

# MEGUIAR'S G123 - PLASTX

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jan-2007  
NA317EC

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G123 - PLASTX

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code G123"

### PRODUCT USE

Vehicle trim cleaner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME   | CAS RN      | %                 |
|--|-------------|-------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 64742-48-9. | 5-15              |
| aluminium oxide                              | 1344-28-1.  | 2-10 <sup>^</sup> |
| isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP      | 64742-47-8. | 2-10              |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic  | 64742-88-7  | 2-10              |

continued...

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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|  |             |        |
|--|-------------|--------|
| conditioners proprietary                     |             | 2-10   |
| distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated | 64742-46-7. | 1-5    |
| dimethylpolysiloxane                         | 63148-62-9  | 1-5    |
| water  | 7732-18-5   | 65-75^ |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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 skin contact occurs:

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

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Slippery when spilt.

Wipe up.

Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| aluminium oxide                              | 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| water  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| aluminium oxide                              | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic  | 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| aluminium oxide                              | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic  | 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| aluminium oxide                              | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic  | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

|                 |          |               |         |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| Very Toxic (T+) | >= 0.1%  | Toxic (T)     | >= 3.0% |
| R50             | >= 0.25% | Corrosive (C) | >= 5.0% |
| R51             | >= 2.5%  |               |         |
| else            | >= 10%   |               |         |

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source                       | Material   | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC |
|------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (Oil mist, refined mineral)      |            | 5                        |             |                           |             |                           |             |
| Australia Exposure Standards | distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral) |            | 5                        |             |                           |             |                           |             |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated: CAS:64742-48-9
- solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic: CAS:64742-88-7
- dimethylpolysiloxane: CAS:63148-62-9

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic)

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 |

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

|   |         |  |
|---|---------|--|
| B | 26- 550 | being reached, even when distracted by working activities  |
| C | 1- 26   | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted  |
| D | 0.18- 1 | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted  |
| E | <0.18   | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
|   |         | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested   |

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

#### INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare OSHA TWA).

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 400 ppm [EXXON]

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

CEL TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [Manufacturer]

Naphthas of this type produce central nervous system depression and are mild irritants

of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum

distillates is recognised and is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic

hydrocarbons

(PAHs). The TLV is thought to be protective against the acute effects of upper

respiratory tract and eye irritation and chronic systemic effects.

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3

Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects

except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that

does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing

unknown concentrations and types of additive.

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

| Protection Factor | Half- Face Respirator  | Full- Face Respirator |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 x ES           | A- AUS<br>A- PAPR- AUS | -                     |
| 50 x ES           | Air- line*             | -                     |
| 100 x ES          | -                      | A- 3                  |
| 100+ x ES         | -                      | Air- line**           |

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face.

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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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## APPEARANCE

Off- white liquid with a pleasant odour; mixes with water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 177

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.96

pH (as supplied): 8.0

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >93

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes and capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

##### SKIN

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

##### INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying,

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 25 ml/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 4 ml/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

[CCINFO]

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H None reported

IRRITATION

[EXXON]

Oral (rat) LD50

: >8000 mg/kg

[CCINFO-Shell]

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg\*

No toxic response was noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies. The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]\*

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's G123 - PlastX.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic (CAS: 64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

dimethylpolysiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2  
Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in  
Schedule 1

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted  
antifoam agents

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
4  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 525 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

| Component                                   | Breathing zone<br>(ppm) | Breathing Zone<br>(mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mixture Conc<br>(%) |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 100.00                  | 525.0000                               | 10.0                |

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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