

## 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:6  
Page 1 of 15

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

#### OTHER NAMES

C7-H6-Cl2, CH3-C6-H3-Cl3, "toluene, 3, 4-dichloro-", "toluene, 3, 4-dichloro-", "benzene, 3, 4-dichloro-1-methyl-", "benzene, 3, 4-dichloro-1-methyl-", "3, 4-dichloro-1-methylbenzene", "3, 4-dichloro-1-methylbenzene"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains dichlorotoluene)

#### PRODUCT USE

■ Reagent.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE - CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.IND.ESTATE,

248 WORLI ROAD,

MUMBAI- 400 030, INDIA

technical@sdfine.com

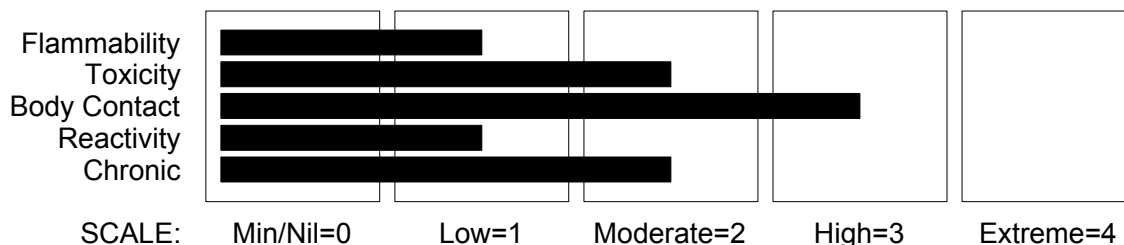
Telephone: 91- 22 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22 24959899

Fax: 91- 22 24937232

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### HAZARD RATINGS



#### GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Flammable Liquid Category 4

Respiratory Effects Category 3

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

continued...

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### HAZARD

#### DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H336 H227 H302 H315 H317 H318 H411 H401

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Combustible Liquid

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

May cause allergic skin reaction

Causes serious eye damage

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Toxic to aquatic life

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

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.

### 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.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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

Rinse mouth.

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

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Collect spillage.

### Storage

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

continued...

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME                  | CAS RN  | %   |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|
| 3, 4- dichlorotoluene | 95-75-0 | >98 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
  - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
  - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
  - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
  - Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
  - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

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

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

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### BASIC TREATMENT

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- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
  - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
  - Anticipate seizures .
  - DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

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## ADVANCED TREATMENT

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- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
  - Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
  - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
  - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
  - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
  - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
  - Treat seizures with diazepam.
  - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.  
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.  
Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

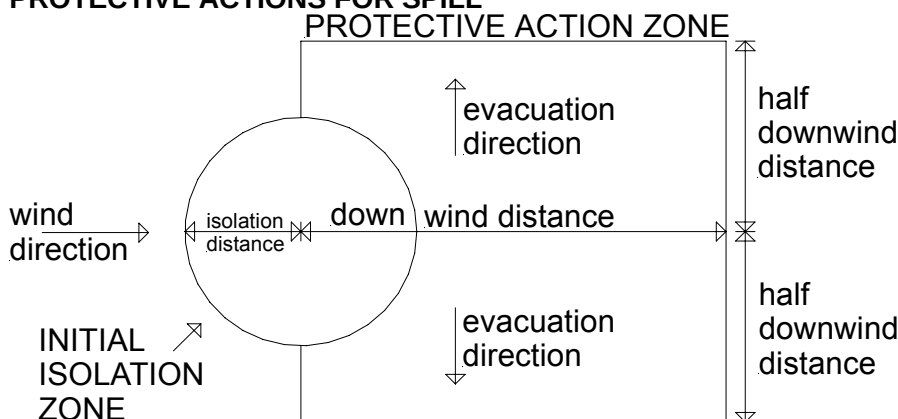
### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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 course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- 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.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Isolation Distance           | -         |
| Downwind Protection Distance | 10 metres |
| IERG Number                  | 47        |

### FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

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2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

## 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

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 3, 4- dichlorotoluene:

CAS:95- 75- 0

### MATERIAL DATA

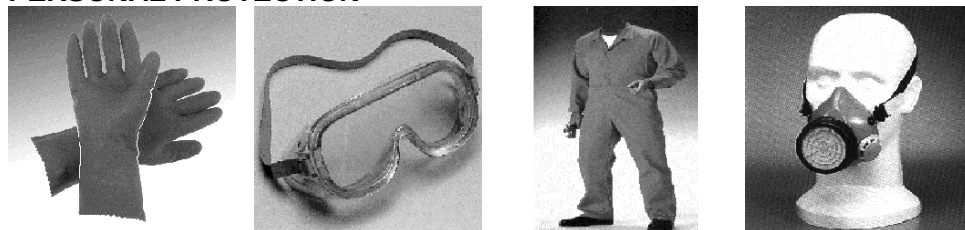
3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE:

■ 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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A

continued...

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

## HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Polyethylene gloves.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash 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<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>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. For further information consult your

continued...

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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:                                                                                                                                                                                                | Air Speed:                     |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).                                                                                                                                            | 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid; does not mix with water.

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

|                           |                |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Liquid         | Molecular Weight                | 161.03         |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not available  | Viscosity                       | Not Available  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 200.5 (741 mm) | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Immiscible     |
| Flash Point (°C)          | 85.56          | pH (1% solution)                | Not applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not available  | pH (as supplied)                | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not available  | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Negligible     |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.251          |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1             |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible     | Evaporation Rate                | Not available  |

Material

3, 4- DICHLOROTOLUENE:

log Kow 4.25 (2, 6- dichlorotoluene)

Value

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- 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.

##### EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

##### SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced

continued...

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

■ 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. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

For dichlorotoluenes:

2,6-Dichlorotoluene is moderately toxic in a repeated dose study (i.e. liver, kidney, thymus) and reproductive/ developmental toxicity study (maternal toxicity).

Repeat dose toxicity: In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, using 2,6-dichlorotoluene both male and female rats showed histopathological changes in liver, kidney and thymus, and maternal toxicity was observed. The no observed effect levels (NOEL) were obtained as 30 mg/kg/day for repeated dose toxicity and 100 mg/kg/day for reproductive toxicity.

In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, using 2,4-dichlorotoluene, dose dependent salivation was found in all treated groups. Toxicological significant changes in haematological and blood chemical examinations were found at the highest dose (e.g. decrease of platelet count). Increased liver and kidney weights were also found at the same level with pathological remarks (e.g. centrilobular swelling of hepatocytes). For reproductive/developmental end-points, a decrease of fertility was found in conjunction with normal copulation but with low pregnancy at the highest dose. However, no histopathological change related to infertility was seen in the paternal organs. Decreases of pup body weights were noted in the highest dose group during the lactation period. Therefore, the overall NOEL was less than 12.5 mg/kg/day for repeated dose toxicity and 79 mg/kg/day for reproductive toxicity.

Mutagenicity/ genotoxicity: 2,4-Dichlorotoluene showed no genotoxic effects in bacteria and in a chromosomal

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# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

aberration test in vitro.. 2,4-Dichlorotoluene showed negative results in Salmonella typhimurium TA100, TA1535, TA98, TA1537 and Escherichia coli WP2 uvrA at concentrations up to 1 mg/plate with or without metabolic activation system.

A chromosomal aberration test in line with Guidelines for Screening Mutagenicity Testing of Chemicals (Japan) and OECD Test Guideline 473 was conducted using cultured Chinese Hamster lung (CHL/IU) cells exposed to 2,4-dichlorotoluene. No structural chromosomal aberrations or polyploidy were observed up to a maximum concentration (90 ug/ml) in both continuous treatment and short-term treatment with or without an exogenous metabolic activation system.

2,6-Dichlorotoluene had no genotoxic effects in bacteria and in chromosomal aberration test in vitro.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3,4-dichlorotoluene 96 hr LC50 (2.91) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE:

■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 5 (7days)

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms.

■ 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.

■ May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ For dichlorotoluenes

log Kow 4.25 (2,6-dichlorotoluene)

Water solubility 26 mg/l (2,6-dichlorotoluene)

Vapour pressure 34 Pa, 25 C (2,6-dichlorotoluene)

Environmental fate:

Distribution: Fugacity models show that If 2,6-dichlorotoluene is released into air or soil, it is unlikely to be distributed into other compartment. If 2,6-dichlorotoluene is released into water, it is likely to be transported to air.

Fugacity models show that when 2,4-dichlorotoluene is released into water, the majority of the chemical is likely to be distributed into soil and sediment

Water stability: 2,4-dichlorotoluene is stable in water at pH 4, 7 and 9

Biodegradation: 2,6-Dichlorotoluene is not readily biodegradable (OECD 301C: 0% after 28d) and stable in water. If released into water, 2,4-dichlorotoluene is not readily biodegraded (MITI (I), corresponding to the OECD 301C: 0 % biodegradation during 28 days based on BOD and 0 % based on GC analysis).

Photodegradation: Direct photodegradation could be expected because 2,6-dichlorotoluene has absorption band in UV region. A half-life time of 90.7 years is estimated for the degradation of 2,4-dichlorotoluene in water by direct photodegradation

Biodegradation/ bioaccumulation: 2,6-Dichlorotoluene has a relatively high bioconcentration potential and is moderately bioaccumulative based on the test using carp (OECD 305C: BCF 380 – 570 at 0.02 mg/l).

Ecotoxicity

Fish LC50 (96 h): Brachydanio rerio 3.1 mg/l (for dichlorotoluene, mixture of isomers), Oryzias latipes 6.4 mg/l (2,6-dichlorotoluene) 2.7 mg/l (2,4-dichlorotoluene)

Fish LC50 (48 h): Oryzias latipes 7.9 mg/l (2,6-dichlorotoluene)

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 1.8 mg/l; NOEC (21 d): 0.32 mg/l (2,6-dichlorotoluene, toxic)

Daphnia magna EC50 (24 h): 19 mg/l (2,4-dichlorotoluene)

Algal EC50 (72 h): Selenastrum capricornutum 17.6 mg/l; NOEC 10 mg/l (2,6-dichlorotoluene); 9.7 mg/l (2,4-dichlorotoluene)

Acute bacterial toxicity ECst 11000 mg/l Respiration inhibition test with activated sludge (OECD 209 = ISO DP 8192)

No BOD was detectable under the conditions of the test of MITI: OECD Guideline 301 C.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

■ The material is classified as an ecotoxin\* because it is NOT readily biodegradable, the log octanol/ water partition coefficient (log Kow) is greater than or equal to 3.5 and for which the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 10 mg/l.

Substances are considered to be readily biodegradable if the following levels of degradation are achieved in 28 days:

- In tests based on dissolved organic carbon: 70%
- In tests based on oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide generation: 60% of the theoretical maxima
- These levels of biodegradation must be achieved within 10 days of the start of biodegradation, which point is taken as the time when 10% of the substance has been degraded.

\* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

## Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient            | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 3, 4- dichlorotoluene | HIGH                       |                  | LOW             | MED      |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

## HAZCHEM:

☐ \*3Z Use alcohol resistant foam

## Land Transport UNDG:

|                                                                                                  |      |                   |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Class or division:                                                                               | 9    | Subsidiary risk:  | None |
| UN No.:                                                                                          | 3082 | UN packing group: | III  |
| Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.<br>(contains dichlorotoluene) |      |                   |      |

## Air Transport IATA:

|                                                                                                   |      |                    |                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:                                                                                  | 9    | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| UN/ID Number:                                                                                     | 3082 | Packing Group:     | III                                               |
| Special provisions:                                                                               | A97  |                    |                                                   |
| Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,<br>N.O.S. *(CONTAINS DICHLOROTOLUENE) |      |                    |                                                   |

## Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                                                                                                 |            |                     |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
| IMDG Class:                                                                                     | 9          | IMDG Subrisk:       | None        |
| UN Number:                                                                                      | 3082       | Packing Group:      | III         |
| EMS Number:                                                                                     | F- A, S- F | Special provisions: | 274 909 944 |
| Limited Quantities:                                                                             | 5 L        |                     |             |
| Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,<br>N.O.S.(contains dichlorotoluene) |            |                     |             |

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

**3,4-dichlorotoluene (CAS: 95-75-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### MSDS SECTION CHANGES

*The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.*

| Section Name                        | Version | Date          | Section Name                  | Version | Date          | Section Name             | Version | Date          |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| First Aid (inhaled)                 | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 | Storage (storage requirement) | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 | Acute Health (eye)       | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 |
| First Aid (swallowed)               | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 | Storage (suitable container)  | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 | Acute Health (inhaled)   | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 |
| Fire Fighter (fire fighting)        | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 | Engineering Control           | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 | Acute Health (skin)      | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 |
| Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility) | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 | Exposure Standard             | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 | Acute Health (swallowed) | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 |
| Fire Fighter (fire/explosion)       | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 | Personal Protection (eye)     | 4       | 16- Jul- 2007 | Chronic Health           | 5       | 15- Nov- 2008 |

continued...

# 3,4-DICHLOROTOLUENE

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|                                      |   |               |                                        |   |               |                                    |   |               |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| hazard)<br>Spills (major)            | 5 | 15- Nov- 2008 | Personal<br>Protection<br>(hands/feet) | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Toxicity and<br>Irritation (Other) | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 |
| Spills (minor)                       | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Personal<br>Protection (other)         | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Environmental                      | 5 | 15- Nov- 2008 |
| Handling Procedure                   | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Appearance                             | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Disposal                           | 5 | 15- Nov- 2008 |
| Storage (storage<br>incompatibility) | 5 | 15- Nov- 2008 | Physical<br>Properties                 | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 | Transport                          | 4 | 16- Jul- 2007 |

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

Issue Date: 8-May-2018