³).

Reproductive Toxicity-Effects on Parental Generations: There were no pathological changes noted in the reproductive organs of any animal of the F0, F1, or F2 generation. No effects were reported on sperm morphology, gestational period, number of implantation sites, or post-implantation loss in any generation. Also, there were no statistically or biologically significant differences in any of the reproductive parameters, including: number of mated females, copulatory index, copulatory interval, number of females delivering a litter, number of females delivering a live litter, or male fertility in the

F0 or in the F2 generation. Male fertility was statistically significantly reduced at 1480 ppm in the F1 rats. However, male fertility was not affected in the F0 or in the F2 generations; therefore, the biological significance of this change is unknown and may or may not be attributed to the test substance. No reproductive effects were observed in the F0 or F1 dams exposed to 1480 ppm (7265 mg/m³). Due to excessive mortality at the highest concentration (1480 ppm, only six dams available) in the F2 generation, a complete evaluation is precluded. However, no clear signs of reproductive toxicity were observed in the F2 generation. Therefore, the reproductive NOAEC is considered 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³), which excludes analysis of the highest concentration due to excessive mortality.

Developmental Toxicity - Effects on Pups: Because of significant maternal toxicity (including mortality) in dams in all generations at the highest concentration (1480 ppm), effects in offspring at 1480 ppm are not reported here. No significant effects were observed in the F1 and F2 generation offspring at 103 or 495 ppm. However, in F3 offspring, body weights and body weight gain were reduced by ~ 10-11% compared with controls at 495 ppm for approximately a week (PND 14 through 21). Maternal body weight was also depressed by ~ 12% throughout the gestational period compared with controls. The overall developmental LOAEC from this study is 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³) based on the body weights reductions observed in the F3 offspring.

Conclusion: No effects on reproductive parameters were observed at any exposure concentration, although a confident assessment of the group exposed at the highest concentration was not possible. A potential developmental effect (reduction in mean pup weight and weight gain) was observed at a concentration that was also associated with maternal toxicity.

for petroleum:

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus.

However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.

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

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

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]

XYLENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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.

Reproductive effector in rats

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

CCS Hardseal Advanced (P10)

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

CCS Hardseal Advanced (P10)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
xylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
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				

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
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Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223 Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E , S-E Special provisions 223 955 Limited Quantities 5 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
 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) - Schedule 5
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
 Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring
 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) - Index
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I
 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
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	No (naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
Legend:	Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory No = 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	03/05/2019
Initial Date	04/07/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	04/07/2017	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport
4.1.1.1	03/05/2019	Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Spills (major), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport, Transport Information

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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