

1,3-DIOXOLANE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1,3-DIOXOLANE

OTHER NAMES

C3-H6-O2, dioxolane, "1, 3-dioxalan", "1, 3-dioxalan", "1, 3-dioxacyclopentane", "1, 3-dioxacyclopentane", "ethylene glycol formal", "formal glycol", dioxacyclopentane

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DIOXOLANE

PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Solvent extraction processes requiring a low boiling point, highly volatile solvent. Do not use as nitrocellulose solvent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

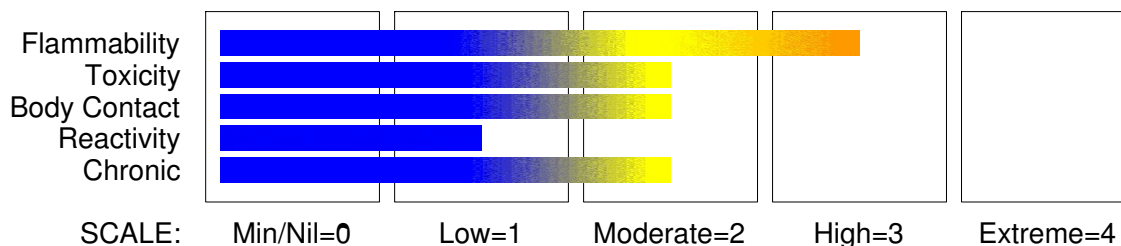
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:
H335 H225 H332 H303 H316 H319
May cause respiratory irritation
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if inhaled
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1, 3- dioxolane	646-06-0	> 99
stabilised with triethylamine	121-44-8	0.01
BHT as		
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol	128-37-0	0.005
or triethylamine	121-44-8	0.007 ^

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

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:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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

- Jets of water.
- 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 course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Avoid mixing with nitrocellulose lacquers.
as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

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 course.
- 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.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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:

1,3-dioxolane 3000 ppm

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

1,3-dioxolane 69 ppm

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

1,3-dioxolane 20 ppm

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:
1,3-dioxolane 20 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

- 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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- 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

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1, 3- dioxolane: CAS:646- 06- 0
- triethylamine: CAS:121- 44- 8 CAS:144514- 14- 7 CAS:168277- 99- 4 CAS:172227- 74- 6 CAS:449752- 61- 8 CAS:750564- 56- 8
- 2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol: CAS:128- 37- 0 CAS:97123- 41- 6 CAS:52683- 46- 2 CAS:50641- 99- 1 CAS:50356- 19- 9 CAS:58500- 82- 6 CAS:83047- 16- 9 CAS:53571- 70- 3 CAS:42615- 30- 5 CAS:36631- 28- 4 CAS:102962- 45- 8 CAS:290348- 23- 1

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
triethylamine		200

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=2.1 (1,3-dioxolane)

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

		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

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

TRIETHYLAMINE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no -observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five -category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

Odour Threshold Value: <0.1-0.65 ppm (detection), 0.27-29.0 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for triethylamine, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA or STEL is thought to provide worker protection against acute ocular, upper respiratory tract and pulmonary irritation. Nevertheless reports of visual disturbance in workers exposed at concentrations as low as 3 ppm have been cited in literature.

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL:

Because high dose levels are required to produce toxic effects and because there is little evidence of either acute or chronic effects amongst workers the recommended TLV-TWA is identical to that proposed for nuisance particulates.

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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

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Rubber Gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls and Rubber apron.
- Ensure that there is ready access to eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.

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	AK- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AK- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK- 2
10000	100	-	AK- 3
	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.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	Air Speed: 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	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear highly flammable liquid; dissolves in water. Strong odour.
Contains amine (triethylamine) or other stabiliser.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 74.09
Melting Range (°C): - 26
Solubility in water (g/L): Soluble
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.6
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): 274
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 74- 75
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.06
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 9.31 @ 20 C.
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (°C): - 3
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.37
log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.45
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.45
log Kow: 1.44-1.45
log Kow: 4.17
log Kow: 4.17

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

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for

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1,3-DIOXOLANE

concern.

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

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The vapour is highly discomforting.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

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.

INHALED

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by.

skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

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TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20650 mg/m³/4h
Inhalation (rabbit) LCLo: 32000 ppm/4h SEVERE
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8480 mg/kg
Bacterial cell mutagen

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 530 mg (open)- Mild
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg (open) -

TRIETHYLAMINE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 1000 ppm/4 hours
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 570 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 365 mg Open Mild
Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye(rabbit): 50ppm/30d int SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 12mg/m³/11W contin.Skin (rabbit)mild

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (woman) TDLo: 80 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 890 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 500 mg/48h - Mild
Skin (rabbit):500 mg/48h- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h- Moderate

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.37

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TRIETHYLAMINE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	50- 80 (24h
BCF<100:	7.45
log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.45
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	1.45
log Pow (Verschuere 1983):	1.44

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 1.44-1.45

Koc: 11-146

Half-life (hr) air: 4.5

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 9.3

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.38E-04

BCF: 7.45

Toxicity Fish: LD50(24)75000mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.56->10000mg/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Nitrif. inhib.: nil at 100mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib. algae 1.8-47mg/L

Degradation Biological: rapid

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL:

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 4.17

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.51

COD: 2.27

Bioaccumulation: little

log Kow: 4.17

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.51

COD: 2.27

Bioaccumulation: little

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

continued...

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 2WE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 3
UN Number: 1166
Shipping Name: DIOXOLANE

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1166
ERG Code: 3L
Shipping name: DIOXOLANE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1166
EMS Number: F- E, S- D
Shipping name: DIOXOLANE

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

1,3-dioxolane (CAS: 646-06-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol

CAS
128- 37- 0

Suggested codes
Xn; R22 N;
R50/53

continued...

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
triethylamine	121- 44- 8, 121- 44- 7, 144514- 14- 7, 168277- 99- 4, 172227- 74- 6, 449752- 61- 8, 750564- 56- 8
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol	128- 37- 0, 97123- 41- 6, 52683- 46- 2, 50641- 99- 1, 50356- 19- 9, 58500- 82- 6, 83047- 16- 9, 53571- 70- 3, 42615- 30- 5, 36631- 28- 4, 102962- 45- 8, 290348- 23- 1
triethylamine	121- 44- 8, 121- 44- 7, 144514- 14- 7, 168277- 99- 4, 172227- 74- 6, 449752- 61- 8, 750564- 56- 8

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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