

Cattani Puli-Jet Plus Disinfectant for Dental Aspirators

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Version No: 3

Chemwatch 8187-17

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

CD 2011/1

NC317TCP

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Cattani Puli-Jet Plus Disinfectant for Dental Aspirators

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

PRODUCT NUMBERS

96057

PRODUCT USE

Disinfectant - detergent for use in dental aspirators.

SUPPLIER

Company: Cattani Australia

Address:

280 Dundas Street

Thornbury

VIC, 3071

Australia

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	3	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	3	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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- May cause harm to the unborn child.
 - Possible risk of irreversible effects.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
 - Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
 - Keep container tightly closed.
 - This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
 - Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
 - Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2	10-29
4-chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	<10
o-phenylphenol	90-43-7	<10
EDTA tetraammonium salt	22473-78-5	<10
phenol	108-95-2	<10
2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol	120-32-1	<10
phenyl ether phosphate, ethoxylated	39464-70-5	<10
nonhazardous ingredients		>10

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:
 - 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.
 - 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

■

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- 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.
for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- 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.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- 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.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- 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.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

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- 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

■

- 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 (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■

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

HAZCHEM

2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres

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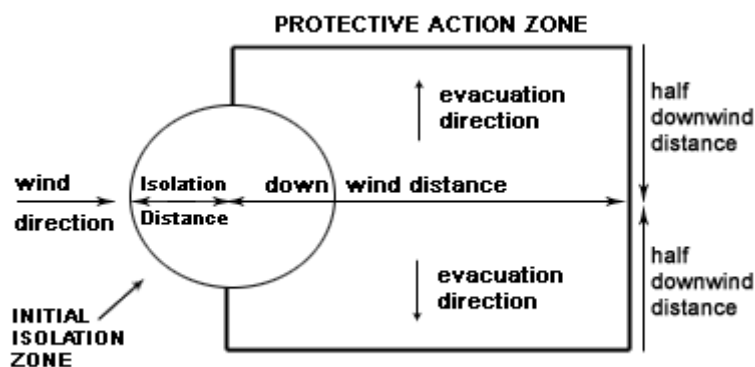
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IERG Number

37



From US Emergency Response Guide 2000 Guide 154

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.

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 154 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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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 are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

-
- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- Avoid strong bases.

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- Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.
- Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment.
- Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
- Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat.
- Phenols are nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.
- Nitrated phenols often explode when heated. Many of them form metal salts that tend toward detonation by rather mild shock.
- 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.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553				
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol (Phenol)	1	4						Sk

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- o-phenylphenol: CAS:90-43-7
- EDTA tetraammonium salt: CAS:22473-78-5
- 2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol: CAS:120-32-1 CAS:1322-48-1
- phenyl ether phosphate, ethoxylated: CAS:39464-70-5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
4-chloro-m-cresol	65	250 [Unch]
phenol	43	250 [Unch]

MATERIAL DATA

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

■ 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

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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.

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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Not available

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

■ for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against discomfort caused by odour, against eye and skin irritation, and chronic effects (including possible liver and kidney damage).

Individuals exposed to 100 ppm reported a transient unpleasant odour with slight eye irritation after about 1 or 2 hours. At 300 ppm, mild irritation of the eyes and nose developed within 5 minutes; some individuals found the irritation hardly bearable after about an hour. A concentration of 750 ppm was highly irritating. Signs of central nervous system depression developed at 1000 ppm. Neurological, clinical chemical and general medical examinations showed no other conspicuous toxicity.

Concentrations of the beta-isomer, 2-methoxy-1-propyl acetate are low in commercial grades of PGME and teratogenic effects associated with this isomer are expected to be absent.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=10 (propylene glycol monomethyl ether).

PHENOL:

■ Odour Threshold Value for phenol: 0.060 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for phenol, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Systemic absorption by all routes may induce convulsions with damage to the lungs and central nervous system.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from respiratory, cardiovascular, hepatic, renal and neurological toxicity. Workers or volunteers exposed at or below 5.2 ppm phenol have experienced no ill-effects. Because phenol as a vapour, liquid or solid can penetrate the skin causing systemic effects, a skin notation is considered necessary. Although ACGIH has not recommended a STEL it is felt that ACGIH excursion limits (15 ppm limited to a total duration of 30 minutes with brief excursions limited to no more than 25 ppm) and NIOSH Ceiling values are sufficiently similar so as to provide the same margin of safety.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=25 (PHENOL).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

-
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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

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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

■ 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.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

■ Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers, phenol

■ Protective Material CPI *

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
PVC	B
NITRILE	C

■ * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

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

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

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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:	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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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

Amber reddish liquid with a phenolic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	>100	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	~12
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not Available	Specific Gravity	1.095

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(%)		(water=1)	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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.

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Some phenol derivatives can cause damage to the digestive system. If absorbed, profuse sweating, thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, gasping, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma and lung swelling can happen followed by pneumonia. There may be respiratory failure and kidney damage. Chemical burns, seizures and irregular heartbeat may result.

Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

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

Some phenol derivatives may produce mild to severe eye irritation with redness, pain and blurred vision. Permanent eye injury may occur; recovery may also be complete or partial.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Phenol and its derivatives can cause severe skin irritation if contact is maintained, and can be absorbed to the skin affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous system. Effects include sweating, intense thirst, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, low blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma, lung swelling followed by pneumonia. Respiratory failure and kidney damage may follow.

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.

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

Chlorinated diphenyl ethers may produce skin irritation; systemic toxicity may occur following absorption.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

If phenols are absorbed via the lungs, systemic effects may occur affecting the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Inhalation can result in profuse perspiration, intense thirst, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, restlessness, stupor, falling blood pressure, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, anaemia, convulsions, coma, swelling and inflammation of the lung. This is followed by respiratory failure and kidney damage. Phenols also cause loss of sensation and general depression at high concentrations. The toxicities of phenol derivatives vary.

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Chlorophenols have been associated with cancers of the throat, nose and connective tissue.

Prolonged contact with chlorinated diphenyl ethers may cause skin irritation, weight loss and liver injury. Repeated absorption has produced liver damage in animals.

Long-term exposure to phenol derivatives can cause skin inflammation, loss of appetite and weight, weakness, muscle aches and

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pain, liver damage, dark urine, loss of nails, skin eruptions, diarrhoea, nervous disorders with headache, salivation, fainting, discolouration of the skin and eyes, vertigo and mental disorders, and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

PHENOL:

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

CATTANI PULI-JET PLUS DISINFECTANT FOR DENTAL ASPIRATORS:

■ 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.

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

PHENOL:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

CATTANI PULI-JET PLUS DISINFECTANT FOR DENTAL ASPIRATORS:

■ 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.

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

PHENOL:

■ The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

PHENOL:

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

■ 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.

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

CATTANI PULI-JET PLUS DISINFECTANT FOR DENTAL ASPIRATORS:

■ Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on hormones and mimic thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellings and visual disturbances may occur. Babies born to exposed mothers can also exhibit these effects. There is an increased risk of liver cancer among those who have taken PHAHs.

■ Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the production of trace amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can condense above 300 deg. C. to form polyphenoxyphenols or, in a very specific reaction, to form dibenzo-p-dioxins.

CATTANI PULI-JET PLUS DISINFECTANT FOR DENTAL ASPIRATORS:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild

Inhalation (human) TClO: 3000 ppm

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, blood (haemolytic effects), or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.

Longer chain length homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with the reproductive toxicity but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (thermodynamically favored during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to teratogenic effects (and possibly haemolytic effects).

This alpha isomer comprises greater than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product.

Because the alpha isomer cannot form an alkoxypropionic acid, this is the most likely reason for the lack of toxicity shown by the PGEs as distinct from the lower molecular weight ethylene glycol ethers. More importantly, however, very extensive empirical test data show that this class of commercial-grade glycol ether presents a low toxicity hazard. PGEs, whether mono, di- or tripropylene glycol-based (and no matter what the alcohol group), show a very similar pattern of low to non-detectable toxicity of any type at doses or exposure levels greatly exceeding those showing pronounced effects from the ethylene series. One of the primary metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene glycol, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolised in the body.

As a class, the propylene glycol ethers are rapidly absorbed and distributed throughout the body when introduced by inhalation or oral exposure. Dermal absorption is somewhat slower but subsequent distribution is rapid. Most excretion for PGEs is via the urine and expired air. A small portion is excreted in the faeces.

As a group PGEs exhibits low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes. Rat oral LD50s range from >3,000 mg/kg (PnB) to >5,000 mg/kg (DPMA). Dermal LD50s are all > 2,000 mg/kg (PnB, & DPnB; where no deaths occurred), and ranging up to >15,000 mg/kg (TPM). Inhalation LC50 values were higher than 5,000 mg/m³ for DPMA (4-hour exposure), and TPM (1-hour exposure). For DPnB the 4-hour LC50 is >2,040 mg/m³. For PnB, the 4-hour LC50 was >651 ppm (>3,412 mg/m³), representing the highest practically attainable vapor level. No deaths occurred at these concentrations. PnB and TPM are moderately irritating to eyes while the remaining category members are only slightly irritating to nonirritating. PnB is moderately irritating to skin while the remaining category members are slightly to non-irritating.

None are skin sensitizers.

In repeated dose studies ranging in duration from 2 to 13 weeks, few adverse effects were found even at high exposure levels and effects that did occur were mild in nature. By the oral route of administration, NOAELs of 350 mg/kg-d (PnB – 13 wk) and 450 mg/kg-d (DPnB – 13 wk) were observed for liver and kidney weight increases (without accompanying histopathology). LOAELs for these two chemicals were 1000 mg/kg-d (highest dose tested).

Dermal repeated-dose toxicity tests have been performed for many PGEs. For PnB, no effects were seen in a 13-wk study at doses as high as 1,000 mg/kg-d. A dose of 273 mg/kg-d constituted a LOAEL (increased organ weights without histopathology) in a 13-week dermal study for DPnB. For TPM, increased kidney weights (no histopathology) and transiently decreased body weights were found at a dose of 2,895 mg/kg-d in a 90-day study in rabbits. By inhalation, no effects were observed in 2-week studies in rats at the highest tested concentrations of 3244 mg/m³ (600 ppm) for PnB and 2,010 mg/m³ (260 ppm) for DPnB. TPM caused increased liver weights without histopathology by inhalation in a 2-week study at a LOAEL of 360 mg/m³ (43 ppm). In this study, the highest tested TPM concentration, 1010 mg/m³ (120 ppm), also caused increased liver weights without accompanying histopathology. Although no repeated-dose studies are available for the oral route for TPM, or for any route for DPMA, it is anticipated that these chemicals would behave similarly to other category members.

One and two-generation reproductive toxicity testing has been conducted in mice, rats, and rabbits via the oral or inhalation routes of exposure on PM and PMA. In an inhalation rat study using PM, the NOAEL for parental toxicity is 300 ppm (1106 mg/m³) with decreases in body and organ weights occurring at the LOAEL of 1000 ppm (3686 mg/m³). For offspring toxicity the NOAEL is 1000 ppm (3686 mg/m³), with decreased body weights occurring at 3000 ppm (11058 mg/m³). For PMA, the NOAEL for parental and offspring toxicity is 1000 mg/kg/d. in a two generation gavage study in rats. No adverse effects were found on reproductive organs, fertility rates, or other indices commonly monitored in such studies. In addition, there is no evidence from histopathological data from repeated-dose studies for the category members that would indicate that these chemicals would pose a reproductive hazard to human health.

In developmental toxicity studies many PGEs have been tested by various routes of exposure and in various species at significant exposure levels and show no frank developmental effects. Due to the rapid hydrolysis of DPMA to DPM, DPMA would not be expected to show teratogenic effects. At high doses where maternal toxicity occurs (e.g., significant body weight loss), an increased incidence of some anomalies such as delayed skeletal ossification or increased 13th ribs, have been reported. Commercially available PGEs showed no teratogenicity.

The weight of the evidence indicates that propylene glycol ethers are not likely to be genotoxic. In vitro, negative results have been seen in a number of assays for PnB, DPnB, DPMA and TPM. Positive results were only seen in 3 out of 5 chromosome aberration assays in mammalian cells with DPnB. However, negative results were seen in a mouse micronucleus assay with DPnB and PM. Thus, there is no evidence to suggest these PGEs would be genotoxic in vivo. In a 2-year bioassay on PM, there were no statistically significant increases in tumors in rats and mice.

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.

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

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Oral (rat) LD50: 1830 mg/kg

Nil
Reported

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

Skin
(rabbit):
250 mg

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-Moderate

Eye
(rabbit):
0.05
mg/24h
SEVERE

- 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.

Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.

ADI: 0.02 mg/kg/day

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

■ For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts:

EDTA is a strong organic acid (approximately 1000 times stronger than acetic acid). It has a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (for example, lead and mercury). This affinity generally results in the formation of highly stable and soluble hexadentate chelate complexes. EDTA's ability to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application

EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed the lungs and gastrointestinal tract; absorption through the skin is unlikely.

In general, EDTA and its salts are mild skin irritants but considered severe eye irritants. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body

The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, which seem to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects. Sensitivity to the toxic effects of EDTA is, at least in part, related to the deficiency of zinc.

Several short term studies, reported no adverse effects from administering doses up to 5% of EDTA and its salts to lab rodents daily and for several weeks. Only diarrhoea and lowered food consumption were reported in animals given 5% disodium EDTA. However, abnormal effects were seen in animals that were fed mineral deficient diets. Abnormal symptoms were observed in male and female rats fed a low mineral diet (0.54% Ca and 0.013%Fe) with the addition of 0%, 0.5%, or 1% disodium EDTA for 205 days. Rats fed a low percent of disodium EDTA in the diet for short term studies with adequate minerals showed no signs of toxicity. Rats fed 0.5% disodium EDTA for 44-52 weeks were without deleterious effects on weight gain, appetite, activity and appearance. Rats fed 1% disodium EDTA with adequate mineral diet for 220 days showed no evidence of dental erosion.

EDTA and its salts are eliminated from the body, 95% via the kidneys and 5% by the bile, along with the metals and free ionic calcium which was bound in transit through the circulatory system

Trisodium EDTA was tested in a bioassay for carcinogenicity by the National Cancer Institute. Trisodium EDTA administered to male and female rats at low (3,750 ppm) or high (7,500 ppm) concentrations for 103 weeks produced no compound-related signs of chemical toxicity, and tumor incidence was not related to treatment .

EDTA and its salts should not pose a teratogenic concern based on previous studies in lab rodents. Study results indicate no teratogenic effects are likely in lab rodents at doses up to 1000 mg/kg . Adequate minerals in the diet and administration of tap water prevented possible teratogenic effects of EDTA during pregnancy. Teratogenic effects observed in lab rodents were likely due to animals maintained on deionised water and a semi-purified diet, and housed in nonmetallic caging. Infants and children will unlikely be exposed to high concentrations as in lab rodents.

Rats given 1250 mg/kg or 1500 mg/kg by gavage exhibited more maternal toxicity than the diet group, but produced only 21% malformations in the offspring at the lower dose. The subcutaneously administration of 375 mg/kg was also maternally toxic, but did not result in malformations in the offspring. Differences in toxicity and teratogenicity are probably related to absorption differences and interaction with metals . Disodium EDTA ingested during pregnancy is teratogenic in rats at 2% in the diet and greater.

The maximum human consumption of EDTA and its salts in foods was reported to be on the order of 0.4 mg/kg/day . Infants and children also generally drink tap water instead of deionised or distilled water. Even if young infants were to be fed some solid food, given the characteristics of EDTA and its salts, residues are not likely to be present at concentrations for potential sensitivity.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

PHENOL:

Skin
(rabbit):

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Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg

500
mg/24hr

-
SEVERE

Oral (human) LDLo: 140 mg/kg

Skin(rabbit): 500 mg Open -SEVERE

Eye
(rabbit):
5 mg -
SEVERE

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 316 mg/m³

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 850 mg/kg

Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - Mild

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

Oral (rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

Skin
(rabbit):
24h -
SEVERE
*

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg *

Skin (rabbit): 4h - slight *

Dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg *

Eye
(rabbit):
SEVERE
*

Oral (mouse) LD50: 65 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 350
mg/kg

■ In chronic studies, 2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol increases the risk of kidney disease and can cause cancer in humans. Animal testing shows skin contact can lead to scabs, scaling and ulcers.

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.

Somnolence, convulsions, dyspnea, muscle weakness, changes in gall bladder structure/ function, changes in kidney tubules, changes in thymus weight, changes in serum composition, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney tumours, skin tumours recorded.

* Bayer

Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

Oral (rat) LD50: 13.5 ml/kg

Eye:
SEVERE

Skin: Moderate

[Van Waters & Rogers]

CARCINOGEN

ortho-
Phenylphenol

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

Group 3

Phenol

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

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SKIN

4-chloro-m-cresol
phenol

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin
Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes Sk
Notes Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

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

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

- 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.

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

- Contamination of polyhalogenated phenols in their manufacture by toxic species, such as the dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans, raise concern in terms of their entry in the food chain.

- On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

PHENOL:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

- Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/ water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms. However the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable, ranging from low toxicity (LC50 values >100 mg/l) to highly toxic (LC50 values <1 mg/l) dependent on log Pow, molecular weight and substitutions on the aromatic ring. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available.

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

PHENOL:

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:

Yes

Half-life Soil - High (hours):

672

Half-life Soil - Low (hours):

168

Half-life Air - High (hours):

40.8

Half-life Air - Low (hours):

4.08

Half-life Surface water - High (hours):

672

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):

168

Half-life Ground water - High (hours):

1344

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):

336

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):

672

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):

168

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):

2688

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):

672

Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):

40.8

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Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):

4.08

■ For glycol ethers:

Environmental fate:

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures. OECD guideline studies indicate ready biodegradability for several glycol ethers although higher molecular weight species seem to biodegrade at a slower rate. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes. Upon release to the atmosphere by evaporation, high boiling glycol ethers are estimated to undergo photodegradation (atmospheric half lives = 2.4-2.5 hr). When released to water, glycol ethers undergo biodegradation (typically 47-92% after 8-21 days) and have a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow ranges from -1.73 to +0.51).

Ecotoxicity:

Aquatic toxicity data indicate that the tri- and tetra ethylene glycol ethers are "practically non-toxic" to aquatic species. No major differences are observed in the order of toxicity going from the methyl- to the butyl ethers.

Glycols exert a high oxygen demand for decomposition and once released to the environments cause the death of aquatic organisms if dissolved oxygen is depleted.

for propylene glycol ethers:

Environmental fate:

Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM)

Environmental fate: Log octanol-water partition coefficients (log Kow's) range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation. Henry's Law Constants, which indicate propensity to partition from water to air, are low for all category members, ranging from 5.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for TPM to 2.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for PnB. Fugacity modeling indicates that most propylene glycol ethers are likely to partition roughly equally into the soil and water compartments in the environment with small to negligible amounts remaining in other environmental compartments (air, sediment, and aquatic biota). Propylene glycol ethers are unlikely to persist in the environment. Once in air, the half-life of the category members due to direct reactions with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals, range from 2.0 hours for TPM to 4.6 hours for PnB. In water, most members of this family are "readily biodegradable" under aerobic conditions. (DPMA degraded within 28 days (and within the specified 10-day window) but only using pre-adapted or "acclimated" inoculum.) In soil, biodegradation is rapid for PM and PMA.

Ecotoxicity:

Acute aquatic toxicity testing indicates low toxicity for both ethers and acetates. For ethers, effect concentrations are > 500 mg/L.

For acetates, effect concentrations are > 151 mg/L.

4-CHLORO-M-CRESOL:

Marine Pollutant

Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):

0.1-0.01

log Pow (Verschueren 1983):

3.1

Fish LC50 (96 h): 0.03-3.1 mg/L

Nitrif. inhib.: threshold 4mg/L

Anaerobic effects: no degradation

Degradation Biological: significant

processes Abiotic: photodecomp

O-PHENYLPHENOL:

Marine Pollutant

Yes

Half-life Soil - High (hours):

168

Half-life Soil - Low (hours):

24

Half-life Air - High (hours):

22

Half-life Air - Low (hours):

0.1

Half-life Surface water - High (hours):

168

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):

24

Half-life Ground water - High (hours):

336

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):

48

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):

168

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):

24

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):

672

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):

96

Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):

98%

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Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	50%
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m):	284
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours):	3840
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours):	66
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):	22
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):	0.1

log Kow: 3.36

log Koc: 3.16

Henry's atm m³/mol: 1.41E-06

EDTA TETRAAMMONIUM SALT:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 705

■ For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) (and its salts)

Environmental fate:

Based on its physicochemical properties and collateral experimental results, EDTA is not expected to volatilize from soil or water. When released to the atmosphere, EDTA should sorb to particulate matter, and appears to have the potential to photolyse. In water, EDTA may react with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals (half-life of approximately 230 days or 8 months).

When released to soil, EDTA is mobile and expected to complex trace metals and alkaline earth metals, thereby causing an increase in the total solubility of the metals. EDTA may eventually predominate as the Fe(III) chelate in acidic soils and as the Ca chelate in alkaline soils. EDTA and its chelates are expected to leach readily through soil. When released to water, EDTA is also expected to form soluble complexes with trace metals and alkaline earth metals. It would not be expected to sorb appreciably to sediments or suspended solids in water, and is known not to be retained or altered chemically in typical water treatment facilities. However depending upon speciation and local conditions, some sorption (approximately 6 to 25%) occurred within a contact time of one month in a sediment removed from a lake in Finland.

When released to soil or water EDTA is slow to degrade, with aerobic biodegradation (mineralisation) being the dominant mechanism. Possible biodegradation products include ethylenediamine triacetic acid, iminodiacetic acid, N,N-ethylenediamine diacetic acid, ethylenediamine monoacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid and glycine.

Recalcitrance to degradation is associated with the high thermodynamic stability of metal complexes and is problematic for treatment facilities. In a variety of representative soils, common values for the degree of aerobic metabolism of EDTA at a temperature of 30 C and soil concentrations of 2-4 ppm are 13-45% after 15 weeks and 65-70% after 45 weeks.

Biodegradation in subsoil or under anaerobic conditions is essentially negligible.

Abiotic degradation in the environment, except for photolysis, is also negligible. Results in sediments were similar to those for soil. Although EDTA is slow to degrade under typical environmental conditions, based on experimental results with bluegill sunfish and its intrinsic physicochemical properties (ionic nature and water solubility), EDTA is not expected to bioconcentrate.

Ecotoxicity:

For EDTA and various salts

Fish LC50 (96 h): 20-430 mg/l

Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 14-100 mg/l

Green algae EC50 (96 h): 3-60 mg/l

EDTA compounds range from practically non-toxic to moderately toxic on an acute basis depending on the salt. Algae and invertebrates are among the most sensitive species based on predictive modeling for acute and chronic endpoints for EDTA, depending on the compound. EDTA and its salts also do not appear to be very toxic for terrestrial wild mammals and adverse effects from reasonably expected agricultural uses are not expected.

Chelating agents might reduce the elimination of heavy metals by adsorption on activated sludge. A remobilisation of heavy metals out of river sediment might be expected.

Polyanionic monomers, such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), are toxic to green algae. Toxicity to algae is moderate and it appears that the mode of toxic action of these polyanionic monomers is overchelation of nutrient elements needed by algae for growth. Polyanionic monomers are assessed similarly to the polycarboxylic acid polymers.

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

PHENOL:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	0.001-56
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	56
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	4.6-7.5
BCF<100:	7.6

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log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.46
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	1.5
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.46
BOD5:	1.68
COD:	2.33
ThOD:	2.26
Half-life Soil - High (hours):	240
Half-life Soil - Low (hours):	24
Half-life Air - High (hours):	22.8
Half-life Air - Low (hours):	2.28
Half-life Surface water - High (hours):	56.5
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):	5.3
Half-life Ground water - High (hours):	168
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):	12
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	84
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	6
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	192
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	99.90%
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	90%
Aqueous photolysis half-life - High (hours):	173
Aqueous photolysis half-life - Low (hours):	46
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m):	269
Aqueous photolysis half-life - High (hours):	173
Aqueous photolysis half-life - Low (hours):	46
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours):	3840
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours):	77
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):	22.8
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):	2.28

■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Phenol is released into the air and discharged into water from both manufacturing and use. Based on its high water solubility and the fact that it has been detected in rainwater, some phenol may wash out of the atmosphere; however, it is probable that only limited amounts wash out because of the short atmospheric half-life of phenol. During the day, when photochemically produced hydroxyl radical concentrations are highest in the atmosphere, very little atmospheric transport of phenol is likely to occur.

In water, neither volatilisation nor sorption to sediments and suspended particulates are expected to be important transport mechanisms.

Phenol is not expected to bioconcentrate significantly in aquatic organisms. Reported log bioconcentration factors (BCF) in fish for phenol include 0.28 for goldfish and 1.3 for golden orfe.

The pKa of phenol is 10, indicating that phenol will primarily exist as the protonated acid at environmental pH values. In alkaline soils and water, phenol will partially exist as an anion, which can affect its fate and transport processes.

Although it has been shown that plants readily uptake phenol, bioaccumulation does not take place due to a high rate of respiratory decomposition of phenol to CO₂.

The gas-phase reaction of phenol with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals is probably a major removal mechanism in the atmosphere. An estimated half-life for phenol for this reaction is 0.61 days.

The reaction of phenol with nitrate radicals during the night may constitute a significant removal process. This is based on a rate constant of 3.8x10⁻¹² cm³/molecule second for this reaction, corresponding to a half-life of 15 minutes at an atmospheric concentration of 2x10⁺⁸ nitrate radicals per cm³. Phenol does not absorb light in the region of 290–330 nm; therefore, it should

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not photodegrade directly in the atmosphere.

Although phenol does not absorb light at wavelengths >290, phenols react rapidly to sunlit natural water via an indirect reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and peroxy radicals; typical half-lives for hydroxyl and peroxy radical reactions are on the order of 100 and 19.2 hours of sunlight, respectively. These reactions require dissolved natural organic materials that function as photosensitisers. The estimated half-life for the reaction of phenol with photochemically produced singlet oxygen in sunlit surface waters contaminated by humic substances is 83 days.

Phenol is readily biodegradable in natural water, provided the concentration is not high enough to cause significant inhibition through microbial toxicity. The degradation of phenol is somewhat slower in salt water. Rapid degradation of phenol also has been reported in various sewage and water treatment processes. Removal in aerobic activated sludge reactors is frequently >90% with a retention time of 8 hours.

Phenol biodegrades in soil under both aerobic and anaerobic soil conditions. The half-life of phenol in soil is generally <5 days, but acidic soils and some surface soils may have half-lives of up to 23 days. Mineralisation in an alkaline, para-brown soil under aerobic conditions was 45.5, 48, and 65% after 3, 7, and 70 days, respectively. Half-lives for degradation of low concentrations of phenol in two silt loam soils were 2.70 and 3.51 hours. Plants have been shown to be capable of metabolising phenol readily. While degradation is slower under anaerobic conditions, evidence presented in the literature suggests that phenol can be rapidly and virtually completely degraded in soil under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* 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.

Koc: 39-148

Half-life (hr) air: 0.25-16

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 19-100

Henry's atm m³/mol: 3.97E-07

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.68

COD: 2.28-2.37

ThOD: 2.26-2.40

BCF: 1.9-277

Nitrif. inhib.: 50% inhib at 9mg/L

2-BENZYL-4-CHLOROPHENOL:

Marine Pollutant

Yes

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms.

for o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol (BCP) and its salts:

Vapour Pressure <1 torr (139 C)

Solubility: 70 ppm in water

log Kow: 4.4

Environmental fate:

BCP is not expected to hydrolyse under environmental conditions and existing data indicate that microbial degradation is likely the predominant route of degradation. BCP is readily biodegraded in river water (100% in 6 days), sewage (100% in 1 day) and activated sludge (80% in 8 hours; 100% in 1 day)

The environmental fate data indicate that the two salts rapidly degrade into the acid in the environment. Therefore, the data supporting the acid also can be used to support the potassium and sodium salts.

Ecotoxicity:

BCP is nontoxic to birds and highly toxic to freshwater fish and aquatic invertebrates

Acute Bird LD50: Northern bobwhite quail >2510 mg/kg (for acid) - practically non-toxic

Subacute Dietary LC50: Northern bobwhite quail, mallard duck >5620 (for acid) practically non-toxic

Fish LC50 (96 h): rainbow trout 0.72 ppm; bluegill sunfish 0.33 ppm (for acid) - highly toxic

Daphnia magna EC50: 0.59 ppm (for acid) - highly toxic.

PHENYL ETHER PHOSPHATE, ETHOXYLATED:

■ The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Cattani Puli-Jet Plus Disinfectant for Dental Aspirators	No Data Available	No Data Available		
propylene glycol monomethyl				

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ether - mixture of isomers	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
4-chloro- m-cresol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
o- phenylphenol	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
EDTA tetraammonium salt	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
phenol	LOW	LOW	LOW	MED
2- benzyl- 4- chlorophenol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW
phenyl ether phosphate, ethoxylated	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

-
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1760	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1760	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. *

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1760	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A , S-B	Special provisions:	223 274

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Limited Quantities: 5 L Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (CAS: 107-98-2,1320-67-8,28677-93-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

4-chloro-m-cresol (CAS: 59-50-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

o-phenylphenol (CAS: 90-43-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

EDTA tetraammonium salt (CAS: 22473-78-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

phenol (CAS: 108-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol (CAS: 120-32-1,1322-48-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

phenyl ether phosphate, ethoxylated (CAS: 39464-70-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for Cattani Puli-Jet Plus Disinfectant for Dental Aspirators (CW: 8187-17)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes	
EDTA tetraammonium salt		22473- 78- 5	R43
2- benzyl- 4- chlorophenol		120- 32- 1	Carc3; R40 Mut3; R68 Xn; R22 R43 Xi; R38 N; R50/53

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2, 1320-67-8, 28677-93-2
2-benzyl-4-chlorophenol	120-32-1, 1322-48-1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV

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phenol 3.6 mg/m3 100 D NA -

■ These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/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.

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