

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

ECO COOL – AOC1500 LONG LIFE ORGANIC CORROSION INHIBITOR PREMIX

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

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product name	ECO COOL - (AOC1500) Long Life Organic Corrosion Inhibitor - Premix
Product code	AOC1500
Other means of identification	None available

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant identified uses	Engine Cooling System Treatment
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DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company Name	Australian Organic Coolants
Address	PO Box 768, Bungalow, Cairns, Queensland, 4870 AUSTRALIA
Telephone	61 7 4051 2400
Website	www.aoc.net.au
Email	sales@aoc.net.au

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Association/Organisation	Australian Organic Coolants
Emergency telephone number	+61 403184737
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not available

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Hazardous chemical. Non-dangerous goods. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

Flammability	1	0 = Minimum
Toxicity	1	1 = Low
Body Contact	2	2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1	3 = High
Chronic	2	4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule

Classification ^[1]	Not applicable
Legend:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation 2A, Reproductivity Toxicity Category 2
	<small>1. Classification drawn from HSIS; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 – Annex VI</small>

Label elements

GHS label elements



Signal Word WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary statement(s)

P308+P313	Response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Precautionary statement(s)

P405	Storage Store locked up
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Precautionary statement(s)

P501	Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations
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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No.	%[weight]	Name
149-57-5	10-30	2-ethylhexanoic acid
111-20-6	2-3	sebacic acid
29385-43-1	<1	tolyltriazone
3734-33-6	0.01	denatonium benzoate

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a skilled personnel
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled, remove from contaminated area Other measures are usually unnecessary
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; ie becoming unconscious Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink Seek medical advice

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foam Dry chemical powder BCF (where regulations permit) Carbon Dioxide
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contaminated with oxidizing agents ie. Nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material may emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes</p>

HAZCHEM	Not applicable
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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 Clean up all spills immediately Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes
Major Spills	Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment Moderate hazard Clear area of personnel and move upwind Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs
Use in a well-ventilated area

Other information

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps
Store in original containers
Keep containers securely sealed
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage incompatibility

Avoid strong bases
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents



- X Must not be stored together
- O May be stored together with specific preventions
- + May be stored together

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITED (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-ethylhexanoic acid	Ethyl hexanoic acid, 2-; (Butyl ethyl acid)	15 mg/m ³	51 mg/m ³	590 mg/m ³
tolyltriazole	Methyl-1 H-benzotriazole	2 mg/m ³	22 mg/m ³	130 mg/m ³
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
2-ethylhexanoic acid	Not available	Not available		
sebacic acid	Not available	Not available		
tolyltriazole	Not available	Not available		
denatonium benzoate	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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which may 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 breakthrough time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls PVC apron Barrier cream
Thermal hazards	Not available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Australian Organic Coolants AOC1000 Long Life Organic Corrosion Inhibitor

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVC	C

*CPI – Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to dangerous choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation –

*Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (eg. Disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Type A filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
Up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
Up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
Up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear green or red liquid with slight colour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water=1)	1.05-1.07
Odour	Not available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	9	Decomposition temperature	Not available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not available
Flash point (°C)	Not available	Taste	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available	Explosive properties	Not available
Flammability	Not available	Oxidising properties	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Surface tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available	Gas group	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available	VOC g/L	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials Product is considered stable 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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one or other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected</p>
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that result in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.



Australian Organic Coolants AOC1500 Organic Corrosive Inhibitor - Premix	TOXICITY Not available	IRRITATION Not available
2-ethylhexanoic acid	TOXICITY Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 2043 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 4.5 mg SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild Skin (rabbit): 450 mg open mild
sebacic acid	TOXICITY Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Nil reported
tolyltriazole	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 675 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION [Manufacturer] Nil reported
Denatonium benzoate	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 584 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Nil reported
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	

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
SEBACIC ACID	For dibasic acids (C7-14) (as represented by Corfree M1* (a mixture of dibasic acids, CAS 72162-23-3), sebacic acid (CAS111-20-6), dodecanedioic acid (DDDA, CAS 693-23-2), undecanedioic acid (CAS 1852-04-6). Acute toxicity: Acute toxicity data indicate that the chemicals exhibit similar acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity LD50s of >5000 mg/kg and >3000 mg/kg have been measured for Corfree M1 and DDDA, respectively. These values represent the highest levels tested in their respective acute oral studies.
DENATONIUM BENZOATE	Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) are cationic surfactants. They are synthetic organically tetra-substituted ammonium compounds, where the R substituents are alkyl or heterocyclic radicals. A common characteristic of these synthetic compounds is that one of the R's is a long-chain hydrophobic aliphatic residue. The cationic surface active compounds are in general more toxic than the anionic and non-ionic surfactants. The positively-charged cationic portion is the functional part of the molecule and the local irritation effects of QACs appear to result from the quaternary ammonium cation. Somnolence, tremor, ataxia recorded.
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID & SEBACIC ACID & DENATONIUM BENZOATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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 last of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity	⊙	Carcinogenicity	⊙
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT – Single Exposure	⊙
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	⊙	STOT – Repeated Exposure	⊙
Mutagenicity	⊙	Aspiration Hazard	⊙
		Legend:	X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification ✓ - Data required to make classification available ⊙ - Data Not Available to make classification

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity					
Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
2-ethylhexanoic acid	LC50	96	Fish	48.777mg/L	3
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	=85.4mg/L	1
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=41mg/L	1
2-ethylhexanoic acid	EC50	384	Crustacea	11.962mg/L	3
2-ethylhexanoic acid	NOEC	504	Crustacea	18mg/L	2
sebacic acid	LC50	96	Fish	>18mg/L	2
sebacic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
sebacic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	681.937mg/L	3
sebacic acid	EC50	384	Crustacea	60.130mg/L	3
sebacic acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plant	3mg/L	2
tolyltriazole	LC50	96	Fish	55mg/L	2
tolyltriazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	8.58mg/L	2
tolyltriazole	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/L	2
tolyltriazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	15.8mg/L	2
tolyltriazole	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	2
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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.



Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-ethylhexanoic acid	Low	Low
sebacic acid	Low	Low

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-ethylhexanoic acid	LOW (lowKOW = 2.64)
sebacic acid	LOW (LowKOW = 2.1923)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-ethylhexanoic acid	LOW (lowKOW = 24.06)
sebacic acid	LOW (LowKOW = 248.5)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging Disposal	
	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirement may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common – the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction • Reuse • Recycling • Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options • Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal • Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID (149-57-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SEBACIC ACID (111-20-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TOLYLTRIAZOLE (29385-43-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DENATONIUM BENZOATE (3734-33-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AICS	Y
Canada – DSL	Y
Canada – NDSL	N (tolyltriazole; sebacic acid; 2-ethylhexanoic acid; denatonium benzoate)
China – IECSC	Y
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan – ENCS	N (sebacic acid; denatonium benzoate)
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)



16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-SEL: 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

