

3-Chlorotoluene

sc-238527

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

3-Chlorotoluene

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

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

SYNONYMS

C7-H7-Cl, 3-chloro-l-methylbenzene, "3 chlorotoluene", "m-tolyl chloride", "toluene, m-chloro", "benzene, 1-chloro-3-methyl", monochlorotoluene, "monochloro toluene", "chloro toluene"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	2		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.

Flammable.

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

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.

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

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ 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

■ Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

■ 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.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Chronic toluene habituation occurs following intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or from occupational exposure. Ataxia, incoordination and tremors of the hands and feet (as a consequence of diffuse cerebral atrophy), headache, abnormal speech, transient memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, frank blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye-movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia have all been associated with chronic abuse. Peripheral nerve damage, encephalopathy, giant axonopathy electrolyte disturbances in the cerebrospinal fluid and abnormal computer tomographic (CT scans) are common amongst toluene addicts. Although toluene abuse has been linked with kidney disease, this does not commonly appear in cases of occupational toluene exposures. Cardiac and haematological toxicity are however associated with chronic toluene exposures. Cardiac arrhythmia, multifocal and premature ventricular contractions and supraventricular tachycardia are present in 20% of patients who abused toluene-containing paints. Previous suggestions that chronic toluene inhalation produced human peripheral neuropathy have been discounted. However central nervous system (CNS) depression is well documented where blood toluene exceeds 2.2 mg%. Toluene abusers can achieve transient circulating concentrations of 6.5 %. Amongst workers exposed for a median time of 29 years, to toluene, no subacute effects on neurasthenic complaints and psychometric test results could be established.

The prenatal toxicity of very high toluene concentrations has been documented for several animal species and man. Malformations indicative of specific teratogenicity have not generally been found. Neonatal toxicity, described in the literature, takes the form of embryo death or delayed foetal growth and delayed skeletal system development. Permanent damage of children has been seen only when mothers have suffered from chronic intoxication as a result of "sniffing".

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
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m-chlorotoluene	108-41-8	>96
toluene	108-88-3	2 ap.

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.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	3 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.070-1.072@ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Liquid and vapor are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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:
Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store at room temperature.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.

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
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	toluene (TOLUENE)	1							
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	toluene (Toluene)	100	375	150	560				
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	toluene (TOLUENE)	0.08							
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	toluene (Toluene)	100	375	150	560				
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	toluene (Toluene)	20							TLV Basis: Visual impairment; female reproductive system; pregnancy loss. The BEI is based on previous TLV-TWA
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	toluene (Toluene Revised 2007; 2008)	20							R
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	toluene (Toluene (Toluol))	50	188						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene)	100	375	150	580				

US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations	toluene (Toluene (Z37.12-1967))	200				300	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene*)	100	375	150	560	300	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene)		See Table Z-2				
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene)		[2]				
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	toluene (Toluene; toluol)	50	188	150	560	500	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene)	100	375	150	560		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	toluene (Toluene)	100	375	150	560		
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	toluene (Toluene (Toluol) - Skin)	100	375	150	560		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	toluene (Toluene)	100		150			
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	toluene (Toluene (toluol) - Skin)	100	375	150	560		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	toluene (Toluene (Toluol))	100	375	150	560		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	toluene (Toluene (toluol))	50		60			Skin
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)	toluene (Toluene (Z37.12-1967))	100				300	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon

				Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2	toluene (Toluene (Z37.12-1967))		300	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	toluene (Toluene)	20		TLV Basis: Visual impairment; female reproductive system; pregnancy loss. The BEI is based on previous TLV-TWA
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	toluene (Toluene)	20		TLV Basis: Visual impairment; female reproductive system; pregnancy loss. The BEI is based on previous TLV-TWA
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift	toluene (Toluene (Z37.12-1967))	200	300	
ENDOELTABLE The following materials had no OELs on our records				
• m-chlorotoluene: CAS:108-41-8				

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• 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.

• Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	126.7
Melting Range (°F)	-54	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	324	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	124	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	3 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.070-1.072@ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	40 approx.
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Clear, flammable liquid; does not mix with water. Mixes with most organic solvents. Vapour is heavier than air.

log Kow 2.1-3

Material	Value
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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Chlorotoluene:

- reacts with water forming hydrochloric acid
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers
- can produce toxic chlorine fumes at elevated temperatures or on contact with acids or acid fumes
- is incompatible with alkalis, strong acids
- may cause pitting and stress corrosion of austenitic stainless steels and other metals in the presence of moisture
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity.
- Haloaryl compounds, though normally not very reactive, may be sufficiently activated by other substituents or by a few specific reaction conditions, to undergo violent reactions.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

m-chlorotoluene

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

M-CHLOROTOLUENE:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TOLUENE:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-Moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild
Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	

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

For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

Constriction and necrosis of myocardial fibers, markedly swollen liver, congestion and haemorrhage of the lungs and acute tubular necrosis were found on autopsy.

Central nervous system effects (headaches, dizziness, intoxication) and eye irritation occurred following inhalation exposure to 100 ppm toluene 6 hours/day for 4 days.

Exposure to 600 ppm for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria, dilated pupils, convulsions, and nausea. Exposure to 10,000-30,000 ppm has been reported to cause narcosis and death

Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids causing dermatitis

Animals - The initial effects are instability and incoordination, lachrymation and sniffles (respiratory exposure), followed by narcosis. Animals die of respiratory failure from severe nervous system depression. Cloudy swelling of the kidneys was reported in rats following inhalation exposure to 1600 ppm, 18-20 hours/day for 3 days

Subchronic/Chronic Effects:

Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper respiratory system, the liver, and the kidney. Adverse effects occur as a result from both oral and the inhalation exposures. A reported lowest-observed-effect level in humans for adverse neurobehavioral effects is 88 ppm.

Humans - Chronic occupational exposure and incidences of toluene abuse have resulted in hepatomegaly and liver function changes. It has also resulted in nephrotoxicity and, in one case, was a cardiac sensitiser and fatal cardiotoxin.

Neural and cerebellar dystrophy were reported in several cases of habitual "glue sniffing." An epidemiological study in France on workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes reported leukopenia and neutropenia. Exposure levels were not given in the secondary reference; however, the average urinary excretion of hippuric acid, a metabolite of toluene, was given as 4 g/L compared to a normal level of 0.6 g/L

Animals - The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney. Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Toluene in corn oil administered to F344 male and female rats by gavage 5 days/week for 13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excess salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day).

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity

Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus. Several studies have indicated that

high levels of toluene can also adversely effect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.

Humans - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen in three children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy

Animals - Sternebral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m3 toluene 24 hours/day during days 9-14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m3 8 hours/day during days 1-21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed fetuses. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m3 toluene continuously during days 6-13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m3. Decreased foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.

Absorption - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor.

Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid; however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene

Distribution - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues.

Metabolism - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. o-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites

Excretion - Toluene is primarily (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.

CARCINOGEN

CHLOROTOLUENES	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC
Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Toluene	US EPA Carcinogens Listing	Carcinogenicity	D
Toluene	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	D
Toluene	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
toluene	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
toluene	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	D
TWAPPM~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A4
VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	

REPROTOXIN

toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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SKIN

toluene	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
toluene	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation	Skin Designation	X
toluene	US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z2) - Skin	Skin	X
toluene	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	Skin	X
toluene	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	Skin	S
toluene	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Substance Interaction	1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
m-chlorotoluene	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No _____
_____ m- 481 426 3 3 NR 2 NI 2 0 2 1 1 S 2 Chlorotol uene / CAS:108- 41- 8 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/EC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &
corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,
E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:
C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury,
N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,
F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

B. Component Waste Numbers

When toluene 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 U220 (waste code T).

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

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN2238 PG: III

Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: B1, IB3,

T2, TP1

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 203

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 60 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 220 L Vessel stowage: Location: A

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None S.M.P.: YES

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 deg.C (100 deg.F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be

reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. An elevated temperature material that meets the definition of a Class 3 material because it is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point may not be reclassified as a combustible liquid. Refer to 49 CFR 173.120(b)(2)

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number: 2238 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: None

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 366 Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: Y344 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: 355 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L

Shipping Name: CHLOROTOLUENES

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 2238 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-E,S-D Special provisions: None

Limited Quantities: 5 L Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping Name: CHLOROTOLUENES

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

m-chlorotoluene (CAS: 108-41-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) 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 - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens", "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 Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Water: Aquatic life", "Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Water: Community", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Priority Substances List (PSL1, PSL 2)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "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 OEHH/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - California OEHH/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California Proposition

65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Florida Essential Chemicals", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations", "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 (Z-1)", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "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 Dangerous waste constituents list", "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 - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)", "US CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants", "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 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Interim", "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPA National Priorities List - Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) - Hazard Ranking System - Hazardous Substance Benchmarks", "US EPA Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCEP)", "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 EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "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 OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Appendix IX to Part 264 Ground-Water Monitoring List 1", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents 1", "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 -Texas Air Monitoring Comparison Values for Evaluating Carbonyls", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
 - Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. 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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Issue Date: Nov-27-2009

Print Date: Aug-27-2011