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SDS No: 715
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TelChem Chem-Chlor Calcium Hypochlorite

Telford Industries
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	TelChem Chem-Chlor Calcium Hypochlorite
Chemical Name	Calcium Hypochlorite
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, corrosive or Calcium hypochlorite mixture, hydrated, corrosive with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Chemical formula	$Ca(ClO)_2$
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant Identified Uses	Suitable for swimming pool, potable water, waste water, food processing

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name	**Telford Industries**
Address	**7 Valentine Street Kewdale WA 6105 Australia**
Telephone	**+61 8 9353 2053 / 1800 835 115**
Fax	**+61 8 9353 2054**
Website	**https://www.telfordindustries.com.au/**
Email	**info@telfordindustries.com.au**

Emergency telephone number

Association/Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	**1800 774 557**
Other Emergency telephone numbers	**1800 SPILLS**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	**S6**
Classification	Oxidizing Solid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B

Label Elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat. No smoking.
P220	Keep and store away from clothing, incompatible materials and combustible materials.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
P260	Do not breathe dust or mist.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS No	% [weight]	Name
7778-54-3	70	calcium hypochlorite
10043-52-4	<2	calcium chloride
	<30	Other inert ingredients

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Effects from exposure to chlorine gas include pulmonary oedema which may be delayed. Observation in hospital for 48 hours is recommended.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER
- DO NOT use dry chemical, CO_2, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a protected position

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	➢ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ➢ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	➢ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ➢ May be violently or explosively reactive.

	➢ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ➢ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ➢ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ➢ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ➢ Use water to control fire and cool adjacent area. ➢ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ➢ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ➢ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ➢ If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. ➢ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	➢ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. ➢ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ➢ Heat affected containers remain hazardous. ➢ Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. ➢ May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: Chlorine gas that can be converted to other chlorine compounds.
HAZCHEM	1W

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	➢ Clean up all spills immediately. ➢ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. ➢ Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. ➢ Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. ➢ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ➢ DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. ➢ Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ➢ Neutralise/decontaminate area.
Major Spills	➢ DO NOT touch the spill material ➢ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ➢ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ➢ May be violently or explosively reactive. ➢ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ➢ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ➢ No smoking, flames or ignition sources. ➢ Increase ventilation. ➢ NEVER USE organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth. ➢ Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. ➢ Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. ➢ Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion. ➢ DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. ➢ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ➢ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ➢ Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. ➢ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	➢ Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. ➢ Provide adequate ventilation. ➢ Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. ➢ Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. ➢ Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. ➢ Avoid physical damage to containers. ➢ DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. ➢ When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. ➢ Use only good occupational work practice. ➢ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other Information	➢ Store in original containers. ➢ Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. ➢ Store in a cool, well ventilated and dry area. ➢ Keep containers closed when not in use ➢ Store under cover and away from sunlight. ➢ Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. ➢ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ➢ DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container	➢ DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. ➢ PE drums are suitable.
Storage Incompatibility	➢ Presence of rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides catalyses decomposition of inorganic hypochlorite. ➢ Contact with water can cause heating and decomposition giving off chlorine and oxygen gases. Solid hypochlorite in contact with water or moisture may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials. Thermal decomposition can be sustained in the absence of oxygen. ➢ Contact with acids produces toxic fumes of chlorine. ➢ Anhydrous solid hypochlorite may decompose violently on heating or if subject to friction. ➢ Inorganic hypochlorite reacts violently with many incompatible materials including fuels, oils, wood, paper, etc. which become readily ignitable. Avoid contact with peroxides glycerin, lubricating oil, combustibles, amines, solvents, charcoal, metal oxides and salts, copper, mercaptans, sulfur, organic sulfides, turpentine. ➢ Contact of hypochlorite with nitromethane, alcohols, glycerol, phenol or diethylene glycol monomethyl ether results in ignition. ➢ Explosions following reaction with methanol are attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite. ➢ When finely divided materials such as sugar, wood dust and paper are contaminated with hypochlorite solution they burn more readily when dry. ➢ Incompatible with sanitising bowl cleaners containing bisulfites. ➢ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive. ➢ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

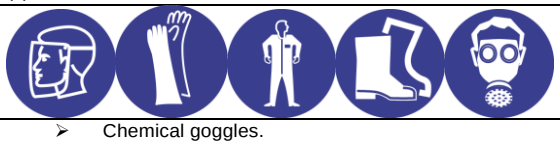
EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium hypochlorite	Calcium hypochlorite; (Calcium oxychloride)	2.6 mg/m3	28 mg/m3	170 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium hypochlorite	Not Available	Not Available
calcium chloride	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.
Personal Protection	
Eye and Face protection	➢ Chemical goggles. ➢ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ➢ Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area (AS1336/1337).
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	➢ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ➢ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ➢ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ➢ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. ➢ Neoprene gloves ➢ DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves. ➢ DO NOT wear leather gloves. ➢ Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	➢ Overalls. ➢ PVC Apron. ➢ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ➢ Eyewash unit. ➢ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ➢ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) is not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ➢ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ➢ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White granules with strong chlorine odour; soluble, reacts releasing chlorine gas

Physical state	Solid	**Molecular weight (g/mole)**	Not Available
Odour	Chlorine	**Evaporation rate**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Flammability**	Not Applicable
Relative density (water=1)	2 – 2.2	**Upper Explosive Limit (%)**	Not Applicable
Colour	White	**Lower Explosive Limit (%)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	9.4 (100 ppm in water)	**Vapour pressure (kPa)**	Not Available
Melting point/Freezing point (°C)	180 decomposes	**Solubility in water (g/L)**	20 g / 100 g @ 20 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Vapour density (Air = 1)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	➢ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ➢ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. ➢ Prolonged exposure to heat is not recommended. ➢ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Chlorine vapour is extremely irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. Symptoms of exposure to chlorine include coughing, choking, breathing difficulty, chest pain, headache, vomiting and pulmonary oedema. Inhalation may cause lung congestion, bronchitis and loss of consciousness. Effects may be delayed. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Product Name	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
calcium hypochlorite	Oral (rat) LD50: 850[2]	Not Available

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

calcium hypochlorite	Hypochlorite salts are 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. **Acute toxicity**: The acute oral LD50 of calcium hypochlorite was 790 mg/kg in male rats. Inhalation exposures to concentrations of greater than about 500 ppm (10 min or more) may be fatal for rats. Based on human experience and control studies in volunteers, it can be concluded that the acute NOAEL for humans was considered to be 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m3). Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
calcium hypochlorite & calcium chloride	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.

Acute Toxicity	✓	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT – single exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT – repeated exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✗ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
calcium hypochlorite	LC50	96	Fish	0.023mg/L	4
calcium hypochlorite	EC50	48	Crustacean	0.073mg/L	4
calcium hypochlorite	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9031.950mg/L	3
calcium hypochlorite	EC50	96	Crustacean	0.023mg/L	4
calcium hypochlorite	NOEC	24	Fish	<0.01mg/L	1
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
calcium hypochlorite	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium hypochlorite	LOW (Log KOW = -0.8694)

Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium hypochlorite	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal	➢ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ➢ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ➢ If container can't be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ➢ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ➢ 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. ➢ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	1W

Land transport (ADG)

UN Number	3487	
UN proper shipping name	Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, corrosive or Calcium hypochlorite mixture, hydrated, corrosive with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water	
Transport Hazard class(es)	Class	5.1
	Sub Risk	8 Corrosive Substances
Packing group	II	
Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	314 322
	Limited quantity	1 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN Number	3487	
UN proper shipping name	Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, corrosive or Calcium hypochlorite mixture, hydrated, corrosive with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water	
Transport Hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1
	ICAO/IATA Sub Risk	8 Corrosive Substances
Packing group	II	
Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Not Available	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN Number	3487	
UN proper shipping name	Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, corrosive or Calcium hypochlorite mixture, hydrated, corrosive with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water	
Transport Hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1
	IMDG Sub Risk	8 Corrosive Substances
Packing group	II	
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS, Fire	F-H
	EMS, Spillage	S-Q

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, DRY (7778-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (calcium hypochlorite)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

Name	CAS No		
PC—TWA	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average	**PC—STEL**	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	**ACGIH**	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit	**TEEL**	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations	**OSF**	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level	**LOAEL**	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value	**LOD**	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value	**BCF**	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index		

END OF SDS