GLAZE SEALER

1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY

Product Identifier:

Product name	Glaze Sealer
Synonyms	TRDWLSLDAM
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound).
Other means of identification	ABK2826

Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture:

Relevant identified use	Concrete sealer.

Details of manufacturer/supplier:

Company name	Peter Fell Ltd
Address	81 Patiki Rd, Avondale, Auckland 1026, New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 828 6460
Website	www.peterfell.co.nz
e-mail	info@peterfell.co.nz

Emergency telephone number:

Association/Organisation	National Poison Center
Telephone	0800 764 766
Website	www.poisons.co.nz

2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance/mixture:

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to terrestrial Vertebrates.
HSNO Classification	3.1C, 6.1E (Aspiration), 6.1E (Inhalation), 6.1E (Oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (Contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.3C

Label Elements:

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
H333	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	May be harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lightning/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tool.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statement(s) Responses:

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam and normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+PP338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses., if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P304+P312	IF INHAILED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated space. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures:

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	30 - 60%
Acrylic Resin	n/a	10 - 30%

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4: FIRST AID

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures:

Eye Contact	- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
	- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
	- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	- 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 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	- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
	- 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.
	- Seek medical advice.
	- Avoid giving milk or oils
	- Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI):

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatine	End of shift	Not Available
	2.0 gm/min	Last 4 hours of shift	Not Available

5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance 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
	- May be violently or explosively reactive.
	- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
	- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
	- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
	- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
	- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
	- Combustible products include: Carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2)

6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

See Section 6.

Environmental Precautions

See Section 12.

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – Minor spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – Major spills

Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons

Sorbent Type	Rank	Application	Collection	Limitations
cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skip loader	R, W, SS
treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate	2	blower	skip loader	R, I
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skip loader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skip loader	W, SS, DGC
feathers - pillow	3	throw	skip loader	DGC, RT
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skip loader	R, I, W, P, DGC

Legend: DGC - Not effective where ground cover is dense; R - Not reusable; I - Not incinerable; P - Effectiveness reduced when rainy; RT - Not effective where terrain is rugged; SS - Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites; W - Effectiveness reduced when windy.
Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Precautions for safe handling.

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
	Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
	Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire
	Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Other information	Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

	Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
	DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
	No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
	- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
	- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
	- For low viscosity materials - drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibilities (Xylene)	- may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers.
	- attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
	- may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity
	- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents
	- Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

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)	Xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m^3/50 ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	Material Names	TEEL 1	TEEL 2	TEEL 3
Xylene	Xylenes	n/a	n/a	n/a

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
Acrylic Resin	n/a	n/a

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	- CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
	- 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal Protection	
Eye and Face Protection	- Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin Protection	- See Hand protection below
Hand/feet Protection	- Wear chemical protective gloves. - Recommended: PE/EVAL/PE or PVA or Teflon or Viton. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots e.g rubber - 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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. - The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.

Body Protection	- Overalls - PVC Apron - PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Thermal Hazards	Not Available
Other Protection	Respirator – not normay required, but if used should have Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear liquid	Relative Density to water (water =1)	0.91
Physical State	Liquid	Auto-Ignition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
Odour	solvent	Decomposition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Melting Point (°C)	Not Available	Molecular wight (g/mol)	Not Available
Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Boiling Point (°C)	Not Available	Explosive Properties	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	25	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Volatile Component (%)	80
Explosive Properties	Not Available	VOC g/L	825
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.7	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.5	Vapour Density in Air (Air = 1)	3.66

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	- See Section 7.
Chemical Stability	- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. - Product is considered stable - Hazardous polymerization 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
	- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
	- Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and co-ordination.
Ingestion	- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
	- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)
Skin Contact	- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
	- The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
	- Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
	- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
	- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects
Eye	- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.
	- Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
	- The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis
	- Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
Chronic	- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
	- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
	- There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment..
	- Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Material	Toxicity	Irritation
Glaze Sealer	Not Available	Not Available
Xylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kgt[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

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

Glaze Sealer	- 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.
Xylene	- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
	- Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
	- 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.
	- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Glaze Sealer	- Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Xylene	- log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.
	- Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process.
	- Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water Treatment methods

Product/Packaging Disposal	- Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.
	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty
	- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	- If container can not 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Label Requirements

Label Requirements	
Marine Pollutant	No
HAZCHEM	3Y

Land Transport (UN)

UN Number	1263
Packing Group	III
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental Hazard	No relevant date
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class: 3
	Sub risk: Not Applicable
Special Precautions for users	163;223;367
	Limited quantity: 5 L

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

UN Number	1263
Packing Group	III
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental Hazard	No relevant date
Transport Hazard Class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3
	ICAO/IATA Sub Risk: Not Applicable
	ERG Code: 3L
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Special Provisions: A3 A72 A192
	Cargo only Parking Instrucitos:306
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Quantity Packing Instructions: 60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing: 10 L

Sea Transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee)

UN Number	1263
Packing Group	III
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental Hazard	No relevant date

Transport Hazard Class(es)	IMDG Class: 3
	IMDG Sub risk: Not Applicable
Special Precautions for users	EMS Number: F-E, S-E
	Special Provisions: 163;223;367
	Limited quantity: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Xylene	Y

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively, it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR007211	Not Available

Regulatory Lists

Xylene (1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- Internation Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC); Agent Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers.	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use is occurring in open containers.
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L	250 L
	1,500 L in containers up to and including 5L	250 L

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of Substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer to Group Standards for further information.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Created	June 2024
SDS Updated	June 2024

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
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.