



## FOODLUBE DISTMANTLING SPRAY #184-8005

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 19-Feb-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 4524-51

Version No:2.0

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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#### PRODUCT NAME

FOODLUBE DISTMANTLING SPRAY #184-8005

#### SYNONYMS

SD0033/1, "food grade spray lubricant", "RS Components"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

#### PRODUCT USE

Penetrating spray designed to provide effective release of seized components and corroded thread fasteners in applications where a clean non-toxic product is required.

- Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components	Company: RS Components
Address:	Address:
Units 30 & 31	25 Pavesi Street
Warehouse World	Smithfield
761 Great South Road	NSW2164
Penrose Auckland	AUS
	Telephone: 1300 656 636
	Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
	Emergency Tel: 03 9573 3112
	Fax: 1300 656 696

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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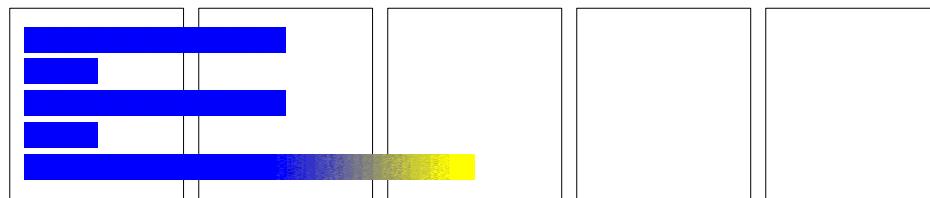
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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammability  
Toxicity  
Body Contact  
Reactivity  
Chronic



SCALE: Min/Nil=0

Low=1

Moderate=2

High=3

Extreme=4

## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
fatty ester		Not Spec.
fatty acid alkylene glycol		Not Spec.
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Not Spec.

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

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

### SKIN

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
  - DO NOT use solvents.
  - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### 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

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM: None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

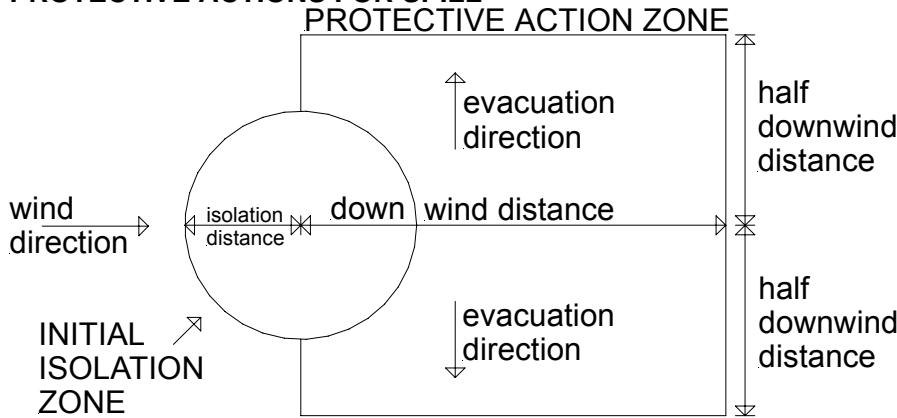
### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance

-

Downwind Protection Distance

8 metres

IERG Number

49

### 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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## 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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.
- Store in original containers.
- Store in an upright position.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Contents under pressure.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area; away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide in coal mines)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide)	5000	9000	30000	54000

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
carbon dioxide		40,000

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.068 (CARBON DIOXIDE)

■ Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

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

Classification into classes follows:

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

### MATERIAL DATA

FOODLUBE DISTMANTLING SPRAY #184-8005:

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### CARBON DIOXIDE:

- May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

**CARE:** Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere. If there is any doubt, oxygen content can be checked simply and quickly. It may not be appropriate to only recommend an exposure standard for simple asphyxiants rather it is essential that sufficient oxygen be maintained. Air normally has 21 percent oxygen by volume, with 18 percent regarded as minimum under normal atmospheric pressure to maintain consciousness / life. At pressures significantly higher or lower than normal atmospheric pressure, expert guidance should be sought.

For carbon dioxide:

NOTE: Detector tubes for carbon dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.01 % vol., are commercially available. Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 250 ppm.

Studies using physically fit males in confined spaces indicate the TLV-TWA and STEL provides a wide margin of safety against asphyxiation and from undue metabolic stress, provided normal amounts of oxygen are present in inhaled air. Lowered oxygen content, increased physical activity and prolonged exposures each impact on systemic and respiratory effects.

Stimulation of the respiratory centre is produced at 50,000 ppm (5%). The gas is weakly narcotic at 30,000 ppm giving rise to reduced acuity of hearing and increasing blood pressure and pulse. Persons exposed a 20,000 ppm for several hours developed headaches and dyspnea on mild exertion. Acidosis and adrenal cortical exhaustion occurred as a result of prolonged continuous exposure at 10,000-20,0000 ppm.

Intoxication occurs after a 30 minute exposure at 50,000 ppm whilst exposure at 70,000-100,000 ppm produces unconsciousness within a few minutes.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.068 (CARBON DIOXIDE).

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

• OTHERWISE:

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

### HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

• OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

continued...

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

#### Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Light coloured oily liquid with slight odour; does not mix with water.

Mixes with chlorinated and hydrocarbon solvents.

Supplied in aerosol pack containing carbon dioxide propellant.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Boiling Range (°C): >100

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1):

Solubility in water (g/L):

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

0.88

Immiscible

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Flash Point (°C): >100

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1):

Autoignition Temp (°C): >150

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

State: Liquid

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract if swallowed.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

- The liquid is slightly discomforting to the eyes.

##### SKIN

- The material may be discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### INHALED

- The mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### REPROTOXIN

carbon dioxide

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry  
that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

FOODLUBE DISTMANTLING SPRAY #184-8005:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Mobility: Medium viscosity liquid.

Persistence & Degradability: Non-degradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Low.

[RS Components]

CARBON DIOXIDE:

- log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.83

- For carbon dioxide:

Environmental fate:

Carbon dioxide in earth's atmosphere is considered a trace gas currently occurring at an average concentration of about 385 parts per million by volume or 582 parts per million by mass. The mass of the Earth atmosphere is  $5.14 \times 10^{18}$  kg, so the total mass of atmospheric carbon dioxide is  $3.0 \times 10^{15}$  kg (3,000 gigatonnes). Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide fluctuate slightly with the change of the seasons, driven primarily by seasonal plant growth.

Due to human activities such as the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation, the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased by about 35% since preindustrial times. In 1999, 2,244,804,000 ( $\sim 2.2 \times 10^9$ ) metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> were produced in the U.S. as a result of electric energy generation. This is an output rate of 0.6083 kg (1.341 pounds) per kWh.

There is about 50 times as much carbon dissolved in the oceans in the form of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> hydration products as exists in the atmosphere. The oceans act as an enormous carbon sink, having "absorbed about one-third of all human-generated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to date." Generally, gas solubility decreases as water temperature increases. Accordingly the ability of the oceans to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere decreases as ocean temperatures rise.

Carbon dioxide is soluble in water, in which it spontaneously interconverts between CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (carbonic acid). The relative concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and the deprotonated forms HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (bicarbonate) and CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> (carbonate) depend on the pH. In neutral or slightly alkaline water (pH > 6.5), the bicarbonate form predominates (>50%) becoming the most prevalent (>95%) at the pH of seawater, while in very alkaline water (pH > 10.4) the predominant (>50%) form is carbonate. The bicarbonate and carbonate forms are very soluble, such that air-equilibrated ocean water (mildly alkaline with typical pH = 8.2 - 8.5) contains about 120 mg of bicarbonate per liter.

Most of the CO<sub>2</sub> taken up by the ocean forms carbonic acid. Some is consumed in photosynthesis by organisms in the water, and a small proportion of that sinks and leaves the carbon cycle. There is considerable concern that as a result of increased CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere the acidity of seawater has been increasing and may

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

adversely affect organisms living in the water. In particular, with increasing acidity, the availability of carbonates for forming shells decreases.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Foodlube Dismantling Spray #184- 8005 carbon dioxide	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A98		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE:** None

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**carbon dioxide (CAS: 124-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Foodlube Dismantling Spray #184-8005 (CW: 4524-51)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

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

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
carbon dioxide	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	D/R	NA	-

■ These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

■ 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](http://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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# FOODLUBE DISTMANTLING SPRAY #184-8005

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*