



SZABO SCANDIC

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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Fluorescein beta-D-galactopyranoside

sc-279164



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

Fluorescein beta-D-galactopyranoside

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada:
877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

• Intermediate. Fluorogenic substrate for beta-D-galactosidase.

SYNONYMS

C5-H5-N5-O2

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

• The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

• Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

• The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

• 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 using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

• Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

• Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

• Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

• Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.

WARNING: Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CCINFO].

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

• Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.






Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Exposure to small quantities may induce hypersensitivity reactions characterized by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic edema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision. Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may occur. An individual may be predisposed to such anti-body mediated reaction if other chemical agents have caused prior sensitization (cross-sensitivity).

Long-term exposure to methanol vapor, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterized by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. Some individuals show severe eye damage following prolonged exposure to 800 ppm of the vapor.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

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

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|-------------|-----|
| fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside | 102286-67-9 | >98 |
| may contain residual solvents such as | | |
| diethyl ether | 60-29-7 | |
| methanol | 67-56-1 | |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

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- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; hemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L)
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment.
- Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comment |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Methanol in urine | 15 mg/l | End of shift | B, NS |
| 2. Formic acid in urine | 80 mg/gm creatinine | Before the shift at end of workweek | B, NS |

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Vapour Pressure (mmHG): | Negligible |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%): | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): | Not available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%): | Not available |

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

•

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

• Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - 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.
 - Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
 - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together
 O: May be stored together with specific preventions
 +: May be stored together

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 - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3) | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust) | | 10 | | | | | | * |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction) | | 5 | | | | | | |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust) | | 15 | | | | | | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust) | | 10 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|--|
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction) | 5 | | | | |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3) | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction) | 5 | | | | * |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction) | 5 | | | | |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction) | 5 | | | | |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust) | 5 | | | | |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | diethyl ether (Diethyl ether (Ethyl ether)) | 400 | 1210 | 500 | 1520 | |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | | 500 | | 2B |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | diethyl ether (Ethoxyethane) | 400 | 1,210 | 500 | 1,515 | |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English) | diethyl ether (Diethyl ether) | 400 | 1210 | 500 | 1520 | |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | | | |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | | 500 | | TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; upper respiratory tract irritation |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | 500 | 1500 | |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | 500 | 1500 | |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | | | |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | 500 | 1500 | |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1,200 | 500 | 1500 | |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | | | |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | | 500 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|-------|-----|-------|--|
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1,200 | 500 | 1,500 | |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | 500 | 1500 | |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | diethyl ether (Diethyl ether, see Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1,200 | 500 | 1,500 | |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1,200 | 500 | 1,500 | |
| US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants | diethyl ether (Diethyl ether (Ethyl ether)) | 400 | | 500 | | |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | | 500 | 1500 |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | | 500 | | TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; upper respiratory tract irritation |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | | 500 | | TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; upper respiratory tract irritation |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1200 | | | |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1) | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1,200 | | | |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English) | diethyl ether (Diethyl ether (Ethyl ether)) | 400 | 1213 | 500 | 1516 | |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English) | diethyl ether (Ethyl ether) | 400 | 1213 | 500 | 1516 | |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | methanol (Methanol) | 200 | | 250 | | Skin |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | methanol (Methanol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | Skin |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | methanol (Methanol) | 200 | | 250 | | TLV Basis: headache; eye damage. BEI |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | methanol (Methanol (Methyl alcohol)) | 200 | 262 | 250 | 328 | |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------------------------------|
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | | | | |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 310 | | |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol; methanol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | 1000 | |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | | | | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | methanol (Methyl alcohol (methanol)) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | | |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol (Methanol)) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 310 | | |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 325 | | |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | methanol (Methyl alcohol (methanol) - Skin) | 200 | 260 | 250 | 310 | | |
| US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants | methanol (Methanol (Methyl alcohol)) | 200 | | 250 | | | |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | methanol (Methyl alcohol (methanol)) | 200 | | 250 | | | Skin |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1) | methanol (Methyl alcohol (methanol)) | 200 | 260 | | | | |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | | | | |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English) | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 262 | 250 | 328 | | |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | methanol (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 260 | | | | |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English) | methanol (Methyl alcohol (Methanol) - Skin) | 200 | 262 | 250 | 328 | | |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | methanol (Methanol) | 200 | | 250 | | | TLV Basis: headache; eye damage. BEI |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | methanol (Methanol) | 200 | | 250 | | | TLV Basis: headache; eye damage. BEI |

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

| Material | Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3) | Revised IDLH Value (ppm) |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| diethyl ether | | 1,900 [LEL] |
| methanol | | 6,000 |

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

FLUORESCEIN MONO-BETA-D-GALACTOPYRANOSIDE:

METHANOL:

• For methanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risk of headache, blurred vision and other ocular and systemic effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=2 (METHANOL).

DIETHYL ETHER:

FLUORESCEIN MONO-BETA-D-GALACTOPYRANOSIDE:

• For diethyl ether:

NOTE: Detector tubes for diethyl ether, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are commercially available.

Narcotic properties leading to anaesthesia and eye and respiratory irritation are thought to be minimised at exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA. Disagreement exists amongst peak bodies (notably NIOSH) as to whether this limit limits sensory limitation.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=45 (ETHYL ETHER).

DIETHYL ETHER:

• The recommended TLV-TWA for hydroquinone takes into account the toxicology of hydroquinone and experience of industrial exposures to benzenediols. Exposure at or below the limit is thought to minimise the risk to workers of eye injury, dermatitis and central nervous system effects. A short-term duration exposure value has not been recommended, because no quantitative data as to the levels of hydroquinone which produce eye irritation or more serious corneal changes has been identified.

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odor Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF | Description |
|-------|--------|--|
| A | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B | 26-550 | Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1-26 | Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18-1 | 0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

Amoore and Hautala * have determined that it is only at an OSF value of 26 that 50% of distracted persons can detect the substance at the Exposure Standard value. In the case of alerted persons, an OSF of 26 means that 99% of them can detect the odor at the Exposure Standard value. It is ONLY for substances belonging to Class A and B that there is a reasonable chance of being warned in time, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. * Journal Applied Toxicology: Vol 3, 1983, p272

NOTE: The use of the OSF may be inappropriate for mixtures where substances mask the odor of others.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

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- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

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

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- 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) 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) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

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- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

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| Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 10 x PEL | AX P1 Air-line* | - | AX PAPR-P1 |
| 50 x PEL | Air-line** | AX P2 AX | PAPR-P2 |
| 100 x PEL | - | AX P3 Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x PEL | - | Air-line** | AX PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

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

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|--|------------------------------|
| 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.) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 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 favorable 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 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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| State | Divided solid | Molecular Weight | 494.5 |
| Melting Range (°F) | Not available | Viscosity | Not Applicable |
| Boiling Range (°F) | Not available | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible |
| Flash Point (°F) | Not available | pH (1% solution) | Not applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°F) | Not available. | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°F) | Not available | Vapour Pressure (mmHG) | Negligible |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Specific Gravity (water=1) | Not available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | Not Applicable |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible | Evaporation Rate | Not available |

APPEARANCE

Solid; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

• unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

• For fluorescein:

Topical, oral, and intravenous use of fluorescein can cause adverse reactions including nausea, vomiting, hives, acute hypotension, anaphylaxis and related anaphylactoid reaction cardiac arrest, and sudden death.

The most common adverse reaction to fluorescein is nausea, due to a difference in the pH from the body and the pH of the sodium fluorescein dye, however a number of other factors are considered contributors as well. The nausea usually is transient and subsides quickly. Hives can range from a minor annoyance to severe, and a single dose of antihistamine may give complete relief. Anaphylactic shock and subsequent cardiac arrest and sudden death are very rare but because they occur within minutes, a health care provider who uses fluorescein should be prepared to perform emergency resuscitation.

Intravenous use has the most reported adverse reactions, including sudden death, but this may reflect greater use rather than greater risk. Both oral and topical uses have been reported to cause anaphylaxis including one case of anaphylaxis with cardiac arrest following topical use in an eye drop. Reported rates of adverse reactions vary from 1% to 6%. The higher rates may reflect study populations that include a higher percentage of persons with prior adverse reactions. The risk of an adverse reaction is 25 times higher if the person has had a prior adverse reaction. The risk can be reduced with prior (prophylactic) use of antihistamines and prompt emergency management of any ensuing anaphylaxis. A simple prick test may help to identify persons at greatest risk of adverse reaction.

Eosins, fluorescein derivatives may produce skin reactions. Dermatitis due to lipstick containing eosin has been observed. Impurities may be responsible. Eosin is bound to keratin so that patch-testing, with cosmetic preparations suspected of being allergens, may not be conclusive as its ability to provoke the immune system is restricted. Other reports suggest that eosin may cause photosensitivity.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Anaesthetics, volatile International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs Group 3

SKIN

| | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| diethyl ether | ND | Notes | Skin |
| diethyl ether | ND | Notation | Skin |
| diethyl ether | Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin | Substance Interaction | 1 |
| methanol | ND | Notes | Skin |
| methanol | ND | Skin | Yes |
| methanol | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin | Skin | X |
| methanol | ND | Skin Designation | Yes |
| methanol | ND | Notation | Skin |
| methanol | US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | ND | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Skin | Skin Designation | X |
| methanol | US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin | Skin | X |
| methanol | US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin | Skin | S |
| methanol | Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin | Substance Interaction | 1 |

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

DIETHYL ETHER:

METHANOL:

FLUORESCEIN MONO-BETA-D-GALACTOPYRANOSIDE:

• DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

FLUORESCEIN MONO-BETA-D-GALACTOPYRANOSIDE:

DIETHYL ETHER:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| • log Kow (Sangster 1997): | 0.89 |
| • Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): | 10000 |
| • log Pow (Verschuereen 1983): | 0.77/0.83 |
| • BOD5: | 0.03 |
| • ThOD: | 2.6 |

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.
- Most ethers are very resistant to hydrolysis, and the rate of cleavage of the carbon-oxygen bond by abiotic processes is expected to be insignificant.

Direct photolysis will not be an important removal process since aliphatic ethers do not absorb light at wavelengths >290 nm.

log Kow: 0.77-0.89

Koc: 11-73

Half-life (hr) air: 29

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 3.1-36

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 0.00128

BOD 5: 0.03

ThOD: 2.6

BCF: 1.3-2.8

Fish LD50 (24 h): 7000 mg/L

Bioaccumulation: unlikely

processes Abiotic: photox,RxnOH*

METHANOL:

- For methanol:

log Kow : -0.82- -0.66

Half-life (hr) air : 427

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 5.3-64

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.35E-04

BOD 5 0.76-1.12

COD : 1.05-1.50, 99%

ThOD : 1.5

BCF : 0.2-10

Environmental Fate

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that methanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of methanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 4.55x10⁻⁶ atm-cu m/mole. The potential for volatilisation of methanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon a vapor pressure of 127 mm Hg. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for methanol based on half-lives of 1 and 3.2 days measured in a sandy silt loam and sandy loam from Texas and Mississippi, respectively.

AQUATIC FATE: The estimated Koc indicates that methanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant Using this Henry's Law constant estimated volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 35 days, respectively. A BCF of less than 10 measured in fish, suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis and photolysis in sunlit surface waters is not expected to be an important environmental fate process for methanol since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyse or absorb light under environmentally relevant conditions. Methanol has been shown to undergo rapid biodegradation in a variety of screening studies using sewage seed and activated sludge inoculum, which suggests that biodegradation will occur in aquatic environments.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere and vapour pressure, methanol is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals(SRC); the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 days, calculated from its rate constant of 9.4x10⁻¹³ cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelus*) 29000 mg/l; rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 19000 mg/l; bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 15400 mg/l

Fish LC50 (7 d): guppy 10860 mg/l (14 d): 11.5 mg/l (semistatic)

Daphnia pulex LC50 (18 h): 19500 mg/l

Brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) LC50 24 h): 1101.46-1578.84 mg/l (static)

Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) LC50 (96 h): 1340 mg/l (semistatic)

Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) LC50 (96 h): 15900 mg/l

Marine bacterium (*Photobacterium phosphoreum*) LC50 (4 h): 7690 mg/l

Protozoa (*Tetrahymena pyriformis*) LC50 (48 h) 18756 mg/l.

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| diethyl ether | LOW | | LOW | HIGH |
| methanol | LOW | | LOW | HIGH |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

B. Component Waste Numbers

When diethyl ether is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U117 (waste code I).

When methanol is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U154 (waste code I).

Disposal Instructions

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

- 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. 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 equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

fluorescein mono-beta-D-galactopyranoside (CAS: 102286-67-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"

Regulations for ingredients

diethyl ether (CAS: 60-29-7) 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 - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Schedule VI", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "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", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either", "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 Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index II Chemicals Removed", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Phase 4 LDR Rule - Universal Treatment Standards", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting", "USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) 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 Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "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)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative 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 - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)", "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 - 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", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either", "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 Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe, with qualifications", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Interim", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Food Additive Database", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NFPA 30A Typical Flammable and Combustible Liquids Found at Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities", "US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Phase 4 LDR Rule - Universal Treatment Standards", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - Vapors potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

- Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

| Ingredient | ORG | UF | Endpoint | CR | Adeq TLV |
|------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| methanol | 262 mg/m3 | NA | NA | NA | Yes |

- These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise. CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor: TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health: LOD: Limit of detection Toxic endpoints have also been identified as: D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive Health Risk: American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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- Classification of the mixture 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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