

## Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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**Substance:** Mixture of solvents.  
**Trade Name:** Pore Closer  
**Product Use:** Multi-purpose external embalming seal.  
**Creation Date:** September, 2002  
**Revision Date:** February, 2008

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC Australia.

Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

**Risk Phrases:** R11, R20, R36, R65, R66. Highly flammable. Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Safety Phrases:** S29, S33, S45, S46, S24/25. Do not empty into drains. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show the label where possible). If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this container or label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**SUSDP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** Class 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

**UN Number:** 1993

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear, colourless liquid.

**Odour:** Aromatic hydrocarbon odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** No major health hazards are known.

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is a Central Nervous System depresser, but specific symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### Eye Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

### Ingestion:

**Short term exposure:** This product, while believed to be not harmful, is likely to cause headache and gastric disturbance such as nausea and vomiting. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

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### Carcinogen Status:

**ASCC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by ASCC.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** Toluene is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Acetone	67-64-1	18-19	1185	2375
4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene	98-56-6	51-53	not set	not set
Toluene	108-88-3	14-16	377	565
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

**Eye Contact:** Quickly and gently blot or brush away product. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

## Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be toxic and corrosive if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** Below 23°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** 11%

**Lower Flammability Limit:** 1%

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** C1

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## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including face mask, face shield and gauntlets. All skin areas should be covered. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. If you keep more than 100L of flammable liquids of Packaging Groups I and or II, you probably require a license to do so. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your licensing authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Acetone	1185	2375
Toluene	377	565

**Ventilation:** No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product. See below for material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following: rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations should be provided near to where this product is being used.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear, colourless liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Aromatic hydrocarbon odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Boils in a range above about 52-54°C
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	86%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.08-1.09

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<b>Water Solubility:</b>	No data.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	No data.

## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.

**Incompatibilities:** oxidising agents.

**Fire Decomposition:** Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

## Section 11 – Toxicological Information

### 4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene:

A 28-day range-finding inhalation study was conducted in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 0, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 ppm for 6 hr/day, 5 days/week. Clinical signs included increased activity at 250 ppm and above. Liver and kidney weights were increased. Microscopic changes in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were considered not relevant to humans. Liver cell hypertrophy was seen at all exposures in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF-blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism.

Gavage studies in laboratory rodents for treatment periods of 14, 28, and 90 days have demonstrated significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400 - 1000 mg/kg/day. Evidence of target organ toxicity included significant increases in relative liver and kidney weights, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity which occurred only in male rats, was apparently due to "hyaline droplet" nephropathy and is therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAEL's for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/kg/day.

CNS effects were observed in rats exposed to PCBTF at or above 2822 ppm for 4 hours.

A 90 day(13 week) rat inhalation toxicity and neurobehavioral study was conducted using exposures of 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week at concentrations of 0, 10, 50 and 250 ppm. There were no PCBTF-related macroscopic observations. Microscopically, PCBTF-related centrilobular hypertrophy was present only in the livers of males and females at the high dose (250 ppm) after 13-weeks of exposure. No centrilobular hypertrophy was observed at any level among recovery animals. There were no PCBTF-related effects on the nervous system as measured by a functional observation battery, muscular activity measurements and neuropathology. A NOEL of 50 ppm was established in this study for liver hepatocyte hypertrophy in male and female rats. If the hepatocyte hypertrophy observed is considered to be an adaptive response to PCBTF, the NOAEL for this study is 250ppm.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

### 4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene:

#### Fish:

LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hr.) (Rainbow trout) 13.5 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hr.) (Bluegill sunfish) 12.0 mg/L

MATC (31 day) (Fathead minnow) >0.54 <1.4 mg/L (Triethylene glycol used as solvent carrier)

BCF (48 hr.) (Bluegill sunfish) 121.8 & 202.0

#### Invertebrates:

LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hr.) (Water flea) 12.4 mg/L

MATC (21 day) (Water flea) >0.03 < 0.05 mg/L\*

\*Acetone used as solvent carrier

#### Plants:

IC<sub>50</sub> (72 hr.) (Green & Blue-green algae) 500 mg/L

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA

4-chloro-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluorotoluene (PCBTF) will preferentially partition to the atmosphere, due to its high volatility. It has been estimated that 99.93% of a 100 Kg spill would end up in the atmosphere, while only 0.06% would partition to water. The aqueous solubility of PCBTF (29.1 mg/L) would also tend to limit its potential impact to exposed aquatic systems. PCBTF has exhibited significant toxicity to aquatic species under laboratory conditions, but is

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unlikely to exhibit a similar degree of acute toxicity under environmental conditions due to the aforementioned solubility and volatility issues. The moderate level of bioaccumulation measured in laboratory tests will also be subject to environmental mitigation due to PCBTF's physical/chemical properties. PCBTF should rapidly volatilize from dry and moist soils. Volatility, and relative environmental partitioning characteristics, make it unlikely that PCBTF represents a significant threat to aquatic or terrestrial environments.

### Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site. Please do NOT dispose into sewers or waterways.

### Section 14 – Transport Information

**ADG Code:** 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

**Hazchem Code:** 3YE

**Special Provisions:** 274

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 3, Flammable liquids.

**Packaging Group:** II

**Packaging Method:** P001, IBC02

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, except where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

### Section 15 – Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are to be found in the public AICS Database.

### Section 16 – Other Information

**This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

**Acronyms:**

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Number</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>ASCC</b>	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2001(2003)]

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