

Hydroquinone

sc-204773

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Hydroquinone

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

■ Reducing agent. Used as a photographic reducer and developer; as reagent in the determination of small quantities of phosphate; as antioxidant. Intermediate

SYNONYMS

C6-H6-O2, "C6H4-1, 4-(OH)2", "C6H4-1, 4-(OH)2", "benzene, p-dihydroxy-", "benzene, p-dihydroxy-", "1, 4 - dihydroxybenzene", p-benzenediol, p-benzenediol, "pyrogentic acid", "1, 4-benzenediol", "1, 4-benzenediol", benzohydroquinone, benzoquinol, p-hydroquinone, p-hydroquinone, p-hydroxyphenol, p-hydroxyphenol, beta-quinol

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to skin.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Possible risk of irreversible effects.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Some phenol derivatives can cause damage to the digestive system. If absorbed, profuse sweating, thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, gasping, abdominal pain, anemia, convulsions, coma and lung swelling can happen followed by pneumonia. There may be respiratory failure and kidney damage. Chemical burns, seizures and irregular heartbeat may result.
- Ingestion of 1 gram hydroquinone caused ringing in the ears, nausea, dizziness, a sense of suffocation, increased respiration rate, vomiting, tachycardia, dark urine, muscular twitching, headache, dyspnea, cyanosis, and collapse. Death has followed ingestion of 5-12 grams and appears to be initiated by central respiratory failure. The oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood is so severely impaired that anoxia occurs. However a controlled study of volunteers at doses of 300 - 400 mg/ day did not produce pathological changes in blood or urine.

EYE

- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- Some phenol derivatives may produce mild to severe eye irritation with redness, pain and blurred vision. Permanent eye injury may occur; recovery may also be complete or partial.
- Acute exposures to high hydroquinone dust/ vapour concentrations produce irritation, photophobia, lachrymation and corneal ulceration.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause significant and severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.
- Phenol and its derivatives can cause severe skin irritation if contact is maintained, and can be absorbed to the skin affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous system. Effects include sweating, intense thirst, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anemia, convulsions, coma, lung swelling followed by pneumonia. Respiratory failure and kidney damage may follow.
- Following exposure to hydroquinone contact dermatitis has been reported (NIOSH); toxic effects by skin absorption have also been reported (Konica).
- 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

- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- 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.
- If phenols are absorbed via the lungs, systemic effects may occur affecting the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Inhalation can result in profuse perspiration, intense thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, falling blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anemia, convulsions, coma, swelling and inflammation of the lung. This is followed by respiratory failure and kidney damage. Phenols also cause loss of sensation and general depression at high concentrations. The toxicities of phenol derivatives vary.

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.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.

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

Characteristic eye injuries are common amongst workers exposed during the manufacture of hydroquinone. The injuries develop over a number of years and consist of corneal changes in the curvature of the lens long after exposure has ceased after staining and pigmentation of the cornea has disappeared. Quinone, an agent used in the manufacture of hydroquinone, is thought to be the causative agent while hydroquinone dusts are thought to contribute to the injury.

Dermal exposure results from use of cosmetic skin lighteners containing hydroquinone. EEC countries have restricted content to 2% or less. USFDA proposes 1.5 to 2.0% as limits. Some countries allow more. Mice implanted with hydroquinone-containing pellets showed a significant increase in the incidence of urinary bladder carcinomas. Skin painting studies failed to confirm the role of hydroquinone as a tumour-initiator. A further study concluded that hydroquinone had a weak inhibitory action on the carcinogenicity of topical benz[a]pyrene in mouse skin.

When rats and mice received hydroquinone by gavage in drinking water in a two-year study, high dose male rats showed greater relative kidney weight and increased severity of nephropathy whilst high dose female rats showed decreased haematological indices. Relative liver weights were increased for dosed males and high dose-female mice. Thyroid gland follicular cell hyperplasia was observed in male and female mice whilst hepatic proliferative lesions were seen in male mice. Renal tubular cell adenomas were seen in male rats. Mononuclear cell leukaemia was seen in female rats. The incidence of hepatocellular neoplasms (primarily adenomas) was increased in dosed female mice.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	

Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	3	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



NAME	CAS RN	%
hydroquinone	123-31-9	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
 - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
 - If conscious, give water to drink.
 - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

- 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.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

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 Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to phenols/ cresols:
 - Phenol is absorbed rapidly through lungs and skin. [Massive skin contact may result in collapse and death]*
 - [Ingestion may result in ulceration of upper respiratory tract; perforation of esophagus and/or stomach, with attendant complications, may occur. Esophageal stricture may occur.]*
 - An initial excitatory phase may present. Convulsions may appear as long as 18 hours after ingestion. Hypotension and ventricular tachycardia that require vasopressor and antiarrhythmic therapy, respectively, can occur.
 - Respiratory arrest, ventricular dysrhythmias, seizures and metabolic acidosis may complicate severe phenol exposures so the initial attention should be directed towards stabilization of breathing and circulation with ventilation, intubation, intravenous lines, fluids and cardiac monitoring as indicated.
 - [Vegetable oils retard absorption; do NOT use paraffin oils or alcohols. Gastric lavage, with endotracheal intubation, should be repeated until phenol odor is no longer detectable; follow with vegetable oil. A saline cathartic should then be given.]* ALTERNATELY: Activated charcoal (1g/kg) may be given. A cathartic should be given after oral activated charcoal.
 - [Severe poisoning may require slow intravenous injection of methylene blue to treat methemoglobinemia.
 - [Renal failure may require hemodialysis.]*
 - Most absorbed phenol is biotransformed by the liver to ethereal and glucuronide sulfates and is eliminated almost completely after 24 hours. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] *[Union Carbide]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1.Total phenol in blood	250 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

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

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen after exposure to other materials.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	0.998 @ 132.4 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.328
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

-
- 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), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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:

1.NATURAL RUBBER 2.NEOPRENE

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

-
- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

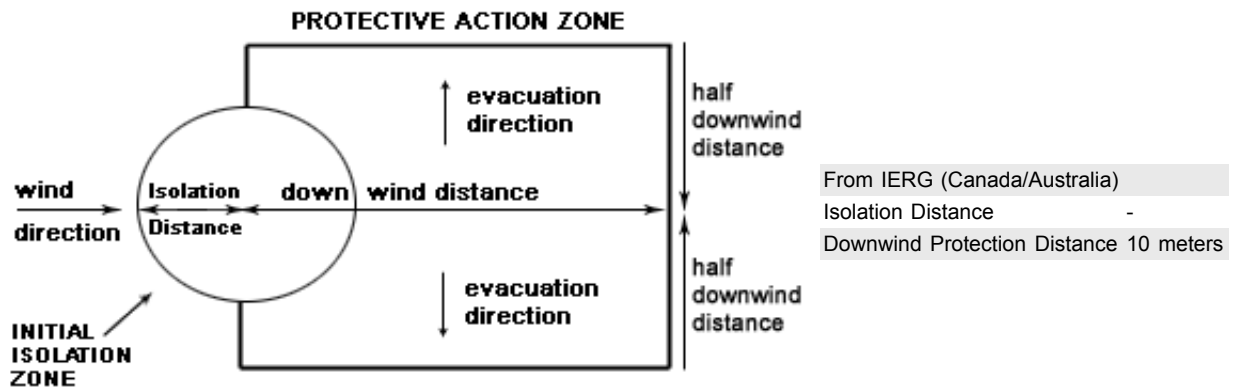
MAJOR SPILLS

-
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGLE) (in ppm)

AEGLE 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.

AEGLE 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.

AEGLE 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

- 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 precautions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone))		2						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone Revised 2008)		1						S
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	hydroquinone (1,4-Dihydroxybenzene)		2						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		1						TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)					2			
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone; 1,4-benzenediol)		2						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2		4				
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone)	-	2	-	3				
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	-	2	-	3				
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2		4				
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	1		TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	2		
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	2		
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone))	2	4	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	2	4	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	1		TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone))	2	4	

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydroquinone	50	

MATERIAL DATA

HYDROQUINONE:

■ 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

-
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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.

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
-
- 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.

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: hydroquinone

- Protective Material CPI *

NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PVC	A

- * 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.

RESPIRATOR

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

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- 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.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	110.11
Melting Range (°F)	343.4- 39.2	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	545	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	329	pH (1% solution)	Very weak acid.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	960.8	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	0.998 @ 132.4 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.328
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	3.81
Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil @ 38 C.	Evaporation Rate	Non Volatile

APPEARANCE

White crystalline solid. Solubility in water: moderate (7g/100ml @ 25 C). Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, slightly in benzene. Oxidises in the air becoming brown; this is rapid in presence of alkali. Very weak acid; pka = 10.35

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

-
- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.

Hydroquinone:

- is a reducing agent
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, caustics, sodium hydroxide
- may explode on contact with oxygen gas
- may be oxidised to quinone at room temperature in the presence of moisture

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

hydroquinone

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (human) LDLo: 29 mg/kg	Skin (human): 2% - Mild
Oral (human) TDLo: 170 mg/kg	Skin (human): 5% - SEVERE

Oral (rat) LD50: 320 mg/kg

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Hydroquinone is rapidly and extensively absorbed from the gut and lungs of animals. Absorption via the skin is slow but may be accelerated with vehicles such as alcohols. Hydroquinone distributes rapidly and widely among tissues. It is metabolized to 1,4-benzoquinone and other oxidised products, and is detoxified by conjugation to monoglucuronide, monosulfate, and mercapturic derivatives. The excretion of hydroquinone and its metabolites is rapid, and occurs primarily via the urine.

Hydroquinone exhibits moderate acute oral toxicity for animals. Limited data suggest that powdered hydroquinone causes transient eye irritation and corneal opacity in dogs and guinea-pigs; in rabbits powdered hydroquinone induced slight irritation of the eye. Hydroquinone may be a skin sensitizer in animals. The ability to induce sensitization has been found to vary from "weak" to "strong" depending on the test procedure and vehicle used.

Repeated oral dosing caused tremors and reduced activity ≥ 64 mg/kg, reduced body weight gain (≥ 200 mg/kg), convulsions (≥ 400 mg/kg), and nephropathy in F-344 rats (≥ 100 mg/kg). No adverse effects on the kidneys were reported in Sprague-Dawley rats treated for the same length of time with the same dose levels. Effects in mice include tremors and convulsions (400 mg/kg), increased liver weight (≥ 25 mg/kg), and irritation of the forestomach (≥ 200 mg/kg). A functional observational battery and neuropathological examinations of rats failed to give any evidence of persistent or structural neurotoxicity after repeated dosing for 90 days. A NOEL for all effects was 20 mg/kg per day.

Fourteen days of repeated dermal dosing caused reduced body weights of male rats at the 3840 mg/kg dose level (6% relative to the controls), but the body weights of female rats at this dose level and of mice at 4800 mg/kg were comparable to controls. There were no clinical signs of toxicity in either species. Prolonged dermal dosing over 13 weeks with 2.0, 3.5, or 5.0% hydroquinone in an oil-in-water emulsion cream resulted in minimal to minor dermal irritation, but no overt toxicity. No adverse effects or compound-related effects occurred in organ weight, clinical pathology, or histopathology. A NOEL was not determined because of the dermal irritation in all treated groups, but the NOAEL was the highest dose level of 5% hydroquinone (74 mg/kg in males and 110 mg/kg in females) based on the lack of systemic effects.

Reproductive effects: A two-generation reproduction study was conducted in rats. The NOAEL for reproductive effects through two generations was 150 mg/kg per day (the highest dose tested).

Genetic toxicity: Numerous genotoxicity studies of hydroquinone have been conducted. Hydroquinone is not mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome test. Other data indicate that hydroquinone induces structural chromosome aberrations and c-mitotic effects in vivo in mouse bone-marrow cells following ip injection. In vitro studies with various cell lines showed that hydroquinone was capable of inducing gene mutations, structural chromosome aberrations, sister-chromatid exchange, and DNA damage. Hydroquinone produces adducts with DNA in vitro, but recent in vivo studies were unable to produce DNA adducts. While several experiments with hydroquinone have shown mutagenic effects; the relevance of these results to human risk is uncertain. The majority of positive mutagenicity studies use routes of exposure (parenteral or in vitro) which are not relevant to human exposures. A dominant lethal assay in rats was negative.

Carcinogenicity: Sprague-Dawley rats treated for two-years with hydroquinone in the diet showed "atrophy of the liver cord cells, lymphoid tissue of the spleen, adipose tissue, and striated muscle together with superficial ulceration and hemorrhage of the stomach mucosa" but no carcinogenesis. Two-year studies performed by the NTP reported that hydroquinone exposure was associated with some evidence of carcinogenicity in F-344 rats and B6C3F1 mice. In the NTP study, renal tubular cell adenomas occurred in male rats and mononuclear cell leukemia in female rats, and hepatocellular neoplasms, mainly adenomas, in female mice. The NTP concluded that these data indicated "some evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female rats and in female mice. In another study using F-344 rats and B6C3F1 mice, renal tubular cell adenomas were also noted in male rats; hepatocellular adenomas and renal cell hyperplasia were noted in male mice; and hyperplasia of the forestomach was noted in both male and female mice fed 0.8% hydroquinone diets for two years. The evidence provided by cancer bioassay studies is considered limited. A U.S.E.P.A. review of the NTP bioassay found the bioassay results provide limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Mechanisms: Covalent binding and oxidative stress are mechanisms postulated to be associated with hydroquinone-induced toxicity. Oxidised hydroquinone metabolites may covalently bind cellular macromolecules or alkylate low molecular weight nucleophiles (e.g., glutathione (GSH)) resulting in enzyme inhibition, alterations in nucleic acids and oxidative stress; however, redox cycling is not likely to contribute significantly to oxidative stress. The reaction of hydroquinone metabolites with GSH results in the formation of conjugates which can be further processed to cysteine conjugates which are postulated to cause kidney toxicity. Cell proliferation associated nephrotoxicity in a sensitive strain and species of animal (male F344 rat) has been postulated to be involved in the production of renal tumors in rats.

Interaction with Phenols:

A number of studies reporting interactive effects between hydroquinone and other phenolic compounds. Coadministration of hydroquinone and phenol (75 mg/kg), when given by intraperitoneal injection twice per day, produced a synergistic decrease in bone marrow cellularity in B6C3F1 mice that was similar to that induced by benzene. This compound treatment was significantly more myelotoxic than that observed when either hydroquinone or phenol was administered separately. Associated in vitro studies suggested that this interactive effect was due to a phenol-induced stimulation of the myeloperoxidase-mediated conversion of hydroquinone to 1,4-benzoquinone in the bone marrow.

Subsequent studies have indicated that interactions between hydroquinone and other phenolic compounds can result in a variety of cytotoxic, immunotoxic and genotoxic effects.

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.

CARCINOGEN

Hydroquinone	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Hydroquinone	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A3
HYDROQUINONE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	CPDB

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

HYDROQUINONE:

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

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

■ Hydroquinone is a naturally occurring substance found in several foods (e.g., wheat products, fruits) and beverages (e.g., brewed coffee, some teas, beer, red wine). Hydroquinone is formed as a byproduct of metabolism in several bacteria and marine species. It is estimated that approximately 5×10^4 kg of hydroquinone is generated per year during cigarette smoking.

Hydroquinone is considered to be readily biodegradable and photodegradable.

The aquatic toxicity of hydroquinone to fresh water fish, *Daphnia*, and algae was between 0.050-0.335 mg/l; the predicted chronic values for these fresh water taxa were calculated to be < 0.100 .

The 84 hr LC50 for the salt water shrimp, *C. septemspinosa*, was selected as the only salt water species for analysis. Based on these data and on the predicted aquatic toxicity values, the USEPA identified concern concentrations or predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs) at 1.0 ug/l for fresh water species and 8.0 ug/l for salt water species. Alternatively, a PNEC can be derived using the assessment factors recommended in the SIDS Manual. As only acute effect data for fish and daphnids are available, an assessment factor of 100-1000 would be appropriate. Due to the large available database, a factor of 100 would be acceptable. Applied to the lowest experimental value of 0.044 mg/l (fathead minnow), a PNEC of 0.44 ug/l can be derived.

Physicochemical parameters:

Water solubility: 73 g/l (25 C)

log Kow: 0.50-0.61

Vapour pressure: 2.34×10^{-3} Pa (25 C)

BOD5: 1.0 g O2/g

COD5: 1.83 gO2/g

BOD5/COD5: 0.55

Degradation: Hydroquinone degrades by both biotic and abiotic mechanisms. Biodegradation is affected by pH, temperature, aerobic/anaerobic conditions, and acclimation of the microorganisms involved. Under aerobic conditions 74% of the radioactivity from the incubation of activated sludge and 14C- hydroquinone was recovered as carbon dioxide in 5-10 days. Small amounts of 1,4-benzoquinone, 2-hydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone, and beta-ketoadipic acid are formed as metabolites of hydroquinone. A maximum concentration of 0.11% (1.05 mg/L) 1,4-benzoquinone was detected at 2 hr during incubation of 950 mg/L hydroquinone by yeast cultures. At later time points 1,4-benzoquinone levels were lower and benzoquinone was not detected in the effluent from the activated sludge unit. In another study 82% of hydroquinone was converted to CO2 in a 28-day Sturm test ; 97% of the dissolved organic carbon was removed in 28 days. Thus hydroquinone is primarily converted to CO2 or mineralised during aerobic degradation.

Under anaerobic conditions, hydroquinone is metabolized through phenol, instead of 1,4-benzoquinone, prior to mineralisation.

As the organisms which biodegrade hydroquinone are widely distributed in the environment in sludges, soils, sediments, and composts, hydroquinone is expected to readily biodegrade in soils and water.

Photolysis: Due to its intrinsic properties, hydroquinone is relatively rapidly photodegraded; phototransformations may occur from direct excitation or from induced or photocatalytic reactions.

Bioaccumulation: With measured partition coefficients log Pow = 0.50-0.61, hydroquinone is not considered to undergo bioaccumulation. Bioaccumulation factors of 40 have been determined for algae and fish .

Distribution between environmental compartments and occurrence in the environment: The environmental transport of hydroquinone can be partially predicted based on its physicochemical properties. With a melting point of 169 C, a vapor pressure of 2.34×10^{-3} Pa at 25 C and a relative vapor density of 3.81 (air=1), it is not expected to transport into the atmosphere. A calculation of fugacity using Mackay's model I indicates that hydroquinone will be distributed to the water compartment (99.6%) when released into the environment.

Air: Hydroquinone is essentially non-volatile in its solid form. Its solubility in water (which increases with temperature), low vapor pressure, and high relative vapor density, and low Henry's law constant (3.84×10^{-11} atm-m³/mole) indicate that hydroquinone will not evaporate from water into the atmosphere. The half-life of hydroquinone in the air is 14 hr (U.S.E.P.A., 1990).

In its dry solid form, hydroquinone is stable and darkens only slowly if exposed to the air. In the presence of moisture and ambient levels of oxygen, hydroquinone can undergo oxidation to 1,4-benzoquinone which is more likely to volatilise because of its higher vapor pressure. As this potential reaction is well recognised, manufacturing plants do not let hydroquinone powders stand in open environments prior to bagging or drumming operations. For the same reason, hydroquinone-containing products such as photographic developers contain stabilizers such as sodium sulfite to prevent or retard oxidation.

Water: Due to its physical chemical properties, hydroquinone can be expected to partition to the water compartment. As its melting point is 169 C, vapor pressure is low, Henry's law constant is relatively low, and its solubility in water increases with temperature, hydroquinone is not likely to be volatilised to the air compartment from water. In waste water, hydroquinone would be expected to be readily biodegradable. If hydroquinone were present in an open body of water, it would be expected to both biodegrade and photodegrade. Hydroquinone half-life in surface water is 20 hr. While 1,4-benzoquinone would be expected to be one of the degradation products of hydroquinone, its ready degradation would not be expected to impact the toxicity of a hydroquinone release.

Soil: Hydroquinone released to the soil would be expected to mineralize as organisms which can degrade hydroquinone are commonly found in soils and compost. Half-life in soil is 2-14 days and depends on photo-oxidation and bacterial degradation. Hydroquinone present in soil could be expected to partition to water in the soil and be mobile. Half-life values in ground water are 4-14 days (aerobic conditions) and up to a month (anaerobic conditions). However, hydroquinone and its immediate degradation product, 1,4-benzoquinone may also be absorbed to the soil. Since hydroquinone and 1,4-benzoquinone are electron donor and electron acceptor molecules respectively, they could form charge transfer complexes with soil particles. Hydroquinone and its biodegradation products may contribute to the formation of humic acids which are polymerisation products of polyphenols commonly formed during the biodegradation of plants. Much of the naturally occurring hydroquinone in plants may be reincorporated into soils in this manner.

Effects on the Environment

Aquatic effects

Fish LC50 (96 h): Pimephales promelas 0.044 mg/l
 Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 0.096 mg/l (interpolated results from several researchers)
 Salt water shrimp (Crangon septemspinosa) LC50 (84 h): 0.833 mg/l
 Algal EC50 (3 d): S. capricornutum 0.355 mg/l

Based on these numbers hydroquinone has a high acute toxicity for aquatic organisms.

■ The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

Koc: 9-50

ThOD: 1.89

BCF: 40-65

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient
hydroquinone

Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air
LOW

Bioaccumulation
LOW

Mobility
MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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



DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	9
Identification Numbers:	UN3077	PG:	III
Label Codes:	9	Special provisions:	8, 146, 335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	No limit
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	No limit	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	9
UN/ID Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS HYDROQUINONE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-F	Special provisions:	274 909 944
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

hydroquinone (CAS: 123-31-9) 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 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)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category IV", "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 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 - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "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 EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "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 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 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) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

* (limited evidence).

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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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