

MEGUIAR'S M85 - DIAMOND CUT COMPOUND 2.0

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M85 - DIAMOND CUT COMPOUND 2.0

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M85"

PRODUCT USE

Polishing agent/Burnishing compound.

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

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	20-50
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	5-15
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	5-10
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	1-5
glycerol	56-81-5	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
water	7732-18-5	50-70

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

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 (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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:

aluminium oxide	25 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	250 mg/m ³
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	500 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	50 mg/m ³
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	50 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	30 mg/m ³
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	30 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

aluminium oxide	15 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	10 mg/m ³
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	10 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Wear personal protective equipment when handling.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid physical damage to containers.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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 ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium oxide (Aluminium oxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	diethylene glycol (2, 2' - Oxybis[ethanol])	23	100					
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10					

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
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

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
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA).

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an

"inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs

nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when

exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 400 ppm

[EXXON]

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

CEL TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m3

[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).

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Not available

GLYCEROL:

The mist is considered to be a nuisance particulate which appears to have little adverse effect on the lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects. OSHA concluded that this limit would protect the worker from kidney damage and perhaps, testicular effects.

WATER:

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

Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P-	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P-
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P-
10000	100	-	A- 3 P-
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White liquid with a sweet chemical odour; soluble in water.

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): 16 max. (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 193

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.01

pH (as supplied): 8.00

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93 (PMCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the eyes and is 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin if contact is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs if inhaled. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

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

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

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]

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 1000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 12565 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 112 mg/3d- I Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit) 50 mg Mild

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

GLYCEROL:

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
aluminium oxide	IARC:1			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: aluminium oxide

Category: 1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	5000 (24hr)
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	0.3- 1.0
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	1700- 2700
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	- 1.98
BOD5:	1.50%
BOD20:	18.80%
COD:	1.49
ThOD:	1.51

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -1.98

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.02-0.15, 1.5%

COD: 1.06-1.51

ThOD: 1.51

GLYCEROL:

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	2900- 10000
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 1.76
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.07692307
BOD5:	51%
COD:	95%
ThOD:	93%

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -2.66- -2.47

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.617-0.87, 31-51%

COD: 1.16, 82-95%

ThOD: 1.217-1.56

Completely biodegradable.

Fish LC50: >5000 mg/l

Algae IC50: >2900 mg/l

Bacteria EC50: .10000 mg/l (Pseudomonas putida)

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

aluminium oxide (CAS: 1344-28-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

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

diethylene glycol (CAS: 111-46-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia Exposure Standards
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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

6

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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
diethylene glycol	75 mg/m ³	10	D	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).

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 525 mg/m³

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/m³ Mixture Conc: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 10 mg/m³

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