

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Irritation Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by GHS criteria:

H335 H302 H317 H340 H361 H361 H400 H410 H315 H319

May cause respiratory irritation

Harmful if swallowed

May cause allergic skin reaction

May cause genetic defects

Suspected of damaging fertility

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

Very toxic to aquatic life

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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

Rinse mouth.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Collect spillage.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol (butylated hydroxytoluene)	128-37-0	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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 or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

The substance is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract and is excreted in the urine mainly as the glucuronides of oxidation products.

About half the dose is excreted within 24 hours.

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

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

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.
 - Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
 - A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
 - Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.
 - Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
 - Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
 - Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
 - All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and minor amounts of phenolics.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Safety Glasses.

Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0
Page 5 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing dust
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources Avoid sources of heat.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities or Polylined drum.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, strong alkalis and strong acids.

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- 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

For major quantities:

- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Store away from incompatible materials.

Store away from foodstuff containers.

- DO NOT use unlined steel containers.

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BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 12

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store at ambient temperatures.

- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Protect containers against physical damage.

- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol (2, 6- Di- tert- butyl- p- cresol)	10

MATERIAL DATA

Not available

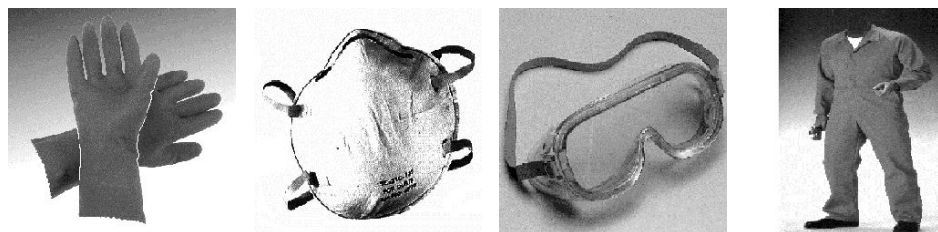
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL:

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

- 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (syn: butylated hydroxytoluene - BHT)

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- 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

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 7 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

- Impervious gloves.
- Rubber gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
 - Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	--	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand

** - Continuous flow.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
- If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White crystals with a mild odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	220.35
Melting Range (°C)	63	Boiling Range (°C)	265
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	Flash Point (°C)	129 (COC)
pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.	Decomposition Temp (°C)	>500
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C)	368
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.001	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.048 @ 20 C	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	7.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

Material

Value

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

4.17

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Presence of heat source and ignition source.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- 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.
- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.
 - Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
 - High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema.
 - Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. The material has been used as an anti-oxidant in food in levels up to 200 ppm with no known adverse effects . [GENIUM]
- However, RTECS classify it as a mutagen and tumorigen and reproductive effector. Therefore, worker exposure should be kept as low as possible. Chronic exposures to dust may result in pulmonary oedema or congestion. Animal feeding studies indicate that the substance lowers serum and muscle

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

potassium levels and increases the excretion rate of aldosterone.
symptoms of exposure include muscular weakness, inanition (generalised weakness and weight loss) and death.

■ 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

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

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

■ 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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

For hindered phenols:

Acute oral and dermal toxicity data are available for all but two of the substances in the group. The data show that acute

toxicity of these substances is low.

Mutagenicity. Data from bacterial reverse mutation assays and in vitro and in vivo chromosome aberration studies were reviewed. All assays, with and without metabolic activation, were negative. The weight of evidence for mutagenic potential for this category indicates these substances are not mutagenic.

In Vitro Chromosome Aberration Studies. In vitro chromosome aberration studies are available for several members All except 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol were negative

In Vivo Chromosome Aberration Studies. In vivo studies evaluating chromosome damage are available for six of the hindered phenols. All in vivo evaluations were negative.

Repeated Dose Toxicity. Repeated dose toxicity data of approximately three months (90-day, 12- and 13-week) are available for most of the substances in this group. The liver was the target organ in rats for almost all of the substances with subchronic toxicity data in that species. Other target organs included thyroid and kidney and mesenteric lymph nodes. NOAELs in rats ranged from 100 ppm (approximately 5 mg/kg/day) to 10,000 ppm (500 mg/kg/day)

Carcinogenicity: Data is available for 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (128-37-0); and 4,4'-thiobis-6-(t-butyl-m-cresol) (96-69-5). Liver adenomas were reported for 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (128-37-0) and a NOAEL was established for the study at 25 mg/kg/day. 4,4'-Thiobis-6-(t-butyl-m-cresol) (96-69-5) was not carcinogenic in rats or mice, but the kidney was identified as a target organ in female rats.

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.

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 10 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN

Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

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

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

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

- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- 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.

■ For hindered phenols:

The hindered phenols in this category consist of a group of chemicals in which a molecule of phenol (hydroxybenzene) has multiple substitutions on the aromatic ring with relatively large aliphatic and/or aromatic groups. At least one of the groups is adjacent to the hydroxyl group (the 2-, or ortho- position). Due to the bulky substituent groups, the substances, which may be either room temperature solids or liquids, have limited water solubility, high partition coefficients and are not readily biodegradable. The vapor pressure of these chemicals is low.

Environmental fate:

Fate and Transport Characteristics. Experimental data show that hindered phenols are not readily biodegradable. With one exception, the low water solubility of these chemicals precludes experimentally obtaining hydrolysis data. Model derived photodegradation indicates that these substances photodegrade rapidly. Fugacity modeling shows that, generally, partitioning would be to soil and sediments rather than air or water.

Ecotoxicity:

Aquatic Toxicology. Hindered phenols have low water solubility and, therefore, low aquatic toxicity. Experimental data are available on acute fish toxicity, acute invertebrate toxicity, and alga toxicity for the majority of chemicals in this category.

One chronic ecotoxicity test is available for butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) (Daphnia magna NOEC 0.07 mg/l) hence BHT may fulfil the T criterion (for PBT substances) as a borderline case.

- For 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (syn: butylated hydroxytoluene -BHT)

log Kow : 4.17

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.51

COD: 2.27

Bioaccumulation: little

Environmental fate:

After 8 days exposure to sunlight in water, 25% BHT remains undegraded; in a dark control 60% remains undegraded. BHT transforms to several oxidation products in water under sunlight and in the dark at moderate to rapid rate, whereas sunlight accelerates the rate. The main reaction product of BHT in water and oxygen was a stilbenequinone (dimer of BHT). Indirect photochemical degradation in the atmosphere is considered to be fast based on an estimated half-life of 3 hours for reaction with the OH-radical.

In soil BHT is altered to non-volatile compounds mainly by biological processes; these enhance the rate of primary degradation and mineralisation in a soil-air system.

BHT may meet the P/vP criteria and is not readily biodegradable. Degradation rates in sediment may differ from degradation rates in water due to a different oxygen regime.

BHT does not meet the B criterion; bioconcentration factors of up to 1276 (mon-max: 220-2800) have been measured in a flow through test with fish (parent compound)

Ecotoxicity:

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 12

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

One chronic ecotoxicity test is available (Daphnia magna NOEC 0.07 mg/l) hence BHT may fulfil the T criterion as a borderline case.

BHT was found to be a very weak binder to human oestrogen receptor in an in vitro assay and thus is not considered to fulfil the T-criterion with regard to endocrine disrupting effects.

■ Substance has been evaluated and categorised as not being persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol	HIGH		LOW	LOW

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.
- Dissolve residual material in a suitable solvent.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

☐ None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (CAS: 128-37-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
2, 6- di- tert- butyl- 4- methylphenol	128- 37- 0	Xn Carc3; R40 Mut3; R68 N R50/53

continued...

BUTYLATED HYDROXY TOLUENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 12

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review using available literature references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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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