Hybrid

EC Safety Data Sheet (HSNO Regulations)

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Section 1 – Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Hybrid.
Chemical name	Not available.
Synonyms	Incl. Clear and all colours
Other means of identification	Not available.

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

Relevant identified uses	10913, 10914, 10915, 10916, 10917, 10918, 10919, 10920, 10921.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier details	Abodo Wood Ltd 62 Ascot Rd Mangere Auckland 2022 New Zealand	Phone: +64 9 249 0100	Email: info@abodo.co.nz www.abodo.co.nz
Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd 32-50 Vogel St Wellington 5011 New Zealand	Phone: +64 4 577 0500	Email: advice@resene.co.nz www.resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

NZ Poison Centre number	0800 764 766 (24 hours 7 days).

Chemwatch emergency response	+64 800 700 112	Alternative number: +61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01.

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1D, 6.5B (contact).

Section 2 – Hazard Identification Cont...

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)
Signal word

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)	**Classification**	**Hazard statements**
	H227	Combustible liquid.
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	**Classification**	**Prevention statements**
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
	P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Precautionary statement(s) Response	**Classification**	**Response statements**
	P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog to extinguish.
	P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	**Classification**	**Storage statement**
	P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	**Classification**	**Disposal statement**
	P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No.	% (Weight)	Name
Not Available	0.1-0.5	Benzotriazol derivatives
64742-48-9.	1-10	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated
64742-95-6	0.1-1	Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
108-65-6	0.1-1	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers
9003-11-6	1-3	Polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer

Balance of ingredients: Non- hazardous, or below the hazardous threshold.

Legend: *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact

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

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/explosion hazard

Combustible.

Combustion products include:
- Carbon dioxide (CO2).
- Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

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	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

Section 7 – Handling And Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	– Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. – DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
Other information	Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	May react with strong oxidisers.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand workplace exposure standards (WES)	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm/ 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3/ 150 ppm	Not available	Not available

Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	350 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not available	Not available
Polypropylene/polyethylene glycol copolymer	6.9 mg/m3	76 mg/m3	460 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not available
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not available	Not available
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not available	Not available
Polypropylene/polyethylene glycol copolymer	Not available	Not available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: *Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*

Material Data

For propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME).
Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions).
Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection).

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Cont...

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See hand protection below.
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	Overalls.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance and odour Clear or coloured liquid with characteristic odour.

Property	Details
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available
pH (as supplied)	7-8
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100
Flash point (°C)	90-98
Evaporation rate	0.1-0.2
Flammability	Combustible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	3-4
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.5-0.6

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties Cont...

Property	Details
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.64-0.66
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3-4
Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9-1.0
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	307-316
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	150
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Taste	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Oxidising properties	Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	91-94
Gas group	Not Available
pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
VOC g/L	55-72

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7.
Chemical stability	Stable.
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

A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.

The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.

Ingestion

Many aliphatic hydrocarbons create a burning sensation because they are irritating to the GI mucosa.

Skin contact

Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur.

The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Eye

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.

Chronic

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Abodo Hybrid	**Toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Not Available	Not available

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	**Toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg[1]	

Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	**Toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg[1]	

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether – mixture of isomers	**Toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 5155 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont...

	Toxicity	Irritation
Polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.32 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2300 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Legend: *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*

Abodo Hybrid

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.

Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

For petroleum:

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline

This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs).
Acute Toxicity:
Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6). * [Devoe].

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic concentrations up to 3000 ppm. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer

* Varies - dependent on degree of ethoxylation.
Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.

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 available to make classification.*

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity

Abodo Hybrid	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (Hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (Hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	**Endpoint**	**Test duration (Hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	**Endpoint**	**Test duration (Hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
Polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	**Endpoint**	**Test duration (Hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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.*

For 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16.

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24-672.

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344.

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672.

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385-627.

Bioaccumulation: not significant.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont..

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/soil	Persistence: Air
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (BCF = 9.2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	HIGH (KOC = 1)

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product/packaging disposal Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Disposal Requirements Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021). For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Labels required

Marine pollutant No.

HAZCHEM Not applicable.

Land transport (UN): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR number	Group Standard
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants Combustible Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

– Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
– International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
– New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
– New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
– New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

– Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
– International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
– New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
– New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers is found on the following regulatory lists

– Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
–New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
– New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
– New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

– New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
– New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
– New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous substance location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard class	Quantities
Not applicable	Not applicable

Certified handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not applicable	Not applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information Cont...

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	-
3.1C or 3.1D	-	-	-	10 L

Tracking requirements: Not applicable.

National inventory status

National inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Non-industrial use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (benzotriazol derivatives; polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (benzotriazol derivatives; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (benzotriazol derivatives; polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Legend: *Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision date 20/10/2021

Initial date 19/10/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of update	Sections updated
1.2	20/10/2021	Name

Other information

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Section 16 – Other Information Cont...

Definitions and abbreviations

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
ES	Exposure Standard
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
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch

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