

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Permout Solution

Page 1 of 5  
Date of Issue: October 1997

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

### COMPANY DETAILS

**Company:** ProSciTech  
**Address:** PO Box 111, Thuringowa Central Qld. 4817 Australia  
**Street Address:** 37 Framara Drive, Kelso, Qld, 4815. Australia  
**Telephone Number:** (07) 4774 0370  
**Fax Number:** (07) 4789 2313

### IDENTIFICATION SECTION

<b>Product Name</b>	Permout Mounting Medium
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Product Code</b>	IA019, IA0195
<b>U.N. Number</b>	UN1993
<b>Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk</b>	3
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3[Y]E
<b>Poison Schedule</b>	None allocated
<b>Use</b>	A mounting medium for microscopy

### Physical Description and Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Yellow liquid
<b>Boiling Point/Melting Point</b>	No data
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	No data
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	No data
<b>Flash Point</b>	7°C
<b>Flammability Limits</b>	Upper limit 6.7; lower limit 1.4
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Insoluble

### Other Properties

#### Ingredients

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
Pinene Resin (Alpha Pinene)	80-56-8	57.4%
Toluenene Polymer (Toluene)	108-88-3	41.6%
2,6-Di-Tert-Butyl-P-Cresol	128-37-0	1.0%



***Chronic:*** Prolonged or repeated exposure to toluene may cause mucous membrane irritation,

**Advice to Doctor**

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

1. Toluene is absorbed across to alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 deg. C). The order of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18ppm following sustained exposure to 100ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
2. Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric

**OTHER INFORMATION**

**Incompatibilities  
 (Materials to avoid)**

Toluene:  
 allyl chloride + dichloroethyl aluminium of ethylaluminium  
 sesquichloride: possible explosion  
 bromide trifluoride (solid): violent reaction  
 dinitrogen tetrafluoride: forms explosive mixture  
 mineral acids (strong): incompatible  
 nitric acid: vigorous reaction  
 nitric acid + sulfuric acid: violent decomposition possible  
 nitrogen tetroxide: explosive reaction  
 oxidisers (strong): fire and explosion hazard  
 plastics, rubber + coatings: may be attacked  
 silver perchlorate: forms shock-sensitive mixture  
 sulfur dichloride: violent reaction, greatly accelerated in the  
 presence of iron or ferric chloride  
 sulfuric acid: exothermic reaction  
 tetranitromethane: forms explosive mixture  
 uranium hexafluoride: violent reaction  
 Alpha-Pinene:  
 nitrosyl perchlorate: reaction is explosive  
 oxidisers: reaction may be violent

**Animal Toxicity Data:**

LC50 inhalation-rat 49g/m<sup>3</sup> 4 hours  
 LC50 inhalation-mouse 400ppm/24 hours  
 LC50 inhalation-mammal 30g/m<sup>3</sup>  
 LD50 skin-rabbit 12124mg/kg  
 LD50 oral-rat 636mg/kg  
 LD50 oral-mammal 4g/kg  
 LD50 subcutaneous-mouse 2250mg/kg  
 LD50 intravenous-rat 1960mg/kg  
 LD50 intraperitoneal-guinea pig 500mg/kg  
 LD50 intraperitoneal-rat 1332mg/kg  
 LD50 intraperitoneal-mouse 59mg/kg  
 Reproductive effects have been reported in animals.  
 500mg/24 hours skin-rabbit moderate  
 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol was tested for carcinogenicity in mice and rats by oral  
 administration in the diet. Mice showed an increased incidence pulmonary tumors in low