Body Lotion

Nood Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **27/11/2019**
Print Date: **27/11/2019**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Body Lotion
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Body lotion

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Nood Australia
Address	PO Box 1048, Littlehampton SA 5250
Telephone	0447 667 743
Website	www.wearenood.com.au
Email	info@wearenood.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Nood Australia**
Emergency telephone numbers	0404 025 761

SECTION 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

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8001-31-8	<10	coconut oil
56-81-5	<10	glycerol
122-99-6	<10	ethylene glycol phenyl ether
84775-80-4	<1	lemon myrtle oil
8001-21-6	<0.1	sunflower oil
84604-14-8	<0.1	rosemary oil

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 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 if pain persists. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin irritation 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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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

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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray 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. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▸ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▸ 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 contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Use 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. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Continued...

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Phenoxyethanol, 2-; (Phenyl cellosolve)	1.5 ppm	16 ppm	97 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
coconut oil	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
lemon myrtle oil	Not Available	Not Available
sunflower oil	Not Available	Not Available
rosemary oil	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
coconut oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
lemon myrtle oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sunflower oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
rosemary oil	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

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.
OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.
Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety SCCS OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products 2012

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Not required.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Continued...

Appearance	Thick white cream

Physical state	Cream	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.95 - 0.98
Odour	Lemon and lime	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.0 - 8.0	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	>50000
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	Non Flammable	**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	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Limited 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 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. 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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
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.

Body Lotion	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

coconut oil	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

glycerol	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

ethylene glycol phenyl ether	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 2300-3800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

lemon myrtle oil	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2250 mg/kg[2]	Eye : Severe *
Oral (rat) LD50: 4960 mg/kg[2]	

sunflower oil	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

rosemary oil	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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*

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Body Lotion	

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

coconut oil	

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

glycerol	

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>0.011-mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3

ethylene glycol phenyl ether	

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	106.514mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	460mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	429.444mg/L	3
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	159mg/L	2
NOEC	24	Fish	5mg/L	2

Continued...

lemon myrtle oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sunflower oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
rosemary oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.307mg/L	2
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*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 12.12)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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.

SECTION 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

COCONUT OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

GLYCEROL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Exposure Standards	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

LEMON MYRTLE OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

SUNFLOWER OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

ROSEMARY OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Canada - NDSL	No (coconut oil; lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; glycerol; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; sunflower oil)
China - IECSC	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (coconut oil; lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; sunflower oil)
Korea - KECI	No (lemon myrtle oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (lemon myrtle oil)
USA - TSCA	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Mexico - INSQ	No (lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; sunflower oil)
Vietnam - NCI	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Russia - ARIPS	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	27/11/2019
Initial Date	26/11/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.2.1.1.1	27/11/2019	Physical Properties, 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. 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
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

Continued...

BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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end of SDS