SAFETY DATA SHEET



AUTOWASH

ACTICHEM PTYLTD

Catalogue number: **AP820** Version No: **2.1** Issue date: **29/01/2021**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	AUTOWASH
Product code	AP820
Pack sizes	20kg
UN proper shipping name	DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE

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

Relevant identified uses	Fully built laundry powder

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ACTICHEM PTY LTD	
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia	
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516	
Website	www.actichem.com.au	
Email	info@actichem.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

	Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
	Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
	Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
	Classification drawn from HCIS, HSNO (CCID) and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.	
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P303+P310+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated dothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.	
P301+P310+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233 Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
497-19-8	30-60	sodium carbonate
7758-29-4	!0-<30	sodium tripolyphosphate
10213-79-3	10-<30	sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate
9016-45-9	<10	nonylphenol, ethoxylated
25155-30-0	<10	Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	If dust, fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- $\blacksquare \ \ \, \text{Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema}. \\$
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- $\blacksquare \ \ \, \text{The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.}$
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

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INGESTION:

Milk and water are the preferred diluents.

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► Water spray or fog.
- ► Foam.
- ► Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Opecial nazarus arising from the substrate of mixture			
Fire Incompatibilities	Fire Incompatibilities Avoid contamination with oxidising agents e.g. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleach, pool chlorine as ignition may result.		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	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 firefighting 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	If combustion occurs, toxic gases may be emitted, such as: carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, phosphorus oxides (POx), silicon dioxide (SiO2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.		
HAZCHEM	2R		

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precaution for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.

Safe handling

WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

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.

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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.

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Only store in original container.
Storage incompatibility	Contact with acids produces toxic fumes Avoid oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

No data available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium carbonate	Sodium carbonate	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	780 mg/m3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.22 mg/m3	2.5 mg/m3	620 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	45 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	170 mg/m3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenol) ether;	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	87 ma/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium percarbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields OR; Chemical goggles, whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes. Goggles must be properly fitted. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Elbow length natural rubber or nitrile gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue powder		
Physical state	Divided Solid Powder	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Floral	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
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 Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	200	pH as a solution (1%)	10.5 – 11.5
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Fluid accumulation in the lungs can occur with exposure to high doses or over a long period of time.
Ingestion	Ingestion may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

ontological effects of ingredients		
sodium carbonate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 2800 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) 2000 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged or repeated contact may cause mild irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritant. May cause pain, redness, discomfort
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No data available
	Aspiration toxicity	No data available

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Sodium metasilicate	Acute toxicity	LD50 Oral - rat - 847 mg/kg
pentahydrate	Skin corrosion/irritation	Corrosive. Causes skin burns
	Eye damage/irritation	Corrosive. Causes eye burns
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No Data Available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay
	Carcinogenicity	There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates.
	Reproductive toxicity	Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.
	STOT (single exposure)	Dust corrosive to respiratory tract
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
	Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No adverse effect observed
	Carcinogenicity	Does not contain any ingredient designated by IARC, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA as probable or suspected human carcinogens.
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
	Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available
nonylphenol ethoxylates	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (mouse) 4290 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	moderate to severe irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	moderate to severe irritation
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	No Data Available
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
	Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available
sodium	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 650 mg/kg
dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Skin corrosion/irritation	Corrosive
	Eye damage/irritation	Moderately irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitising
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic
	Carcinogenicity	Not carcinogenic
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
	Aspiration toxicity	No available data

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
sodium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	300-mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-156.6-298.9mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	242-mg/L
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	<424-mg/L
sodium metasilicate,	LC50	96	Fish	210mg/L
pentahydrate	EC50	48	Crustacea	-22.94-49.01mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L
	EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/L
	NOEL	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.172668-mg/L
sodium tripolyphosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>70.7-<101.3mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	69.2mg/L
nonylphenol ethoxylates	NOEC	36.5	Fish	0.0001-mg/L
sodium	LC50	96	Fish	1.18mg/L
dodecylbenzenesulfonate	EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.13-0.17mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.9mg/L
	BCF	2	Fish	1.1-mg/L
	NOEC	48	Not Available	0.1mg/L

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On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or water

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)	
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	CORROSIVE 8
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG):

UN Number	3253			
UN proper shipping name	DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE			
on proper empping name	DISSISIN TROCKSLISTIE			
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8	8		
	Sub risk Not applicable			
Packing group	III			
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	Not applicable 5kg		

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals $\label{eq:australia} \textbf{Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5}$ Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

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SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AlIC)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	29/01/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	29/01/2021	Sections 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA; Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC:

ACGIH American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor No Observed Effects Level NOAEL: TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: Bio Concentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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End of SDS