

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACRYFLASH SHEET

Infosafe No.: HXTPM
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Issued by: CONSOLIDATED ALLOYS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

ACRYFLASH SHEET

Company Name

CONSOLIDATED ALLOYS (ABN 83 005 084 097)

Address

32 Industrial Avenue, Thomastown (PO Box 199, Reservoir, Victoria 3073)
Victoria 3074 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: (03) 9359 5811

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Emergency phone number

(03) 9359 5811 – Business Hours only / 0439 062 480 – After Hours (24Hrs)

E-mail Address

info@cagroup.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Corrosion resistant flashing material.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Painted Lead Sheet	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary statement – Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response

- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P330 Rinse mouth.
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

- P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

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

Other Information

Classification [1]: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Legend: 1. Classified by ; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Metallic sheet consisting of		-
Lead	7439-92-1	>60 %
Coated with baked acylic plastic coating		-

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.

If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Skin

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.

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 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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.

Particles of less than 1 um diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.

Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.

Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.

Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 ug/dL.

British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa₂EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 ug/dL; stop CaNa₂EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 ug/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant: 1. Lead in blood

Index: 30 ug/100 ml

Sampling Time: Not Critical

Determinant: 2. Lead in urine

Index: 150 ug/gm creatinine

Sampling Time: Not Critical

Comments: B

Determinant: 3. Zinc protoporphyrin in blood

Index: 250 ug/100 ml erythrocytes OR 100 ug/100 ml blood

Sampling Time: After 1 month exposure

Comments: B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

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

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.

Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Under certain conditions the material may become combustible because of the ease of ignition which occurs after the material reaches a high specific area ratio (thin sections, fine particles, or molten states). However, the same material in massive solid form is comparatively difficult to ignite. Nearly all metals will burn in air under certain conditions. Some are oxidised rapidly in the presence of air or moisture, generating sufficient heat to reach their ignition temperatures.

Others oxidise so slowly that heat generated during oxidation is dissipated before the metal becomes hot enough to ignite.

Particle size, shape, quantity, and alloy are important factors to be considered when evaluating metal combustibility. Combustibility of metallic alloys may differ and vary widely from the combustibility characteristics of the alloys' constituent elements.

Ignites spontaneously in air (pyrophoric) and burns with intense heat.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

,
metal oxides

Hazchem Code

2Z

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Secure load if safe to do so.

Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.

Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

Water may be used to prevent dusting.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents

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.

Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.

If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.

Storage incompatibility

Derivative of electronegative metal.

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: lead

Material name: Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.15 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: lead

Material name: lead

TEEL-1: 0.15 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 120 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 700 mg/m³

Ingredient: lead

Original IDLH: 700 mg/m³

Revised IDLH: 100 mg/m³

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.

Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

Eye 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. 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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Solid

Appearance

Grey dull odourless solid; insoluble in water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Applicable

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate

Not Applicable

Physical State

Manufactured

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Applicable

Volatile Component

Not Applicable

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Applicable

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Relative density

11.34

Melting/Freezing Point

327°C

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

ACRYFLASH SHEET

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

lead

TOXICITY

dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l/4hr[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Not Available

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

LEAD

WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Skin

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures.

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.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

Although the material 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).

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

Ingredient: lead

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 0.0079mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: lead

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.029mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: lead

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.0205mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: lead

Endpoint: BCFD

Test Duration (hr): 8

Species: Fish

Value: 4.324mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: lead

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 0.0217mg/L
Source: 2

Ingredient: lead
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 672
Species: Fish
Value: 0.00003mg/L
Source: 4

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients
Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

3077

UN proper shipping name

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

9

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

2Z

IERG Number

47

Other Information

Labels Required
Marine Pollutant:
HAZCHEM: 2Z

Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 3077
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains lead)
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 9
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 274 331 335 375 AU01
Limited quantity: 5 kg
Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packagings;
(b) IBCs; or
(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 3077
UN proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains lead)
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 9
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 9L
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A97 A158 A179 A197
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 956
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 956
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y956
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 3077
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains lead)
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 9
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-A, S-F
Special provisions: 274 335 966 967 969
Limited Quantities: 5 kg

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

LEAD(7439-92-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

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

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (lead)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (lead)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Hazard Rating Systems

Flammability: 0

Toxicity: 2

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 0

Chronic: 3

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 3

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

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

PCC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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END OF SDS

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