

Material Safety Data Sheet**1. Information on Chemical Substances, etc. and Company**

Name of Chemical Substances, etc.	HYPER CLEAN 6310
Reference No.	PW9049U5E001
Name of Company	Olympus Corporation
Address	2-3-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo Shinjuku-Monolith
Department in Charge	Industrial Business Division. Industrial Marketing & Planning Department. Optical Measuring Instrument Sales
Telephone No.	03-6901-9140
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E-Mail Address	opto-m@ot.olympus.co.jp
Recommended Applications and Usage Limitations	Spray Type Cleaning Liquid for Optical Parts & Precision Parts

2. Summary of Hazards

GHS Classification

Physical and Chemical Hazards	Aerosol Classification 1 for Combustibility / Inflammability
	High Pressure Gas Liquefied Gas
	Inflammable Liquid Classification 2
	Not Classified as Spontaneous Ignition Liquid
	Not Classified as Metal Corrosive Substance
Health Hazards	Not Classified as Acute Toxicity (Inhalation: Gas)
	Serious Damage to the Eyes / Eye Irritation Class 2A
	Mutagenicity for Reproductive Cells Class 1B
	Carcinogenicity Class 2
	Effects on Reproduction Class 1A
	Specified Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Class 3 Airway Irritation
	Specified Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Class 3 (Anesthetic Action)
	Specified Target Organ Toxicity (Multiple Exposure) Class 1 (Liver)
	Specified Target Organ Toxicity (Multiple Exposure) Class 2 (Nervous System)
Aspiratory Harm on Respiratory Organs Class 1	
Environmental Hazards	Acute Hazards for the Aquatic Environment Class 3
	Hazards not shown above are either not targeted or not classifiable.

Based on explanation (3.1,3.5,7) of GHS Rev 2 (Purple Book Rev 2), the propellant gas & non-gas components (components other than propellant gas) were divided in this sheet and replaced with the component content in each mixture. This sheet shows the Class Results that were conducted separately.

GHS Label Element
Symbol



Alert word
Danger and Hazard
Information

Danger

Extremely highly combustible and inflammable aerosol

Pressurized Gas: Danger of Explosion When Heated

Highly Inflammable Liquid and Vapor

Strong Eye Irritant

Danger of Genetic Disease

Possible Danger of Carcinogenicity

Danger of Harm to Reproductive Function and Fetuses

Danger of Respiratory Irritation

Danger of Drowsiness and Dizziness

Liver Damage with Long-term or Repeated Exposure

Danger of Damage to Nervous System with Long Term or Repeated Exposure

Potentially fatal if swallowed or inhaled

Harmful to aquatic organisms

Precautions
Safety Measures

Always obtain the Instruction Manual before use.

Read all safety precautions and fully understand them before handling the product.

Do not puncture or incinerate the pressurized container after use.

Do not spray at open flame or other ignition sources.

Keep away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, or open flame. Do not smoke when using the product.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment, ventilators, and lighting.

Use tools that do not generate sparks.

Take safety measures to discharge static electricity.

Ground the container. Use a grounding wire.

Keep in a cool place.

Keep the container tightly sealed.

Use the product outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Do not inhale the gas.

Do not inhale the mist, vapor, or spray.

Wear protective gloves, protective eyeglasses and a protective mask.

	Use designated individual protective equipment.
	Wash your hands thoroughly after handling the product.
	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using the product.
	Avoid discharging the product into the environment.
Emergency Medical Measures	In case of fire, use the proper fire extinguisher.
	If the spray is inhaled, remove the victim to fresh air and keep them in a rest position comfortable for breathing.
	If the product adheres to the skin or hair, immediately remove any contaminated clothes and wash the skin or hair with running water or a shower.
	If the product comes in contact with the eyes, wash thoroughly for several minutes. When contact lenses are used and are easily removable, remove them, and continue washing the eyes.
	If the product is swallowed, contact a physician immediately.
	If irritation of the eyes persists, see a physician for diagnosis and treatment.
	In case of exposure or fear of exposure, see a physician for diagnosis and treatment.
	If you feel unwell after using the product, see a physician for diagnosis and treatment.
	Do not induce vomiting.
Storage	Keep the product away from sunlight and do not expose it to temperatures of 50 deg C or higher.
	Store the product away from sunlight, in a well ventilated area.
	Store the product in a locked area.
	Keep the container tightly sealed and store it in a well ventilated area.
Disposal	Use an authorized industrial waste disposal agent for disposal of the product.
Important Dangers and Hazards	The product is an easily ignitable liquid and forms an explosive mixture with air.
	There is a danger of genetic disease, carcinogenicity, harmful effects on reproductive organs or a fetus, and liver and nervous system problems with long-term or repeated exposure.
	There is a danger of lung damage, such as chemical pneumonia, if the product is accidentally swallowed.

3. Information on Composition and Components

Classification of Substance or Mixture Mixture

Chemical Name or General Name Hydrocarbon
Cleaning Agent
Aerosol

Chemical Name or General Name	Concentration or Range of Concentration	Public announcement Reference No. in the Official Gazette		CAS No.
		Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances	Industrial Safety and Health Act	
2-Methyl Pentane	80 - 85%	(2)-6		107-83-5
3-Methyl Pentane		(2)-6		96-14-0
2,2 Dimethyl Butane		(2)-6		75-83-2
2,3 Dimethyl Butane		(2)-6		79-29-8
Normal Hexane	< 4.2%	(2)-6		110-54-3
Ethyl Alcohol	13 - 14%	(2)-202		64-17-5
1-Propanol	1 - 2%	(2)-207		71-23-8
Propane-2-ol	< 0.8%	(2)-207	2-(8)-319	67-63-0
Carbon Dioxide	< 4.0%	(1)-169		124-38-9

Impurities and Stabilizer Additives that Contribute to the Classification No Information

Industrial Safety and Health Act Dangerous and Harmful Substances Whose Names Should be Notified (Article 57-2 of the Law, Appended Table 9 of the Article 18-2 of the Order for Enforcement)

Isohexane (Government Ordinance No.: 520 (80 - 85%))

Ethanol (Government Ordinance No.: 61) (13 - 14%)

Propyl Alcohol (Government Ordinance No.: 494) (< 2.8%)

Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)

Before Revision (Up to September 30, 2009)		After Revision (From October 1, 2009)	
Class I Designated Chemical Substance (Article 2-2 of the Law, Appended Table 1 of the Article 1 of the Order for Enforcement)	Not Applicable	Class I Designated Chemical Substance (Article 2-2 of the Law, Appended Table 1 of the Article 1 of the Order for Enforcement)	Normal Hexane (Government Ordinance No. 392) (4.2%)

(Note 3) Release and Transfer Amount shall be notified from Fiscal 2010 onward.

4. Emergency Measures

If the product is inhaled	Remove the victim to fresh air and keep them in a rest position comfortable for breathing. Receive a diagnosis and treatment from a physician.
If the product adheres to the skin.	Wash the skin immediately. Receive a diagnosis and treatment from a physician.
If the product comes in contact with the eyes.	Wash thoroughly with water for a few minutes. If contact lenses are worn and are easy to remove, remove them, and continue to wash the eyes. Receive a diagnosis and treatment from a physician.
If the product is swallowed	Contact a physician immediately. Do not let the victim vomit. Rinse the mouth. Receive a diagnosis and treatment from a physician.
Expected acute symptoms and delayed symptoms	[Acute Symptoms] If the product comes in contact with the eyes, the eyes may become bloodshot and painful. If vapor is inhaled, it may irritate the respiratory tract and may cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Protection of the person conducting first-aid	Because the product is highly flammable, be careful of flame when treating at the site.

5. Measures to be taken in case of fire

Fire Extinguishing Agents	Dry powder chemicals, Carbon Dioxide, Water Spray
Fire extinguishers that should not be used.	Flooding with water
Specific Dangers and Hazards	There is a danger of generating gases that are irritating, corrosive and/or toxic. There is danger of explosion if the container is heated. There is danger of pieces scattering if the container explodes. Extremely flammable. Easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flame. There is danger of vapor explosion indoors, outdoors, or in waste water ditches.
Special fire extinguishing method	Use the proper fire extinguishing agent in accordance with the type of fire. If not dangerous, move the containers away from the fire area. Conduct firefighting activities from the farthest effective distance, and use automated hose holders or nozzles with monitors for firefighting. Do not spray water directly onto the leakage source or safety devices, as they may freeze. Only experts should handle damaged cylinders. Use plenty of water to thoroughly cool the containers, even after the fire is extinguished. Use the proper fire extinguishing agent in accordance with the type of fire.

The ignition point is extremely low. For a large fire where fire extinguishing means other than spraying water are not effective, use water spraying.

For a large fire, conduct fire fighting with automated hose holders and nozzles with monitors. If this is impossible, seek refuge in a safe place, and allow the containers to burn.

Protection for person(s) conducting the firefighting

When firefighting, wear protective clothes (heat resistant), including a respirator.

6. Measures taken for leakage

Precautions for the body, protective equipment, and emergency measures

Do not touch or walk in any spillage.

Immediately isolate the spillage area a suitable distance in all directions.

Limit access to only authorized personnel.

Workers shall wear suitable protective equipment (Refer to 8. Exposure Prevention Measures and Protective Measures), avoid contact with the eyes and skin, and avoid inhalation.

Remain upwind of the site.

Keep away from low ground.

Ventilate a closed space before entering it.

Ventilate the spillage area.

Precautions related to the environment

Be careful not to discharge the spillage into rivers, which will cause environmental problems.

Do not discharge the spillage into the environment.

Recovery and Neutralization

If spillage is small, absorb or cover the spillage with dry soil, sand, or an incombustible absorbent material, and recover the material into tightly sealable containers.

If the spillage is large, surround the area with a bank to prevent out-flow, and pump out the spillage.

If the spillage is small, collect the absorbent material using clean, anti-static tools.

If the spillage is large, surround the area with a bank to prevent out-flow. After directing the spillage to a safe area, conduct the recovery.

If the spillage is large, water spray will lower the vapor concentration. However, in a tightly enclosed area there is a risk of not effectively suppressing the flammability of the product.

Containerization and Clarification Methods and Equipment

If the situation does not present any danger, stop the leakage.

If possible, overturn the leaking container to discharge gas instead of liquid.

Cool the container to suppress evaporation and spray water to disperse the vapor cloud.

Measures to Prevent Secondary Disasters	Ground all equipment used for handling the spillage.
	Use vapor suppressing foam to lower the vapor concentration.
	Remove all ignition sources promptly. (Prohibit smoking and use of sparks and flame in the vicinity.)
	Do not let water come in contact with the spillage. Prevent flow into waste water ditches, sewage ditches, basements and enclosed areas.
	Do not spray water directly onto the spillage or leakage source.

7. Precautions for Handling and Storage

Handling	Technical Countermeasures	Conduct the facility measures described in 8. Exposure Prevention Measures and Protective Measures and wear protective equipment.
	Local Exhaust and General Ventilation	Use local exhaust and general ventilation measures described in 8. Exposure Prevention Measures and Protective Measures.
Precautionary Items Related to Safety Handling		Obtain the Instruction Manual prior to use.
		Read all safety precautions and fully understand them before handling the product.
		Do not spray the product in open flame or a high temperature incandescent body.
		Do not puncture or incinerate the pressurized container after use.
		Handle containers carefully. Do not bump the containers or let them fall violently.
		When attaching or removing the containers, make sure that spilling does not occur.
		After use, close the valve completely, attach the mouthpiece cap, and then attach the protective cap.
		There is danger of ignition and explosion if the product is mixed with a combustible gas.
		If leakage occurs, there is danger of ignition and explosion.
		Prohibit use of high temperature material, sparks and flame near the product.
		Containers should not be tumbled, dropped, bumped or dragged.
		Do not touch, inhale or swallow the product.
		Use exhaust ventilation to keep the concentration in the air below the exposure limit.
Use exhaust ventilation.		
Do not inhale or swallow the product.		
There is a danger of suffocation if a large amount is inhaled.		
There is danger of death if inhaled.		
There is danger of corrosion if the material leaks.		

		Contact with skin or mucous membranes causes inflammation.	
		Handle the product in a well-ventilated area.	
		Wash your hands thoroughly after handling the product.	
		Use the product outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
		Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using the product.	
		Avoid discharging the product into the environment.	
	Avoid contact	Refer to 10. Stability and Reactivity.	
Storage	Technical Countermeasures	Steel cans may sometimes rust and then rupture. Do not store the product in high moisture areas.	
		Do not forget about or leave the product unused for long periods of time.	
		Promptly return unused high pressure containers to the sales agent.	
		Make sure the storage area for the product has a fire resistant structure for the walls, pillars, and floors. Beams shall be made of incombustible material.	
		The roof of the storage area for the product shall be made of incombustible material and covered with light-weight incombustibles, such as metal sheet. There should be no ceiling.	
		The floor of the storage area for the product shall have a structure that will not allow water to enter or penetrate the floor surface.	
		The floor of the storage area for the product shall have a structure that will not allow dangerous substances to penetrate, and shall have a suitable slope and gutter for retaining spillage.	
		The storage area for the product shall be equipped with suitable lighting, illumination, and ventilation for storing and handling dangerous substances.	
		Hazardous substance when	Refer to 10. Stability and Reactivity.
		Storage Conditions	Store by keeping away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and open flame. No smoking is allowed near the product.
	Keep the product out of sunlight, and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 deg. C.		
	Keep the container away from sunlight and flame Store at a temperature below 40 deg C.		
	Store the container away from oxidants.		
	Keep the containers away from sunlight and flame		
	Keep the containers tightly sealed, and store in a cool, well-ventilated area.		
	Store the product in a locked area.		
	Keep the container tightly sealed and store it in a well ventilated area.		

Container packaging materials Use containers that are air-tight and pressure resistant.

Use containers specified in the High Pressure Gas Safety Laws and United Nations Transportation Laws and Regulations.

Use containers specified in the Fire Service Act and United Nations Transportation Laws and Regulations.

8. Exposure Prevention Measures and Protective Measures

	Control Concentration	Permissible concentration (Exposure Limit Value Biological Exposure Index)	
		Japan Society for Occupational Health 2009 Edition	ACGIH 2009 Edition
2-Methyl Pentane	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 500 ppm STEL 1000 ppm
3-Methyl Pentane	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 500 ppm STEL 1000 ppm
2,2 - Dimethyl Butane	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 500 ppm STEL 1000 ppm
2,3 - Dimethyl Butane	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 500 ppm STEL 1000 ppm
Normal Hexane	40 ppm	40 ppm (140 mg / m3) (Skin)	TWA 50 ppm (Skin)
Ethanol	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 1000 ppm
1-Propanol	Undetermined	Undetermined	TWA 100 ppm
Propane - 2 - ol	200 ppm	[Maximum Permissible Concentration] 400 ppm (980 mg / m3)	TWA 200 ppm STEL 400 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	Undetermined	5000 ppm (9000 mg / m3)	TWA 5000 ppm STEL 30000 ppm

Facility Countermeasures

Install explosion-proof local exhaust equipment.
 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and illuminating equipment.
 Take steps to prevent static electricity discharge.
 Install eye washing equipment and safety showers in the work area where the product is stored or handled.
 For high-heat handling, install ventilating equipment to keep the air contaminant level below the control concentration and the permissible concentration in case vapor, fumes and mist form in the handling process.

Protective Equipment

Protective breathing apparatus. Use individual protective breathing apparatuses, as required.
 Hand protection Wear warm gloves.
 Wear protective gloves.
 Eye Protection Wear protective equipment for the eyes.
 Protective eyeglasses (ordinary eyeglasses, ordinary eyeglasses with side plates, goggle-type eyeglasses).

	Skin and body protection	Wear protective equipment for the face.
		Use individual protective clothes and protective masks, as required.
Sanitary Measures		Wash your hands thoroughly after handling the product.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Conditions	Form	Liquid
	Color	Colorless and transparent
	Odor	Peculiar odor
	pH	
Melting Point and Freezing Point		≤-30 deg C (Freezing Point)
Boiling Point, Initial Boiling Point, and Boiling Range		58 deg C (Boiling Point)
Flash Point		-28.5 deg C
Flammability or Explosion Range	Lower Limit	1.2 vol%
	Upper Limit	8.2 vol%
Vapor Pressure		31.2 kPa (25 deg C)
Vapor Density (Air = 1)		2.63
Specific Gravity (Density)		0.67 (26 deg C)
Solubility		Insoluble in water
Octanol (Water Distribution Coefficient)		No Data
Spontaneous Ignition Temperature		≥ 200 deg C
Decomposition Temperature		No Data
Evaporation Speed (Butyl Acetate = 1)		No Data
Combustibility (Solid and Gas)		Not applicable
Viscosity		No Data
Coefficient of Kinematic Viscosity		No Data
Lower Limit Concentration for Dust Explosion		No Data
Minimum Ignition Energy		No Data
Volume Resistivity (Conductance)		No Data
Others		No Data

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable under normal handling conditions
Possibility of Hazardous and Harmful Reactions	No dangerous reaction if handled and stored as specified.
Conditions to avoid	Ignition sources, such as heat, sparks, and open flame.
Hazardous substance when mixed.	Oxidants
Hazardous and harmful decomposition materials	Gases generated by combustion, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, etc.

11. Toxicity Information

Acute Toxicity	Oral	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.
	Percutaneous	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.
	Inhalation (Gas)	Not classified was selected because, from rat data LC50(30M) = 470000 ppm (RTECS) and LC50(4H) = 166170 ppm (Not classified when > 20000 ppm).
	Inhalation (Vapor)	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.
	Inhalation (Mist)	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.
Skin Corrosiveness / Irritation	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.	
Serious damage and irritation to the eyes.	Because Normal Hexane, Ethanol, 1-Propanol, Propane-2-ol are Class 2A and the total Class 2A Component Concentration is greater than the Concentration Limit (10%), it was categorized as Class 2A.	
Sensitization of Respiratory Organs	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.	
Sensitization of Skin	Cannot be classified due to lack of data.	
Mutagenicity for Reproductive Cells	Because Ethanol is Class 1B and is greater than the Concentration Limit (0.1%), it was categorized as Class 1B.	
Carcinogenicity	Because 1-propanol is Class 2 and is greater than the Concentration Limit (1.0%), the Carcinogenicity was categorized as Class 2.	
Reproductive Toxicity	Because Ethanol is Class 1A and is greater than the Concentration Limit (0.3%), the reproductive toxicity was categorized as Class 1A.	
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Class 3 components (Airway Irritation) are 2-methyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, normal hexane, ethanol, 1-propanol, propane-2-ol, and because the total Component Concentration is higher than the Concentration Limit (20%), it was categorized as Class 3 (Airway Irritation). Expert opinions were not sought when judging Class 3 (Airway Irritation).	

<p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)</p>	<p>Class 3 components (Anesthetic Action) are 2-methyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, 2,2-dimethyl butane, 2,3-dimethyl butane, normal hexane, ethanol, and 1 propanol, and because the total Component Concentration is greater than the Concentration Limit (20%). It was categorized as Class 3 (Anesthetic Action). Expert opinions were not sought when judging Class 3 (Anesthetic Action).</p>
<p>Toxicity to Respiratory Organs</p>	<p>Class 1 component having a Component Concentration that exceeds the Concentration Limit (10%) is Ethanol (Liver), so it was categorized as Class 1 (Liver). Class 2 component having a Component Concentration that exceeds the Concentration Limit (10%) is Ethanol (Liver), so it was categorized as Class 2 (Liver). The Class 1 component for which there are Component Concentration limits ($\geq 1.0\%$, $< 10\%$) is Normal Hexane (Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System), so it was categorized as Class 2 (Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System). Target Organs (Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System) were included in the Target Organs (Nervous System).</p>
<p>Toxicity to Respiratory Organs</p>	<p>2-methyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, 2,2-dimethyl butane, 2,3-dimethyl butane, and normal hexane are Class 1. The total Component Concentration is more than 10%, and because the coefficient of kinetic viscosity at 40 deg C is below 20.5 mm²/ s, it was categorized as Class 1.</p>
<p>12. Information on Environmental Effects</p>	
<p>Acute toxicity to the aquatic environment</p>	<p>Because Normal Hexane is Class 2, and the Concentration Total of the Concentration x 10 of Class 2 exceeds the Concentration Limit (25%), it was categorized as Class 3. (Contains 80% unclassified components.)</p>
<p>Chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment.</p>	<p>Cannot be classified due to lack of data.</p>
<p>13. Precautions at the time of disposal</p>	
<p>Residual Waste</p>	<p>When disposing of high pressure gas, follow the provisions of the High Pressure Gas Safety Law and the General High Pressure Gas Safety Regulations.</p> <p>Prior to disposal, perform as much detoxification, safety and neutralization treatment as possible, and lower the level of hazard and toxicity.</p> <p>At the time of disposal, follow the related Laws and Regulations, as well as local government standards.</p> <p>Use authorized agents for industrial waste disposal, or local public organizations if they are engaged in such work.</p>

	When ordering waste treatment to a waste disposal agent, sufficiently notify the agent of the danger and toxicity of the waste before ordering the disposal.
	For specially controlled industrial waste, in particular, follow the Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Disposal Standards specified in the "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act" at the time of waste disposal.
Contaminated containers and packaging.	When disposing of spray cans, because the disposal method varies with each self-governing community, follow the provisions of the governing body concerned.
	When disposing of high pressure gas containers, request special experts, such as the manufacturer, to dispose of the containers.
	Either clean the containers and recycle them, or dispose of them in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations or standards of the self-governing community.
	When disposing of empty containers, make certain that they are completely empty.

14. Precautions in Transportation

International Rules	Information on Marine Controls	Follow the provisions of the IMO.	
	UN No.	1950	
	Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
	Class	2.1	
	Packing Group	-	
	Marine Pollutant	Not Applicable	
	Information on aircraft regulations	Follow the provisions of the ICAO / IATA	
	UN No.	1950	
	Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
	Class	2.1	
	Packing Group	-	
	Domestic Control	Land-based	Follow the provisions of the Fire Services Act
		Information on Marine Controls	Follow the provisions of the Ship Safety Act
		United Nations No.	1950
Item Name		Aerosols	
Class		2.1	
Container Grade		-	
Marine Pollutants		Not Applicable	
Information on aircraft regulations		Follow the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act	
United Nations No.		1950	
Item Name		Aerosols (Flammable) (Does not contain poisonous substances, corrosive substances, or toxic gases)	
Class	2.1		

Grade	-
Special Safety Measures	<p>Prior to transportation, verify that the container is not damaged, corroded, or is leaking.</p> <p>Dangerous goods shall be loaded so that they do not fall, or that the transport containers containing the dangerous goods do not fall, topple, or become damaged.</p> <p>Ensure that toppling, bumping, friction, crushing, leakage etc. do not occur during transport.</p> <p>Keep away from fire, heat, and direct sunlight.</p> <p>Ensure that the container does not come into direct contact with steel members.</p> <p>Do not place heavy objects on top of the container.</p> <p>In case of disaster because of an accident during transport, report to the nearest firefighting agency and other related agencies.</p> <p>Carry yellow cards during transport.</p>
Emergency guidance number to be contacted in case of emergency	126
15. Applicable Laws and Ordinances	
Industrial Safety and Health Act	<p>Dangerous and Harmful Substances Whose Names Should be Notified (Article 57-2 of the Law, Appended Table 9 of the Article 18-2 of the Order for Enforcement) (Isohexane, ethanol, propyl alcohol)</p>
	<p>Dangerous and Harmful Substances Whose Names Should be Notified (Article 57-1 of the Law, Article 18 of the Order for Enforcement) (Normal Hexane)</p>
	<p>Dangerous Substances and Inflammable Substances (Appended Table 1-4 of the Order for Enforcement)</p>
Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)	Class I Designated Chemical Substance (Article 2-2 of the Law, Appended Table 1 of the Article 1 of the Order for Enforcement) (Normal Hexane)
Waste Management Law	Specially Controlled Industrial Waste (Article 2-5 of the Law, Article 2-4 of the Order for Enforcement) (Waste oil having a flash point of 70 deg C or lower.)
Labor Standards Act	Disease-causing Chemical Substances (Article 75-2 of the Law, Appended Table 1-2-4-1 of Article 35 of the Order for Enforcement, Public Notice of the Ministry of Health No. 36, 1978) (Normal Hexane)
Fire Service Act	Class IV Inflammable Liquid, No. 1 Petroleum type nonaqueous liquid (Article 2-7 of the Law, Appended Table 1 of the Dangerous Substances)
Ship Safety Act	High Pressure Gas (Article 3 of the Hazard Regulation, Appended Table 1 of the Public Notice on Dangerous Substances)

Civil Aeronautics Act

 High Pressure Gas (Article 194 of the Order for Enforcement, Appended Table 1 of the Public Notice of Dangerous Substances)

16. Other Information

 Contact information

Olympus Corporation

References

 NITE GHS Classification Public Announcement Data

 EU CLP Regulation Annex VI

 CHEMWATCH Corp. GHS-MSDS

 RTECS (2006 - 2008)

 MSDS for Olympus Corporation HYPER CLEAN 6310 Product (Reference No.: PW9049U5J006) (2010/01/25 Revision)

The described contents are based on generally available information and in-house information. This does not mean that all chemical and technical information at the present time are included. Thus, no guarantees are made. Furthermore, the precautionary items provided are only for normal handling. Keep in mind that these precautions may not necessarily be applicable for special handling.