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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl

sc-228587



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

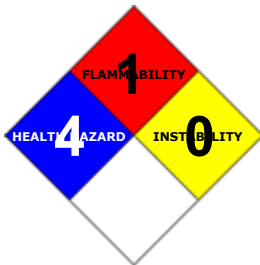
PRODUCT NAME

Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C9-H7-Mn-O3, AK-33X, antiknock-33, "combustion improver -2", "2-methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl", MMT, "manganese tricarbonyl[(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)-1-methyl-2, 4-cyclopentadien-1-yl]"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	4		
Body Contact:	3		Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Toxic in contact with skin.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
* (limited evidence).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- At sufficiently high doses, the material may be toxic to the heart.
- Poisonings rarely occur after oral administration of manganese salts because they are poorly absorbed from the gut.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic(i).
e.

EYE

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- Carbon monoxide poisoning can present with damage to the blood vessels and nerves of the eye, various types of vision loss and a period of unconsciousness.

All patients with carbon monoxide poisoning after exposure for more than 12 hours showed bleeding from the retina.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.

The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

- MMT penetrates the skin rapidly.

A small quantity, estimated to be 5-15 ml, spilled on one hand and wrist was reported to cause a "thick tongue", giddiness, nausea, and headache within 3-5 minutes.

- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

- MMT given by all routes can lead to rapid symptoms involving the central nervous system, including mild excitement, hyperactivity, tremors, severe seizure-like spasms, weakness, slow and laboured breathing, occasional mild seizures and coma leading to death.

Animal testing revealed rapid deterioration and wasting after seizures, and damage to the liver, kidney and cerebrum, with blood congestion in all organs and spotty bleeding from the lung.

- Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterised by tiredness.

Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur.

- Carbon monoxide poisoning results in breathing problems, diarrhoea and shock.

It combines with haemoglobin, the carrier of oxygen in the blood, much more easily than oxygen; the complex formed can disturb muscle function, especially the heart.

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

Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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

Long-term inhalation of MMT, by animals, produced chronic inflammation of the airway and lungs, and lung abscesses. Animal testing showed repeated inhalation exposure caused weight loss and mildly affected the nervous system and development, and can lead to death. Damage occurred in the lungs, liver and kidney.

Manganese is an essential trace element. Chronic exposure to low levels of manganese can include a mask-like facial expression, spastic gait, tremors, slurred speech, disordered muscle tone, fatigue, anorexia, loss of strength and energy, apathy and poor

concentration.

Long-term exposure to low levels of carbon monoxide may cause low body oxygen, heart disease and brain damage, low baby birth weight and increased foetal death and birth defects.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl	12108-13-3	98
in use may generate		
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Both dermal and oral toxicity of manganese salts is low because of limited solubility of manganese. No known permanent pulmonary sequelae develop after acute manganese exposure.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

In clinical trials with miners exposed to manganese-containing dusts, L-dopa relieved extrapyramidal symptoms of both hypo kinetic and dystonic patients.

For carbon monoxide intoxications:

- Administer pure oxygen by the best means possible. An oro-nasal mask is usually best. Artificial respiration is necessary wherever breathing is inadequate. Apnoeic patients have often been saved by persistent and efficient artificial ventilation. A patent airway must be carefully maintained. Patients with 40% carboxyhaemoglobin or more and an uncompensated metabolic acidosis (arterial pH less than 7.4) should be managed aggressively with ventilatory support/ hyperbaric oxygenation.
- Gastric aspiration and lavage early in the course of therapy may prevent aspiration pneumonitis and reveal the presence of ingested intoxicants.
- Avoid stimulant drugs including carbon dioxide. DO NOT inject methylene blue.
- Hypothermia has been employed to reduce the patient's oxygen requirement.

Urinary manganese increases rapidly after inhalation with more than 95% of the absorbed material appearing in the urine.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg): 7.351 @ 100

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	26 (175 C)
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.39
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	0.3 (153 C)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

<. All inner and sole packaging for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Air sensitive.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (2-Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl , as Mn)		0.2						TLV® Basis: CNS impair; lung, liver, & kidney dam
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon monoxide (Carbon monoxide)	25							TLV® Basis: COHb-emia ; BEI

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Supplied air. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

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

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

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.
Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	218.09
Melting Range (°F)	36	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	449	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	205	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	495	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	7.351 @ 100
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	26 (175 C)	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.39
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.3 (153 C)	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Liquid with faint pleasant herbaceous odour; does not mix well with water (0.29 g/l, 25 C). Soluble in hydrocarbon liquids. Decomposes in light.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (MMT):
 - ignites spontaneously in air
 - decomposes rapidly in sunlight
 - reacts with water or steam producing toxic or flammable vapours
 - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, dinitrogen tetroxide

Metal carbonyls:

- are unstable in air, react vigorously with oxygen and may ignite spontaneously.
- react with water and steam releasing carbon monoxide
- decompose, when heated, to carbon monoxide and finely divided metal powder which is readily ignited.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- MMT penetrates the skin rapidly. A small quantity (5-15mL) spilt on one worker's hand and wrist was reported to cause a "thick tongue", giddiness, nausea and headache within 3-5 minutes.
- 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.

CARCINOGEN

manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC
carbon monoxide	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC
carbon monoxide	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen

REPROTOXIN

carbon monoxide	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	Hi
carbon monoxide	US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	NSRL or MADL (µg/day)	
SKIN			
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin	Skin	X
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	X
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation	Skin Designation	X
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	Skin	S
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Substance Interaction	1
manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Skin	Notes	[skin]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
carbon monoxide	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS Cas No / RTECS No	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
Methyl	221	269	3	3	NR	4	NI	2	3	4	1	1			S	3

cyclo 3 2
ntadien
yl
mangane
se
tricarb
onyl
(60-
70%) in
mineral
oil /
CAS:121
08- 13-
3 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC/EC1C50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &
corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,
E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:
C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury,
N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,
F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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

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

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

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

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

For small quantities:

- Treat a dilute basic solution (pH 10-11) of the material with a 50% excess of commercial laundry bleach.
- Control temperature by rate of bleach addition.
- Adjust pH if necessary.
- Stand overnight, then cautiously adjust pH to 7.
- Evolution of gas may occur.
- Filter solids for disposal to land-fill (subject to local regulation).
- Precipitate any heavy metals by addition of sulfide.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN3281	PG:	I
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	5, T14, TP2, TP13, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Packaging: Non-bulk:	201
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	1 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	30 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	40		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Metal carbonyls, liquid, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3281	Packing Group:	I
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	658	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	652	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name: METAL CARBONYLS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3281	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A	Special provisions:	274 315
Limited Quantities:	0		

Shipping name: METAL CARBONYLS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



manganese 2-methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (CAS: 12108-13-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (English)", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (French)", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistent and Inherently Toxic to the Environment (PiT) (English)", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the ecological criteria for categorization (English)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP

Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for Which Emissions Must Be Quantified", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Louisiana Minimum Emission Rates Toxic Air Pollutants", "US - Louisiana Toxic Air Pollutant Ambient Air Standards", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances (English)", "US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

carbon monoxide (CAS: 630-08-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the human health criteria for categorization (English)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Air", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for Which Production, Use, or Other Presence Must be Reported", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances (English)", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ATSDR Priority List of Hazardous Substances", "US Clean Air Act (CAA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)", "US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Final", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA List of ""Indirect"" Additives Used in Food Contact Substances", "US NFPA 45 Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals - Flammability Characteristics of Common Compressed and Liquefied Gases", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

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

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:
OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
1910.133 - Eye and face protection
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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