



5515 North Service Rd. #306
Burlington, Ontario L7L 6G4

Phone: 905-337-7411
Fax: 905-337-1686

megaloid.ca



1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name: *Xylene*

Synonyms: *dimethylbenzene; methyltoluene*

CAS# 1330-20-7


Product Uses: *solvent, diluent, Chemical Feedstock, gasoline octane improver (xylene).*

Supplier *Megaloid Laboratories Limited*
Identifier: *5515 North Service Road, Ste 306*
Burlington, Ontario, Canada
L7L 6G4
Phone: 905-337-7411 / Fax: 905-337-1686

EMERGENCY INFORMATION Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300 (CCN# 693764)

2. HAZARDS

GHS Class <i>(category)</i>	Flammable <i>(3)</i>	Eye irritation <i>(2B)</i>	Acute inhalation <i>(4)</i>	Skin irritation <i>(2)</i>	Acute Dermal <i>(4)</i>	STOT <i>(3)</i>
Signal Word	DANGER					
Hazard Statements	<i>flammable liquid & vapour (H226)</i>	<i>Causes eye irritation (H320)</i>	<i>Harmful if inhaled (H332)</i>	<i>Causes skin irritation (H315)</i>	<i>Harmful in contact with skin (H312)</i>	<i>May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336)</i>

Aspiration <i>(1)</i>	Reproduction <i>(2)</i>	 <p>Label Pictograms</p>
<i>May be fatal if swallowed & enters airways (H304)</i>	<i>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (H361)</i>	

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

Prevention

- P210** Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P233** Keep container tightly closed.
- P240** Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.

P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area..
P280	Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of butyl rubber
Response	
P301, P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332, P313	If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice / attention.
P370, P378	IN CASE OF FIRE: use alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P303, P361, P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P305, P351, P338	IF IN EYES: rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	100	EC # 215-535-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>20%	EC # 215-535-7

4. FIRST AID

Inhalation

Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.

Eye Contact

Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is any irritation.

Ingestion

Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

First-aid Comments

Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

5. FIRE FIGHTING & FLAMMABILITY

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on water - water jet spreads flames

Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments including toxic aldehydes. Readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping which can cause ignition.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Firefighters must wear SCBA. Fire-fighters may enter the area if positive pressure SCBA and full Bunker Gear is worn.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Serious Fire Potential:

blanket spill with foam as a precaution against accidental ignition. Take extreme care to avoid sparks – do not operate (turn on OR off) electrical appliances near spill, unless explosion proof.

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Evacuate the area immediately. Isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use grounded, explosion-proof equipment. Increase ventilation to area or move leaking container to a well-ventilated and secure area.

Environmental Precautions

If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

*Leak Precaution: dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill: Ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep & pick up using plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal.*

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

WHEN FILLING BULK STORAGE TANKS WITH THIS PRODUCT, IN ADDITION TO NORMAL GROUNDING PROCEDURES, READ THE FOLLOWING: *This product may form an explosive mixture inside a bulk storage tank. Prior to filling a bulk storage tank with this product, consider ventilating the headspace with nitrogen. In addition, consider asking the supplier to put an anti-static additive in the product when you order. If the bulk tank has a floating product level indicator, this should be inspected regularly. The float MUST HAVE a firmly fixed ground wire connecting it to its support cable. This connection must be free of corrosion.*

Consult NFPA 77, 2007: “Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”

Take care to avoid sparks – use non-sparking bronze or aluminum hand tools. All electrical & mechanical equipment (lighting, switchgear, forklift trucks, etc) used with or around this product must be explosion-proof.

Always ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container & pump before transferring contents. Avoid splashing by ensuring that the product nozzle is below the surface in the receiving container. Avoid creating or breathing product vapour. If vapour is created in use, install adequate exhaust ventilation. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a suitable respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Avoid prolonged contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace. Empty containers may contain a flammable / explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store & use in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition & oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Xylene:

Ontario TWAEV	100ppm / 433mg/m ³	Ontario STEV	150ppm / 650mg/m ³
AGGIH TLV	100ppm / 433mg/m ³	ACGIH STEL	150ppm / 650mg/m ³
OSHA PEL	100ppm / 433mg/m ³	OSHA STEL	150ppm / 650mg/m ³

Ethylbenzene:

OSHA PEL	100ppm / 433mg/m ³	OSHA STEL	125ppm / 545mg/m ³
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Ventilation	<i>mechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre; depending on handling procedures.</i>
Hands	<i>nitrile or “Viton” gloves recommended – other types may also protect; confirm suitability with supplier</i>
Eyes	<i>Safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes</i>
Clothing	<i>wear impermeable (above) apron, boots, & long sleeves if there is any danger of splashing</i>

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid.
Odour	Aromatic
Odour threshold	5.4 ppm (23.4 mg/m ³) (Xylene (mixed isomers))
pH	Neutral
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-55 °C (-67 °F)

Initial Boiling Point/Range	137 - 145 °C (279 - 293 °F)
Flash Point	17 °C (63 °F) (closed cup)
Evaporation Rate	0.58 (Butyl Acetate =1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not Available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	6% (upper); 1% (lower)
Vapour Pressure	5.25 mm Hg (0.70 kPa) at 68 °F
Vapour Density (air = 1)	3.7
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.86 at 20 °C
Water Solubility	175 mg/L in water. Soluble in all proportions in common organic solvents.
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	3.15
Auto-ignition Temperature	463 °C (865 °F)
Conversion Factor	1 ppm=4.33mg/m ³
Viscosity	0.75 centipoises at 20 °C (dynamic)
Physical State	Liquid
Molecular Weight	106.17 grams/mole
Molecular Formula	C ₈ H ₁₀

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive with strong oxidising agents; nitric acid or dichlorohydrantoin can cause explosion; molten sulphur, halogens.

Also Reactive with some plastics (eg: PVC) and rubbers.

Chemical Stability

stable; will not polymerize

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Mechanical Impact

not sensitive

11. TOXICITY

Acute Toxicity	
LD₅₀ (oral)	3520 – 8700mg/kg (rat), 5440mg/kg (mouse), 3760, 4300 & 8400mg/kg (rat)
LD₅₀ (skin)	4350mg/kg (rabbit), also >1760mg/kg (rabbit) – no mortality
LC₅₀ (inhalation)	6350 & 11,000ppm (rat), >2190 & >2675ppm (mouse), 6250, 6350 & 6700ppm (rat)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Moderately irritating; redness, swelling, burning sensation (all rapidly & readily reversible).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Liquid is a mild irritant; vapour irritating above 200ppm to some people.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

Above 100ppm objectionable; above 200ppm irritating; above 300ppm, dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication, nausea; eventual pulmonary edema if sufficient product is inhaled.

Skin Absorption

Some skin absorption; no toxic effects likely by this route.

Ingestion

Dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication, nausea, vomiting may occur if sufficient is ingested; xylene is an aspiration hazard which may cause lung damage, pulmonary edema, even death.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis due to powerful degreasing action; may damage liver & kidneys (may be due to other chemicals in the workplace); headaches, insomnia, depression attributed to xylene vapour exposure (equivocal evidence); hearing loss in rats – also reported in people.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

Xylene is not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals¹; however, ethylbenzene is a mouse (renal) carcinogen on prolonged (2 years) inhalation; however, neither the IARC, ACGIH or NTP considers that xylene (mixed isomers) can be listed as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Fetotoxic in rodents on prolonged maternal exposure to 500ppm; no known effect in humans; xylene can enter human breast milk.

Sexual Function and Fertility

No known effect on humans.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not known to be a mutagen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	<i>This product and its degradation products are not known to bioaccumulate.</i>
Persistence and Degradability	<p>Biodegradation - <i>Biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen; 72% in 20 days in sewage sludge; also 70% in 10 days</i></p> <p><i>Xylene reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; ½-life in air is 16-28 hours.</i></p>
Mobility in soil, water	<i>Sufficiently water soluble to move readily in soil & water.</i>
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	<i>780mg/litre (Cyprinus carpio), 2.61, 3.5-17.3 (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 86mg/litre (Leuciscusidus), 26.7mg/litre (Pimephales promelas), 9.9mg/litre (Bryconamericus heringii)</i>
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	<i>0.8mg/litre (Gammarus lacustris), 1.0, 2.2, 3.6 & 3.8mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 8.5mg/litre Palemonetesputio), >3.4mg/litre (Ceriodaphnia dubia)</i>
EC50 (Algae)	<i>10mg/litre (Cricosphaera carterae), 2.2 & 3.9mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)</i>
EC50 (Bacteria)	<i>157, >175 & >198mg/litre (domestic sewage sludge).</i>

13. DISPOSAL

Water Disposal

Do not flush to sewer, recycle solvent if possible; may be incinerated in approved facility

Containers

Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.


Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs).

Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

14. TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

Canada TDG	PIN	UN1307	
AND	Shipping Name	Xylenes	
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Class & Packing Group	3, PG II	

Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	NO	
Reportable Quantity	100 lbs (45 kg)	
E R G No.	130	

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	On Inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	On Inventory
Europe EINECS	On Inventory

Canadian Regulations

CEPA - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Part 5.

U.S.A. Regulations

Allowable Tolerances: Xylene is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an aquatic herbicide applied to irrigation conveyance systems in accordance with the following conditions: (a) It is to be used only in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, US Department of Interior and cooperating water user organizations. (b) It is to be applied as an emulsion at an initial concn not to exceed 750 ppm. (c) It is not to be applied when there is any likelihood that the irrigation water will be used as a source of raw water for a potable water system or where return flows of such treated irrigation water into receiving rivers and streams would contain residues of xylene in excess of 10 ppm. (d) Xylene to be used as an aquatic herbicide shall meet the requirement limiting the presence of a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons as listed in 172.250 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations. Residues of xylene (meeting the specifications listed in 21 CFR 172.884(b)(4)) are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Use: solvent, cosolvent. Limit: in pesticide formulations for grain storage only. Residues of xylene are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only. Use: solvent, cosolvent. Residues of xylene are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals. Use: solvent, cosolvent.

OSHA Standards: Permissible Exposure Limit: Table Z-1 8-hr Time Weighted Avg: 100 ppm (435 mg/cu m). /Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)/ Vacated 1989 OSHA PEL TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/cu m); STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/cu m) is still enforced in some states. /Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)/

Threshold Limit Values: 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 100 ppm; 15 min Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 150 ppm /Xylene (o-, m-, & p- isomers)/ Biological Exposure Index (BEI): Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine; Sampling Time: end of shift; BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine. /Xylenes, Technical or Commercial Grade/ A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. /Xylene (o-,m-, & p- isomers)/ Atmospheric Standards: This action promulgates standards of performance for equipment leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI). The intended effect of these standards is to require all newly constructed, modified, and reconstructed SOCMI process units to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction for equipment leaks of VOC, considering costs, non air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements. Xylenes (mixed) are produced, as an intermediate or a final product, by process units covered under this subpart. Listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) generally known or suspected to cause serious health problems. The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, directs EPA to set standards requiring major sources to sharply reduce routine emissions of toxic pollutants. EPA is required to establish and phase in specific performance based standards for all air emission sources that emit one or more of the listed pollutants. Xylenes are included on this list

Federal Drinking Water Standards: EPA 10,000 ug/L Federal Drinking Water Guidelines: EPA 10,000 ug/L

State Drinking Water Standards: New Jersey 1000 ug/L

State Drinking Water Guidelines: Arizona 440 ug/L, Maine 1,400 ug/L, Minnesota 10000 ug/L

Clean Water Act Requirements: Xylene (mixed) is designated as a hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of this substance. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing this substance.

CERCLA Reportable Quantities: Persons in charge of vessels or facilities are required to notify the National Response Centre (NRC) immediately, when there is a release of this designated hazardous substance, in an amount equal to or greater than its reportable quantity of 100lb or 45.4kg. The toll free number of the NRC is (800) 424-8802. The rule for determining when notification is required is in 40 CFR 302.4 (section IV. D.3.b).

RCRA Requirements: When xylene is a spent solvent, it is classified as a hazardous waste from a nonspecific source, as stated in 40 CFR 261.31, and must be managed according to State and/or Federal hazardous waste regulations. As stipulated in 40 CFR 261.33, when xylene, as a commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate or an off-specification commercial chemical product or a manufacturing chemical intermediate, becomes a waste, it must be managed according to Federal and/or State hazardous waste regulations. Also defined as a hazardous waste is any residue, contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into water or on dry land, of this waste. Generators of small quantities of this waste may qualify for partial exclusion from hazardous waste regulations (40 CFR 261.5).

FIFRA Requirements: Xylene is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an aquatic herbicide applied to irrigation conveyance systems in accordance with the following conditions: (a) It is to be used only in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, US Department of Interior and cooperating water user organizations. (b) It is to be applied as an emulsion at an initial concn not to exceed 750 ppm. (c) It is not to be applied when there is any likelihood that the irrigation water will be used as a source of raw water for a potable water system or where return flows of such treated irrigation water into receiving rivers and streams would contain residues of xylene in excess of 10 ppm. (d) Xylene to be used as an aquatic herbicide shall meet the requirement limiting the presence of a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons as listed in 172.250 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations. Residues of xylene are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals. Use: solvent, cosolvent. Residues of xylene are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only. Use: solvent, cosolvent. Residues of xylene (meeting the specifications listed in 21 CFR 172.884(b)(4)) are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Use: solvent, cosolvent. Limit: in pesticide formulations for grain storage only. Xylene is used as an aquatic herbicide. There is only one registered pesticide product containing xylene as the active ingredient. The current label for this end use product clearly indicates that it is only for use in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior, and for its cooperating water user organizations. For this assessment of xylene, occupational handler inhalation and dermal exposures were examined. An oral NOAEL of 150 mg/kg/day was used to assess short-term risks from dermal exposures. The oral dose was converted to an equivalent dermal dose using a 100% dermal absorption factor (a conservative assumption). An inhalation NOAEL of 57.6 mg/kg/day was used to assess short-term risks from inhalation exposures. This endpoint was based on behavioural effects, and is more health protective than some other studies which could have been selected such as those showing reduced body weight gain, developmental effects, or mortality, all of which were seen at higher exposure doses. Available data indicate that xylene is not a carcinogen. Due principally to its high vapour pressure, no residues of xylene are expected to occur on harvested crops as a result of irrigation with xylene-treated waters. Thus, the Agency plans to propose revocation of the tolerance exemption for this use at 40 CFR 180.1025. Further, based on current and future label restrictions, residues in drinking water are expected to be well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established by the Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act. As the federal pesticide law FIFRA

directs, EPA is conducting a comprehensive review of older pesticides to consider their health and environmental effects and make decisions about their continued use. Under this pesticide reregistration program, EPA examines newer health and safety data for pesticide active ingredients initially registered before November 1, 1984, and determines whether the use of the pesticide does not pose unreasonable risk in accordance to newer safety standards, such as those described in the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. Pesticides for which EPA had not issued Registration Standards prior to the effective date of FIFRA '88 were divided into three lists based upon their potential for human exposure and other factors, with List B containing pesticides of greater concern than those on List C, and with List C containing pesticides of greater concern than those on List D. Xylene is found on List C. Case No: 3020; Pesticide type: insecticide; Case Status: OPP is reviewing data from the pesticide's producers regarding its human health and/or environmental effects, or OPP is determining the pesticide's eligibility for reregistration and developing the RED document.; Active ingredient (AI): xylene; AI Status: Registrants of the pesticide have not made or honored a commitment to seek reregistration, conduct the necessary studies, or pay the requisite fees, or they have asked EPA to cancel their product registrations. Unless some other interested party supports them, products containing the pesticide will be cancelled.

International regulations List

Australia:	All components are listed or exempted.
China:	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan:	
Japan inventory (ENCS):	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL):	All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea:	All components are listed or exempted.
Malaysia:	All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand:	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines:	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan:	All components are listed or exempted.
Turkey:	All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand:	Not determined.
Viet Nam:	Not determined.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING	Health 2	Flammability 3	Instability 0
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Prepared for Megaloid Laboratories Limited by Richard Koscher
 Preparation Date: April 2007
 Revision Dates: April 2010, April 2013, June 2014, Sept 2015, Oct 2017, March 2018

Key to Abbreviations	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer NFPA = National Fire Protection Association NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NIOSH = National Institutur for Occupational Safety and Health NTP = National Toxicology Program OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
References	CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of

	Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA (“BIOVIA”). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).
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