

Rowe Scientific Potassium Iodide Reagent

ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch: **5152-95** Version No: **4.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 12/11/2019 Print Date: 13/11/2019 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Potassium Iodide Reagent
Synonyms	CP0019
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Laboratory reagent.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	http://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

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

Hazard pictogram(s)





SIGNAL WORD | DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

Label elements

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.	
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).	
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7681-11-0	5-15	potassium iodide
7758-29-4	1-10	sodium tripolyphosphate
7732-18-5	>60	water

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 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	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Special nazards arising from the substrate or mixture	
Fire Incompatibility	None known
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.

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▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes. May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: hydrogen iodide phosphorus oxides (POx) **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. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Remove excess with a cloth or paper towel. Wipe up. Small quantities may be discharged to sewer with a large excess of 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 ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Safe handling Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ► Store in original containers. ► Keep containers securely sealed. ► Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Other information ▶ 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, in	cluding any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	 Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. 	
Storage incompatibility	None known	
Storage incompatibility		



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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Not Available

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EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium iodide	Potassium iodide	1.3 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	87 mg/m3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	620 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium iodide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
potassium iodide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
sodium tripolyphosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
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		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection







range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.





- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.

Eye and face protection

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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection Wear chemical protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- see Other protection below

Body protection

Overalls.

Other protection

► Eyewash unit.

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 $\ computergenerated$ selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

* 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 (e.g. 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

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand 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)

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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 Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product 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.		
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye	e irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Iodine and iodides cause goitre and diminished as well as increased activity of the thyroid gland. A toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine is characterised by excessive saliva production, head cold, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, inflammation of the bronchi and mouth cavity, inflamed parotid gland, and various skin rashes.		
Rowe Scientific Potassium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
lodide Reagent	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium iodide	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
sodium tripolyphosphate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] Not Available			
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subst specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic	•	ned from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise	
POTASSIUM IODIDE	The following information refers to contact allergens as Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immu involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The signif distribution of the substance and the opportunities for codistributed can be a more important allergen than one wiclinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usual potential of the allergen and period of exposure often de others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate synattention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characteris Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the de-	act eczema, more rarely as urticaria or ne reaction of the delayed type. Othe ficance of the contact allergen is not sontact with it are equally important. A with stronger sensitising potential with produce an allergic test reaction in mally due to interactions between IgE at etermine the severity of symptoms. Somptoms. Allergy causing activity is died by increased susceptibility to nasallergen specific immune-complexes of	Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact r allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the weakly sensitising substance which is widely which few individuals come into contact. From a ore than 1% of the persons tested. In tibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic ome people may be genetically more prone than ue to interactions with proteins. I inflammation, asthma and eczema. If the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T	
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.			
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in litera	ture search.		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×	
Serious Eye Damage/ii/Itation	^	3101 - Siligle Exposure	^	

Legend:

★ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Aspiration Hazard

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sensitisation Mutagenicity

Respiratory or Skin

Toxicity

Rowe Scientific Potassium Iodide Reagent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	SPECIES VALUE		SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available Not Available		Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	. VAL	.UE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-19	90mg/L	2
potassium iodide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.27	mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	Algae or other aquatic plants 4474.192mg/L		3
	NOEC	168	Fish	100	mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	1	VALUE	SOURCE
sodium tripolyphosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea >100mg/L		2	
ссалат птротурносорнаю	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	i !	69.2mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VAL	.UE	SOURCE
water	LC50	96	Fish	897	.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	876	8.874mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECF	HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Inform	ation - Aquati	ic Toxicity 3.	EPIWIN Su

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium iodide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

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Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium iodide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0436)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

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Ingredient	Mobility
potassium iodide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- ▶ 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

POTASSIUM IODIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 5: Substances not shipped in pure form but as components in mixtures

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

National Inventory Status

National inventory Status	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium tripolyphosphate; potassium iodide; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes

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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	12/11/2019
Initial Date	30/09/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	12/11/2019	Exposure Standard, 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 $_{\circ}$

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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